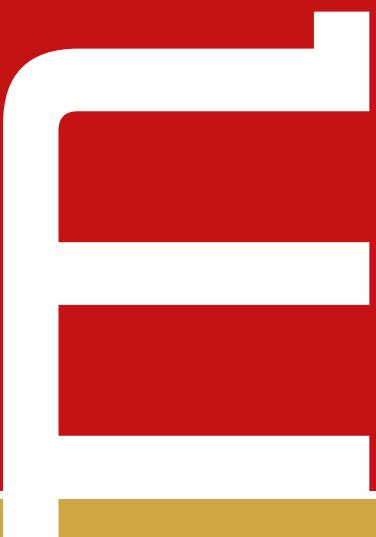


**DESET
EVROPSKIH
KORAKA
CRNE GORE**

**TEN
EUROPEAN
STEPS OF
MONTENEGRO**

2006–2016



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**DESET
EVROPSKIH
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MONTENEGRO**

2006–2016



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DESET EVROPSKIH KORAKA CRNE GORE TEN EUROPEAN STEPS OF MONTENEGR

2006–2016



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**DESET
EVROPSKIH
KORAKA CRNE GORE
2006-2016.**

Monografija „Deset evropskih koraka Crne Gore 2006-2016“ ima za cilj da predstavi najvažnije rezultate i uspjehe koje je Crna Gora postigla na putu prema članstvu u EU tokom protekle decenije.

U godini kad obilježavamo deceniju od obnove nezavisnosti, Crna Gora je država koja stabilno i sigurno korača prema svojoj evropskoj budućnosti. Dobar rezultat u integriranju koji se ogleda u dvadeset i dva otvorena poglavlja, od kojih su dva privremeno zatvorena, i reforme koje već počinju davati vidljive rezultate u svim oblastima, rezultat su posvećenog, odgovornog i kvalitetnog rada svih institucija i pojedinaca uključenih u proces.

Prethodnu deceniju je obilježilo donošenje velikog broja zakona i ključnih strategijskih dokumenata. Nacionalni program pristupanja 2008-2012. i Program pristupanja Crne Gore EU 2014-2018, dokumenta u vezi s Instrumentom prepristupne podrške i strategije za informisanje javnosti o pristupanju Crne Gore EU, samo su neki od njih. Sproveđenje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, vođenje pregovora o readmisiji i viznim olakšicama, izrada od-

**TEN
EUROPEAN
STEPS OF MONTENEGRO
2006-2016**

The aim of the monograph “Ten European Steps of Montenegro 2006-2016” is to present the most important results and success achieved by Montenegro during the last decade on the path towards the EU membership.

In the year when we celebrate the first decade since restoration of independence, Montenegro is a state that takes stable and bold steps to its European future. Dedicated, responsible and quality work of all institutions and individuals involved in the integration process provided good results that are reflected in the opening of twenty-two negotiating chapters, two of which have been provisionally closed, as well as reforms that already produce visible effects in all fields.

The previous decade was marked by adoption of a number of laws and key strategic documents. These include the National Programme for Integration 2008-2012, Programme of Accession of Montenegro to the EU 2014-2018, IPA-related documents and strategies for informing the public on the accession of Montenegro to the EU, to name a few. Implemen-

govora na Upitnik EK i priprema sveobuhvatnih akcionalih planova za sprovođenje preporuka iz Mišljenja EK koji su prethodili otvaranju pristupnih pregovora, sve je to dio obaveza koje je Crna Gora uspješno realizovala kako bi danas bila na samo nekoliko preostalih koraka do članstva.

Početak pristupnih pregovora s EU, 29. juna 2012., formiranje kvalitetne pregovaračke strukture, sprovođenje skrininga, usvajanje akcionalih planova za 23. i 24. poglavlje, a potom i otvaranje dvije trećine pregovaračkih poglavlja pokazali su unutrašnju snagu, odlučnost i posvećenost u ispunjavanju obaveza i objedinili sve unutrašnje potencijale crnogorskog društva u dostizanju evropskog cilja. Paralelno sa sprovođenjem reformi, proces je omogućio da unaprijedimo znanja i vještine, izgradimo kapacitete i razvijemo ekspertizu u oblastima u kojima je ranije nismo imali.

Članstvo u EU je velika razvojna šansa, a proces pristupanja je priprema da tu šansu iskoristimo na najbolji način. Sigurni smo da je sve ono što smo tokom prethodnih deset godina uradili na evropskom putu naš ulog u bolju budućnost i kvalitetniji život građana.

tation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, conducting negotiations on readmission and visa facilities, drafting answers to the EC Questionnaire and preparation of comprehensive action plans for the implementation of recommendations provided in the EC Opinion, which preceded the opening of the accession negotiations – all of these are a part of obligations, which Montenegro fulfilled successfully in order to find itself just a few steps away from the membership today.

Beginning of the accession negotiations on 29 June 2012, establishing of a quality negotiating structure, screening process, adoption of the Action Plans for Chapter 23 and Chapter 24, as well as the opening of the two-thirds of negotiating chapters proved the internal strength, determination and dedication to fulfilment of obligations and gathered all internal potentials of the state in order to achieve the European goal. Concurrently with the implementation of reforms, the process enabled us to improve our skills and knowledge, as well as to build our capacities and develop expertise in the fields in which we did not have it before.

Membership in the EU is a great chance for development, while the accession process prepares us to use this chance in the best possible way. We are convinced that all these results achieved in the European path during the previous decade are our investment into better future and more quality life of citizens.

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Referendum o nezavisnosti, 21. maja 2006. označio je prekretnicu u procesu evropske integracije Crne Gore. Nakon obnove nezavisnosti dolazi do značajnog reformskog zamaha i ubrzanog napretka Crne Gore prema članstvu u EU.

Ubrzo nakon obnove nezavisnosti, Evropska unija i države članice su odlučile da razviju odnose s Crnom Gorom kao nezavisnom i suverenom državom. Kolektivno priznanje nezavisnosti Crne Gore koje je uslijedilo 12. juna 2006. bio je istorijski potez dvadesetpetorice budući da je EU prvi put donijela kolektivno jednu odluku te vrste. Usljedila je odluka Savjeta ministara EU o uspostavljanju bilateralnog političkog dijaloga s Crnom Gorom na ministarskom nivou. To je formalizovano i usvajanjem Zajedničke deklaracije o političkom dijalogu između EU i Crne Gore 15. septembra 2006.

Politički dijalog je uspostavljen u cilju promovisanja potpune integracije Crne Gore u zajednicu evropskih naroda i njenog postepenog približavanja EU. Takođe, predviđeno je da budući sastanci u formatu Crna Gora – EU Trojka podstiču bližu saradnju između Crne Gore i EU, posebno u pogledu usklađivanja stavova Crne Gore sa stavovima EU o međunarodnim pitanjima, pitanjima vanjske i bezbjednosne politike EU, kao i razmjenu informacija o pitanjima od zajedničkog interesa, regionalne saradnje i razvoja dobrosusjedskih odnosa.

Tokom 2006. su vođeni pregovori između predstavnika Evropske komisije i pregovaračkog tima Vlade Republike Crne Gore o Sporazumu o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Tehnički pregovori su uslovno zaključeni

The referendum on independence, which took place on 21 May 2006, was a turning point in the European Integration process of Montenegro. After the restoration of independence there was a significant reform momentum and accelerated progress of Montenegro towards the EU membership.

Soon after the restoration of independence on 21 May 2006, the European Union and the Member States decided to develop relations with Montenegro as an independent and sovereign state. Collective recognition of Montenegro's independence, which followed on 12 June 2006, was a historical move of twenty-five presidents, since it was the first time that the EU made a collective decision of that kind. The EU Council of Ministers decided to establish bilateral political dialogue with Montenegro at the ministerial level. This was also formalized with the adoption of the Joint Declaration on Political Dialogue between the EU and Montenegro on 15 September 2006.

Political dialogue was established in order to promote full integration of Montenegro into the community of the European nations and its gradual approaching to the EU. It was also envisaged that future meetings in the format Montenegro – EU Troika encourage closer cooperation between Montenegro and the EU, particularly with regard to the alignment of positions of Montenegro with those of the EU on international issues, issues of foreign and security policy of the EU, as well as exchange of information on issues of common interest, regional cooperation

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Referendum, 21. maja 2006.

Referendum, 21 May 2006

okončanjem Pete tehničke runde i postizanjem dogovora o svim pitanjima o kojima se pregovaralo.

Ovu godinu je obilježilo i otvaranje pregovora o Sporazumu o readmisiji i Sporazu-mu o viznim olakšicama između Evropske zajednice i Republike Crne Gore, 30. novembra 2006. u Briselu.

Značajne aktivnosti u ovoj godini Crna Gora bilježi i na ekonomsko-finansijskom planu. U tom dijelu, u julu 2006. se pri-stupilo izradi prvog Ekonomsko-fiskalnog izvještaja za Evropsku komisiju koji je obuhvatio: prikaz makroekonomske situ-aciјe u Crnoj Gori, srednjoročni makrofi-nansijski okvir, javne finansije i strukturne reforme u narednom srednjem roku.

and development of good neighbourly relations.

Negotiations on the Stabilisation and Association Agreement were conducted during 2006 between the representatives of the European Commission and the negotiating team of the Government of Montenegro. Technical negotiations were conditionally concluded by completing the fifth technical round and agreement on all issues which were subject to the negotiations.

This year was also marked by opening of negotiations about the Readmission Agreement and Visa Facilitation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Montenegro, on 30 November 2006 in Brussels.

Evropska komisija je 8. novembra 2006. objavila prvi put poseban dokument za Crnu Goru – Godišnji izvještaj o napretku u procesu stabilizacije i pridruživanja. Izvještaj je obuhvatio period od 1. oktobra 2005. do 30. septembra 2006. i sadržao je pregled odnosa Crne Gore i Evropske unije; analizu političke situacije u Crnoj Gori po pitanju demokratije, vladavine prava, ljudskih prava, zaštite nacionalnih manjina i pitanja regionalnog karaktera; analizu ekonomske situacije i razmatranje mogućnosti Crne Gore da sproveđe evropske standarde, tj. da postepeno uskladi svoje zakonodavstvo i politike s pravnom tekovinom EU, u skladu sa SSP-om i prioritetima Evropskog partnerstva. Evropska komisija je, takođe, 8. novembra 2006. usvojila predlog novog Evropskog partnerstva s Crnom Gorom.

Nakon konstituisanja nove Vlade, novembra 2006. je izvršena reorganizacija poslova i zadataka koji se odnose na koordinaciju procesa pridruživanja Evropskoj uniji. Dotadašnje Ministarstvo za ekonomske odnose sa inostranstvom i evropske integracije je u novoj organizaciji Vlade zamijenio Sekretarijat za evropske integracije.

Dotadašnji ministar za ekonomske odnose s inostranstvom i evropske integracije je postavljen za potpredsjednika Vlade za evropske integracije, čime je ne samo obezbijeđen kontinuitet vođenja procesa nego je on podignut na viši, potpredsjednički nivo. Takođe, ambasadorka Slavica Milačić je imenovana za šeficu Misije Crne Gore pri EU.

INSTRUMENT ZA PRETPRISTUPNU POMOĆ - IPA

Evropska komisija je od 1991. pružala konstantnu finansijsku podršku zemlja-

In this year, Montenegro also recorded significant activities in economic and financial field. In this segment, in July 2006 development of the first Economic and Fiscal Report for the European Commission was initiated. This report included the following: presentation of the macroeconomic situation in Montenegro, medium term macro-financial framework, public finance and structural reforms in the upcoming mid-term.

On 8 November 2006, the European Commission published for the first time a separate document for Montenegro – Annual Progress Report in the stabilization and association process. The report covered the period from 1 October 2005 until 30 September 2006 and contained a review of relations between Montenegro and the European Union; analysis of political situation in Montenegro in terms of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, protection of national minorities and regional issues; analysis of economic situation and consideration of the capacities of Montenegro to implement European standards, i.e. to gradually harmonize its legislation and policies with the EU acquis, in accordance with the SAA and European Partnership priorities. Furthermore, on 8 November 2006, the European Commission adopted the proposal for the new European Partnership with Montenegro.

Upon the constitution of the new Government in November 2006, duties and tasks related to coordination of the EU accession process were reorganised. In the new organization of the Government, the former Ministry for International Economic

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Proglasenje nezavisnosti, 3. juna 2006.

Proclamation of independence, 3 June 2006

ma Zapadnog Balkana, kroz programe ECHO i OBNOVA, kasnije PHARE, da bi zatim konsolidovala svoju pomoć kroz program CARDS. Podrška, koja je, u početku bila fokusirana na obnovu infrastrukture i pomirenje, preusmjerava se na izgradnju institucija i postepeno usklađivanje zakonodavstva s pravnom tekovinom EU. Od 1991. za države Zapadnog Balkana je kroz različite programe opredijeljeno 6,8 miliardi EUR, od čega kroz program CARDS 4,6 milijadi eura. U septembru 2005. godine Evropska komisija je usvojila predlog Uredbe o osnivanju Instrumenta za pre-priступnu pomoć – IPA.

Podrška Crnoj Gori kroz program IPA u nadne 3 godine planirana je na nivou od gotovo 100 mil €, što će biti znatno više nego što je ostvarivano kroz program CARDS na godišnjem nivou.

Imajući u vidu da je primjena novog instrumenta predviđena za 1. januar 2007., tokom 2006. je organizovan veliki broj aktivnosti na pripremi Crne Gore za proces programiranja budućih fondova Ipe.

Dear Colleague,

Allow me to convey the congratulations of the Government of Iceland to the Government and people of the Republic of Montenegro on the Declaration of the independent Republic of Montenegro of 3 June last, following the outcome of the referendum of 21 May 2006.

On behalf of the Government of Iceland I have the honour to communicate to you the recognition by Iceland of the Republic of Montenegro as a sovereign and independent State. Iceland is ready to establish formal diplomatic relations between our two countries at the earliest opportunity.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Geir H. Haarde
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Island prva je država koja je priznala nezavisnost Crne Gore

Iceland was the first country to recognise Montenegro's independence

Relations and European Integration was transformed into newly established Secretariat for European Integration.

The earlier Minister for International Economic Relations and European Integration was appointed Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration; this not only ensured the continuity in conducting of the process, but also brought the European integration process in the Government to the vice-presidential level. Furthermore, Ambassador Slavica Milačić was appointed the Head of the Mission of Montenegro to the EU.

INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE– IPA

Since 1991, the European Commission has been providing permanent financial support to the Western Balkans countries, through ECHO and OBNOVA programmes, as well as the PHARE programme. Afterwards, it consolidated its assistance through CARDS programme. The support, which was initially focused on reconcilia-

Vlada Crne Gore je imenovala ministra za ekonomske odnose sa inostranstvom i evropske integracije za nacionalnog koordinatora za Instrument za prepristupnu pomoć EU i obrazovala Komisiju za koordinaciju programa pomoći.

tion and infrastructure renewal, was redirected to institution building and gradual alignment of legislation with the EU acquis. Since 1991, EUR 6.8 billion were allocated to the Western Balkans countries through various programmes, of which EUR 4.6 billion were allocated through CARDS programme. In September 2005, the European Commission adopted the Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

Support to Montenegro through IPA over the next three years was planned at the level of nearly EUR 100 million, which would be considerably more than what was accomplished through CARDS programmes at the annual level.

Bearing in mind that application of the new instrument was envisaged as of 1 January 2007, numerous activities were organized in 2006 in order to prepare Montenegro for programming future IPA funds. The Government of Montenegro appointed the Minister for International Economic Relations and European Integration as the National Coordinator for the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance of the EU and established the Commission for Coordination of the Assistance Programme.



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Nakon okončanja pете tehničke runde pregovora o Sporazumu o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, 1. decembra 2006. u Podgorici, uslovno su zaključeni pregovori o SSP-u između predstavnika Evropske komisije i pregovaračkog tima Vlade Republike Crne Gore. Sve države članice EU, uključujući i nove članice Rumuniju i Bugarsku (koje nijesu učestvovale u pregovorima, ali su dale saglasnost poslije 1. januara 2007. godine) u potpunosti su podržale zaključivanje SSP-a s Crnom Gorom. Usljedilo je parafiranje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju između Evropskih zajednica i njihovih država članica i Republike Crne Gore, 15. marta 2007. u Podgorici.

Tom prilikom, komesar za proširenje Oli Reh je izjavio: „*Snažna je privrženost Evropske komisije evropskoj budućnosti Crne Gore, a parafiranje sporazuma je značajan korak, prekretnica na crnogorskom putu prema EU. Sporazum će donijeti konkretnе koristi Crnoj Gori i njenim građanima. Povećaće se obim trgovine s EU, a samim tim stvorice se uslovi za otvaranje većeg broja radnih mesta i brži razvoj Crne Gore.*“

Predsjednik Vlade Republike Crne Gore Željko Šturanović je istakao sljedeće: „*Parafiranjem Sporazuma na najbolji način verifikujemo ono što smo do sada ostvarili na evropskom putu Crne Gore i još snažnije počinjemo novu fazu suštinske integracije Crne Gore u Evropsku uniju. Ovo je prelomna tačka, koja će predstavljati snažan podsticaj, ne samo za dalje reforme i usvajanje evropskih vrijednosti u Crnoj Gori, nego i za objedinjavanje ukupnih unutrašnjih potencijala oko pitanja iz naše zahtjevne evropske agende.*“

Following the completion of the fifth technical round of negotiations on the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, on 1 December 2006 in Podgorica negotiations on stabilisation and association were conditionally concluded between representatives of the European Commission and the negotiating team of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro. All Member States, including new ones, Romania and Bulgaria, (that did not participate in negotiations but provided their consent after 1 January 2007) fully supported conclusion of the SAA with Montenegro. Signing of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and the Republic of Montenegro took place on 15 March 2007.

On that occasion, Commissioner for Enlargement Olli Rehn said: “There is a strong commitment of the European Commission to Montenegro’s future in the EU, and signing of the agreement is a significant step, a turning point on Montenegro’s path towards the EU. The agreement will bring specific benefits to Montenegro and its citizens. The scope of trade with the EU will be increased, thereby creating prerequisites for new job openings and more accelerated growth of Montenegro”.

Prime Minister of the Republic of Montenegro Željko Šturanović indicated: “By initialling the agreement, we verify, in the best way, what we have achieved so far on Montenegro’s path to the EU and, committed even more, we initiate a new phase of the essential integration of Montenegro into the European Union. This is a breakpoint, which will be a strong momentum,

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Nakon parafiranja Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, započela je nova faza procesa evropske integracije koja je zahtijevala nove modele i mehanizme koordinacije procesa. U skladu s tim je uslijedilo formiranje privremenih zajedničkih tijela s Evropskom unijom za sprovođenje Privremenog Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Novoosnovana koordinativna tijela u okviru Vlade su bila: Kolegijum za evropske integracije, Komisija za evropske integracije, sedam Grupa za evropske integracije i EU jedinice/korespondenti u resornim ministarstvima. Zajednička tijela s EU su bila Savjet za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, kao i sedam pododbora, koji su bili sastavljeni od predstavnika Evropske komisije, Savjeta ministara EU i predstavnika Vlade RCG. Planirano je i osnivanje posebnog parlamentarnog odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, koji će činiti poslanici Skupštine Crne Gore i Evropskog parlamenta.

Događaj koji je obilježio godinu je potpisivanje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživa-

not only for further reforms and adoption of European values in Montenegro, but also for bringing together all internal resources around the issue arising from our demanding European Agenda“.

After initialling the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, the Government of Montenegro entered the new stage of the European integration process, which required new models and mechanisms for coordination. This was followed by establishment of temporary joint bodies of the European Union and Montenegro in charge of the implementation of Interim Stabilisation and Association Agreement. The newly established coordinating bodies within the Government were: College for European Integration, Commission for European Integration, seven Groups for European Integration, and EU units/respondents in the line ministries. Joint bodies of the EU and Montenegro were: Stabilisation and Association Council, Stabilisation and Association Committee, as well as seven sub-



S potpisivanja SSP-a: Željko Šturanović i Luis Amado

Initialling of the SAA: Željko Šturanović, Luis Amado



Sa potpisivanja sporazuma o viznim olakšicama i readmisiji, 18. septembra 2007.

Signing of the Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreement, 18 September 2007

nju i Privremenog sporazuma o trgovini i srodnim pitanjima između Evropskih zajednica i njihovih država članica, s jedne strane i Crne Gore, s druge strane, 15. oktobra 2007. u Luksemburgu. Ovim činom je uspostavljen prvi sveobuhvatni ugovorni odnos Crne Gore s Evropskom unijom. U ime Crne Gore Sporazum je potpisao predsjednik Vlade Željko Šturanović, u ime Evropske komisije, Komesar za proširenje, Oli Ren, i u ime Portugalskog predsjedništva Luiš Amado, zajedno s 26 predstavnika država članica Evropske unije.

Nakon toga, Skupština Crne Gore je 13. novembra 2007. donijela Zakon o ratifikaciji Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju i Zakon o ratifikaciji Privremenog sporazuma o trgovini i srodnim pitanjima. Sporazum je dobio saglasnost Evropskog parlamenta 17. decembra 2007. Od zemalja članica EU, Sporazum je prvi ratifikovao Parlament Estonije koja je podnijela Instrument o ratifikaciji 13. novembra 2007. Savjetu Evropske unije.

committees comprising representatives of the European Commission, EU Council of Ministers and representatives of the Government of Montenegro. Establishment of a Special Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee was also planned, and that committee would include members of the Parliament of Montenegro and members of the European Parliament.

The event that marked this year was signing of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Matters between the European Communities and their Member States on one side and Montenegro on the other, on 15 October 2007 in Luxembourg. With this act, the first comprehensive contractual relation was established between Montenegro and the European Union. The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Željko Šturanović on behalf of Montenegro, Commissioner for Enlargement Olli Rhen on behalf of the European Commission and Luís Amado on behalf of the Portuguese Presidency, together with 26 representatives of the EU Member States.

After that, on 13 November 2007, the Parliament of Montenegro passed the Law on Ratification of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the Law on Ratification of the Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Matters. The Agreement was granted approval of the European Parliament on 17 December 2007. Out of the EU member states, Estonia was the first one that ratified the Agreement. It submitted the Instrument on Ratification to the EU Council on 13 November 2007.

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Skupština Crne Gore je 27. decembra 2007. donijela Rezoluciju o ispunjavanju obaveza Crne Gore u okviru Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju.

Značajni događaji koji su obilježili ovu godinu su, svakako, i druga zvanična runda pregovora o Sporazumu o viznim olakšicama i Sporazuma o readmisiji 6. februara 2007. u Briselu, nakon čega su ovi sporazumi parafirani 11. aprila 2007, a njihovo potpisivanje je uslijedilo 18. septembra 2007.

On 27 December 2007, the Parliament of Montenegro passed the Resolution on Fulfilment of Obligations under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

Significant events that have marked this year were certainly the second official round of negotiations on the Agreement on Visa Facilitation and Agreement on Readmission, which was conducted in Brussels on 6 February 2007. These agreements were initialled on 11 April 2007 while their signing followed on 18 September 2007.



Gordana Đurović

I prije nego sam postala ministar za ekonomske odnose sa inostranstvom i evropske integracije (februara 2004. godine) Crna Gora je napravila prve evrointegracione korake, koji su bili dragocjena baština hrabrih početaka samostalnog puta Crne Gore ka Uniji, preciznije ka svojoj nezavisnosti. Najkraće to je bio euro, teško ispregovaranih i sačuvanih 56 proizvoda u carinskoj tarifi i blokirani proces pristupanja STO-u još pod okriljem SRJ. Na već vidljivim znakovima atrofiranja institucija SCG, nastavili smo dalje sa malim timom koji je brzo razvijao svoju strukturu i međuresornu koordinaciju.

Do nezavisnosti postigli smo nekoliko važnih integracionih koraka. Uspjeli smo se izboriti da samostalno pregovaramo članstvo u STO-u, dobili smo prvu komunikacionu strategiju i druženja sa medijima, prvi model koordinacije procesa i tehničke podrške, prve memorandume o saradnji sa etabliranim NVO u ovoj oblasti, uspostavili smo dobru saradnju sa Skupštinom i svim političkim partijama, a u Crnu Goru počeli su stizati i evropski zvaničnici i delegacije. Ono što smatram najvažnijim u tom periodu, jeste da se, kroz proces evropskih in-

Gordana Đurović

Even before I became the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and European Integration (in February 2004), Montenegro had taken its first steps towards European integration, which was a precious heritage of brave beginnings of Montenegro's independent path towards the Union, and in particular towards its independence. To sum it up, those were the euro, toughly negotiated 56 products kept in the customs tariff and the blocked process of accession to the WTO even under the umbrella of the FRY. With already visible signs of atrophy of Serbia and Montenegro's institutions, we moved on with a small team that was quickly developing its structure and inter-ministerial coordination.

Several important integration steps had been achieved by the time of independence. We had managed to obtain the right to independently negotiate membership in the WTO; we had got the first communication strategy and socialisings with media, the first model of coordination of the process and technical support, the first set of memoranda of cooperation with well-established NGOs in this field, we established a good cooperation with the Parliament and all the political parties, and European officials and delegations started arriving to

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tegracija i pregovore oko toga kako ćemo pregovarati Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju – Crna Gora izborila za tzv. „dvostruki kolosijek“ u pregovorima sa EU oko SSP. Politički okvir pregovora još je uvijek bio jedinstven, ali ekonomski pregovori - neprikosnoveno su pripali našem pregovaračkom timu. Sama Studija izvodljivosti, koju je aprila 2005. komesar Oli Ren donio u Crnu Goru, davala je prostor da se nesmetano pregovara SSP, a da budući referendum per se ne bude smetnja tom procesu. Naprotiv, našem timu, referendum nije bio smetnja, već snažan motiv da dobro pregovaramo crnogorske interese, dokazujući time i sposobnost države da samostalno nastavi svoj integracioni put i zauzme zasluženo mjesto u evropskoj porodici država i međunarodnim odnosima u cjelini.

Krajem aprila 2006. pregovori o SSP bili su na političkom nivou SCG blokirani, te smo iskoristili vrijeme do referendumu da pripremimo osnovu za brzi nastavak pregovora u novom državnom formatu. Evropska komisija bila je u Podgorici već početkom juna, te smo odmah nastavili proces pregovora. Refleksija referendum-ske euforije manifestovala se i u vanrednoj podršci građana za EU integracije, sa nevjerovatnih 81,5% juna 2006. godine. Par dana kasnije, Savjet ministara spoljnih poslova EU, po prvi put, donio je odluku o kolektivnom priznanju jedne države - Crne Gore, kao suverene i nezavisne države od strane EU i njenih država članica. Uspostavljena je koordinacija spoljнополитичких prioriteta i politički dijalog, kao i redovni sastanci unapređenog stalnog dijaloga.

Finalna faza pregovora o SSP bila je veoma dinamična i zahtjevna, morali smo brzo prilagođavati svoje administrativne kapacitete carinskoj i spoljnotrgovinskoj politici EU, početi štititi intelektualnu svojinu,

Montenegro. What I find most important in that period is the fact that, through the process of the European integration and negotiations about the way in which we were going to negotiate the Stabilisation and Association Agreement – Montenegro managed to obtain the so called “double track approach” in the negotiations with the EU regarding the SAA. The political framework of the negotiations was still unitary, but economic negotiations were indisputably appertained to our negotiating team. The Feasibility Study itself, brought to Montenegro by Olli Rehn, the commissioner, in April 2005, provided space to smoothly negotiate the SAA, while ensuring that the future referendum would not be an obstacle per se to this process. On the contrary, for our team the referendum was not an obstacle but a powerful motive to negotiate Montenegrin interests well, thus proving the capability of the state to carry on independently on its integration path and to take a well-deserved place in the European family of states, as well as in international relations on the whole.

In the end of April 2006, the negotiations regarding the SAA were blocked at the political level of Serbia and Montenegro, so we used that time prior to the referendum to prepare the basis for fast continuation of the negotiations in the new form of the state. The European Commission was in Podgorica as early as at the beginning of June, so we continued the negotiation process without any further delay. The referendum euphoria manifested itself as extraordinary support of the citizens to the EU integration, with incredible 81.5% in June 2006. A few days later, the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EU, for the first time, adopted a decision on collective recognition by the EU and its member states of a state – i.e. Montenegro, as a sovereign and independent state. The coordination of foreign policy priorities and the political dialogue were established, as well as regular meetings of the Enhanced Permanent Dialogue.

uvoditi tehničke propise, državnu pomoć, donijeti zakon o vinu, ali i odbraniti euro kao valutu u našem monetarnom sistemu i izboriti se za prve tranzicione periode za preuzimanje zajedničkih politika EU. Bilo je to vrijeme istovremenog pregovaranja i za CEFTA 2006, i za STO i za SSP. Bilo je naporan, ali maksimalno se kreirala sinergija pregovaračkih timova i lako smo se usaglašavali. Poštivali smo datume i izvršavali preuzeto u datim rokovima.

Konačno, polovinom oktobra 2007, iste sedmice kada je u crnogorskoj Skupštini izglasан Ustav, mi smo u Luksemburgu potpisali naš Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju sa EU i time i formalno institucionalizovali naše odnose i potvrdili perspektivu članstva. Januara 2008, bez ikakvih problema, počeo je da se primjenjuje njegov trgovinski dio.

2008. godinu obilježilo je više važnih procesa i događaja: dalje jačanje administrativnih kapaciteta; usvajanje prvog Nacionalnog programa za integraciju, koji je imao svoj pravni, administrativni i finansijski dio; formiranje tijela za praćenje SSP; koordinacija pretpri stupne podrške; komunikaciona strategija. Paraleni front, a istovremeno podrška procesu integracije bilo je naše pregovaranje o članstvu u STO-u. Te godine, čak osam puta bili smo na pregovorima u Ženevi i uspješno završili multilateralni dio pregovora i sve bilaterale, osim Ukrajine (čija će blokada trajati gotovo tri godine). Konačno, novootvoreni front, u kom sam se, iako ekonomista, morala snaći, bilo je vođenje Komisije za sprovođenje Nacionalne strategije za borbu protiv korupcije i organizovanog kriminala. Tu smo, po prvi put, uspostavljali metodologiju praćenja realizacije mjera iz akcionih planova, što je danas standard. Tu godinu obilježilo je i snažno lobiranje za predaju zahtjeva za članstvo, koje se konačno desilo polovinom decembra u Parizu.

The final stage of negotiations about the SAA was very dynamic and demanding, and we had to quickly adapt our administrative capacities to the customs and foreign trade policies of the EU, to start protecting the intellectual property, to introduce technical regulations, state aid, to pass a law on wine, but also to defend the euro as a currency in our monetary system and to put efforts into obtaining the first transitional periods for taking over of the common policies of the EU. It was the time when CEFTA 2006, WTO membership and SAA had to be negotiated simultaneously. It was difficult, but a maximum synergy of the negotiating teams was created and we easily brought ourselves into accord. We stucked to the deadlines and fulfilled the assumed obligations within time given.

Finally, around the middle of October 2007, in the same week when the Constitution was adopted in the Parliament of Montenegro, we signed our Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU in Luxembourg, formally institutionalising in this way our relations and confirming our perspective of membership. The SAA's trade-related part started to be implemented in January 2008 without any problems.

The year 2008 was marked by several important processes and events: further building of administrative capacities; adoption of the first National Integration Programme, which had its legal, administrative and financial respective parts; establishment of a body for monitoring the SAA; coordination of pre-accession assistance; communication strategy. Our negotiations for membership in the WTO were a parallel battlefield, but at the same time these supported the process of integration. In the course of that year we went to Geneva to negotiate as many as eight times and we successfully finished the multilateral part of the negotiations and all bilateral ones, except with Ukraine (whose blockade lasted for almost three years). Finally,

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2009. godinu obilježio je povratak sa potpredsjedničke pozicije na poziciju ministra za evropske integracije, gdje smo, sa velikim brojem pripravnika, hrabro ušli u projekat Upitnik, i u roku, uz razvoj sopstvenog softvera za koordinaciju i IT podršku, kvalitetno odgovorili na sva pitanja Komisije, i bili domaćini prvim misijama na terenu. Te godine, ukinuli smo i godišnje odmore, ali cilj je bio ostvaren. Crna Gora je ostvarila značajne evropske korake, koje su joj priznali i EU i region.

2010. godinu pamtim kao godinu napor nog rada u borbi za poziciju zemlje kandidata. Entuzijazam i posvećenost pratili su rad našeg tima. Ništa nije bilo teško, ništa nije bilo neostvarivo. I rezultat je postignut! Crna Gora ostvarila je status zemlje kandidata 17. decembra 2010.

Deset dana kasnije, po predlogu novog premijera, Ministarstvo za evropske integracije pripojeno je vanjskim poslovima. Poslije sedam godina, vratila sam se na Univerzitet.

a newly opened battlefield, that I had to manage although I am an economist, was heading the Commission for Implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime. This was where, for the first time, we were setting up the methodology for monitoring the implementation of the measures from action plans, which is now a standard. That year was also marked by strong lobbying for submitting the application for membership, which finally happened around the middle of December in Paris.

The year 2009 was marked by returning from the position of the Deputy Prime Minister to the position of the Minister for European Integration, where we bravely entered into the project of the Questionnaire, with a great number of trainees, and provided quality answers to all the questions of the Commission, in due time and accompanied by development of our own software for coordination and IT support; we also hosted the first on-the-spot missions. In that year we even cancelled our vacations, but the goal was achieved. Montenegro accomplished important European steps, and this was recognised both by the EU and the region.

I remember the year 2010 as the year of putting great efforts into obtaining the position of a candidate country. The enthusiasm and dedication accompanied the work of our team. Nothing was difficult, nothing was unachievable. And the result was achieved! Montenegro obtained the status of a candidate country on 17 December 2010.

Ten days later, as proposed by the new Prime Minister, the Ministry for European Integration was adjoined to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After seven years, I returned to the University.

[2008.]

Predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore Milo Đukanović predao je 15. decembra 2008. u Jejlisejskoj palati u Parizu Zahtjev za članstvo Crne Gore u Evropskoj uniji predsjedniku Republike Francuske Nikoli Sarkoziju, u svojstvu predsjedavajućeg Evropskog savjeta. Predsjednik Sarkozy je čestitao Crnoj Gori na ovom veoma važnom događaju, koji je potvrda opredijeljenosti i pune posvećenosti daljem procesu integracije zemlje u Evropsku uniju, kroz primjenu Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju EU i ispunjavanje svih kriterijuma pristupanja. „Crna Gora može računati na punu podršku Francuske u procesu pristupanja Evropskoj uniji. Nema utvrđenog redoslijeda i ukoliko Crna Gora bude među prvim državama koje ispunе uslove za članstvo, onda će i među prvima pristupiti Evropskoj uniji”, rekao je predsjednik Sarkozy.

Ovom događaju je prethodio Izvještaj o napretku Crne Gore u 2008. u kojem je Evropska komisija ocijenila da je Crna Gora postigla napredak u gotovo svim oblastima, te da se Privremeni sporazum o trgovini i srodnim pitanjima primjenjuje u potpunosti.

Drugi značajan događaj koji je obilježio 2008. je usvajanje Nacionalnog programa za integraciju Crne Gore u EU 2008-2012. Nacionalni program za integraciju je predstavljao strateški okvir ukupnih demokratskih i ekonomskih reformi u zemlji za period od 1. januara 2008. do 31. decembra 2012. Bio je to detaljan plan aktivnosti neophodnih da bi Crna Gora bila „unutrašnje“ značajno spremnija da preuzeće obaveze koje proizilaze iz članstva u EU do kraja 2012. On je služio, ne samo kao

On 15 December 2008, at the Élysée Palace in Paris, the Prime Minister of Montenegro Milo Đukanović handed the application for Montenegro's membership in the European Union to the President of the Republic of France Nicolas Sarkozy, in his capacity of the Chairman of the European Council. President Sarkozy congratulated Montenegro on this very important event, which was a confirmation of determination and full commitment to further process of integration into the EU, through implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and fulfilment of all accession criteria. “Montenegro may rely on the full support of France in the EU accession process. There is no established order and if Montenegro is among the first countries to meet conditions for membership, it will be among the first to accede the European Union”, President Sarkozy stated.

This event was preceded by the Montenegro 2008 Progress Report, in which the European Commission assessed that Montenegro made progress in almost all areas and that the Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Matters was fully implemented.

Another important event, which marked this year, was the adoption of the National Programme for Integration of Montenegro into the EU 2008-2012. National Programme for Integration represented strategic framework of all democratic and economic reforms in the country for the period from 1 January 2008 until 31 December 2012. It was a detailed plan of actions to make Montenegro “internally” better prepared to take obligations arising from the EU membership

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sredstvo koordinacije reformi na putu prema EU i osnova za izradu godišnjih programa rada Vlade, nego i kao transparentna i dobro pripremljena informacija o planiranim reformama, namijenjena Evropskoj komisiji i državama članicama EU, s jedne strane, i crnogorskoj javnosti, s druge strane.

Od 1. januara 2008. je počeo da se primjenjuje Privremeni sporazum o trgovini i srodnim pitanjima između Evropske zajednice i Crne Gore. S tim u vezi je osnovan Privremeni odbor, zajedničko tijelo EZ i Crne Gore i uspostavljeni pet privremenih pododbora, a u martu je održan i prvi sastanak Podobrora za unutrašnje tržište i konkureniju.

21. februara 2008. u Podgorici je otvoren dijalog o liberalizaciji viznog režima između predstavnika Evropske zajednice i Vla-

until 2012. It served not only as the means of coordination of reforms to be taken on the path towards the EU and a basis for development of new annual work programmes of the Government, but also as a transparent and well prepared information on planned reforms, intended for the European Commission and the EU Members States on one side, and Montenegrin public on the other.

Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Matters between the European Community and Montenegro entered into force on 1 January 2008. To that end, the Interim Committee was established as a joint body of the EU and Montenegro. Furthermore, five interim subcommittees were established, and the first meeting of the Subcommittee for Internal Market and Competition took place in March.

Visa liberalization dialogue between representatives of the European Community and Montenegro was opened on 21 Feb-



15. decembra 2008. u Parizu, predsjednik Vlade Milo Đukanović predao je predsjedniku Francuske Nikoli Sarkoziju Zahtjev za članstvo Crne Gore u EU

On 15 December 2008 in Paris, Prime Minister Milo Đukanović delivered Montenegro's EU membership application to the President of France, Nikolas Sarkozy



21. februara 2008. u Podgorici otvoren dijalog o liberalizaciji viznog režima s Crnom Gorom

On 21 February 2008 in Podgorica, the dialogue on liberalization of the visa regime was opened with Montenegro

de Crne Gore. Evropska komisija je kandidovala Crnu Goru za konačno ukidanje viza nakon ispunjavanja zahtjeva iz "mape puta" koji je crnogorskoj Vladi uručio 28. maja 2008. direktor Direktorata EK za Zapadni Balkan, Pjer Mirel.

Stalno predstavništvo Delegacije Evropske komisije u Crnoj Gori otvoreno je 6. juna 2008. u Podgorici. Kancelariju su otvorili predsjednik Vlade Milo Đukanović i generalni direktor za proširenje Majkl Li. Funkciju stalnog šefa Delegacije EK u Podgorici od 1. marta 2008. je počeo obavljati ambasador Leopold Maurer.

U cilju intenziviranja saradnje s civilnim sektorom u procesu evropske integracije, na Cetinju je 7. maja 2008, potpisana Sporazum o saradnji Sekretarijata za evropske integracije i jedanaest nevladinih organizacija. U ime Sekretarijata za evropske integracije Sporazum je potpisala sekretar Ana Vukadinović. Iz dijela nevladinog sektora Sporazum su potpisali predstavnici Asocijacije za demokratski prosperitet – Zid, Centra za demokratiju i ljudska prava, Centra za građansko obrazovanje, Centra za monitoring, Centra za razvoj nevladinih organizacija, Evropskog pokreta u Crnoj Gori, Fondacije za stipendiranje Roma – Institut socijalne inkluzije, Institut Alternativa, Institut za medije, Mreže nevladinih organizacija za afirmaciju evropskih integracionih procesa i Nansen dijalog centra. Sekretariat i nevladine organizacije su Sporazumom definisali oblasti saradnje, kao i aktivnosti i mehanizme za njeno ostvarivanje.

February 2008 in Podgorica. European Commission nominated Montenegro for the final visa abolishment upon the fulfilment of requirements stipulated in the "Road Map", which was delivered to Montenegrin Government by the Director of the EC Directorate for the Western Balkans Pierre Mirel on 28 May 2008.

Permanent representative office of the European Union Delegation to Montenegro was officially opened on 6 June 2008 in Podgorica by the Prime Minister of Montenegro Milo Đukanović and Director General for Enlargement Michael Leigh. Ambassador Leopold Maurer started to perform the function of the permanent Head of the Delegation of the EC in Podgorica on 1 March 2008.

In order to intensify cooperation with civil sector in the process of European Integration, the Agreement on Cooperation between the Secretariat for European Integration and eleven non-governmental organisations was signed in Cetinje on 7 May 2008. Ana Vukadinović, head of the Secretariat, signed the Agreement on behalf of the Secretariat for European Integration. On behalf of the non-governmental sector, the Agreement was signed by representatives of the Association for Democratic Prosperity - Zid, Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, Centre for Civil Education, Centre for Monitoring, Centre for Development of Non-Governmental Organisations, European Movement in Montenegro, Roma Scholarship Foundation - Institute of Social inclusion, Alternative Institute, Institute for Media, Network of Non-Governmental Organisations for Affirmation of the European Integration Process and the Nansen Dialogue Centre. By this Agreement, the Secretariat and NGOs defined areas of cooperation, as well as activities and mechanisms for its implementation.

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Crna Gora je u ovom periodu dobila još jedno važno priznanje - Upravni odbor Respe (Regionalna škola za državnu upravu) je, 31. januara 2008, odlučio da u Crnoj Gori bude sjedište ove ustanove. Regionalna škola za državnu upravu je inicirana sa ciljem unapređivanja regionalne saradnje u oblasti javne uprave, jačanja administrativnih kapaciteta i razvijanja kadrova. Nakon toga je, u maju 2006. u Bruselu, potpisani Protokol o saradnji u stvaranju Regionalne škole za državnu upravu između vlada Albanije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske, BJR Makedonije, Crne Gore, Srbije i UNMIK-a u ime Kosova, u prisustvu predstavnika Evropske komisije.

Montenegro received another important acknowledgement in this period. On 31 January, the Management Board of the Regional School for Public Administration decided to establish their headquarters in Montenegro. The Regional School for Public Administration was established in order to improve regional cooperation in the field of public administration, strengthening administrative capacities and human resource development. After that, in May 2006, in the presence of representatives of the European Commission, the Protocol of Cooperation on the Creation of the Regional School for Public Administration was signed in Brussels between the governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and UNMIK, on behalf of Kosovo.



Otvaranje stalnog predstavništva EU u Podgorici, 6. jun 2008.

Opening of permanent representation EU office in Podgorica, 6 June 2008



Otvaranje stalnog predstavništva EU u Podgorici, 6. jun 2008.

Opening of permanent representation EU office in Podgorica, 6 June 2008



Ana Vukadinović

Iako je proces integracije Crne Gore u EU, kroz prethodne državne zajednice, počeo prije više od deset godina, nakon sticanja nezavisnosti Crne Gore u maju 2006. godine i priznavanja nezavisnosti od strane zemalja članica EU, te formalnog potvrđivanja evropske perspektive Crne Gore u junu iste godine, intenzitet procesa je pojačan i postajao je sve zahtjevniji i obuhvatniji.

U novembru 2006. godine formiran je Sekretariat za evropske integracije, koji je preuzeo dio kapaciteta prethodno nadležnog Ministarstva za evropske integracije i međunarodne odnose sa inostranstvom, sa svega nekoliko zaposlenih. Za relativno kratko vrijeme okupljen je tim ljudi koji su koordinirali proces integracije, upravljanja finansijskom podrškom EU i komunikacije o integracijama.

Nezavisna Crna Gora proklamovala je članstvo u Uniji kao jedno od najvažnijih državnih ciljeva. Naša težnja udruživanju zasnivala se na dostizanju evropskih vrijednosti u poštovanju ljudskih prava, demokratiji i vladavini prava, kao i želji da primijenimo najbolje standarde za naše građane – a to su standardi ustanovljeni propisima Evropske unije.

Ana Vukadinović

Although the process of integration of Montenegro into the European Union began more than ten years ago, through former state unions, only after Montenegro gained independence in May 2006 and after its recognition by the EU Member States, and after the formal confirmation of the European perspective of Montenegro in June of the same year, the process of integrations grew in intensity and became ever more demanding and comprehensive.

The Secretariat for European Integration was established in November 2006 and took a part of capacities of the previously competent Ministry for European Integration and International Relations, with only a handful of employees. Not long after, a team of people was assembled with the task to coordinate the integration process, to manage financial support of the EU and to communicate about the integrations.

Although we had achieved independence a little while ago, our tendency to join the EU was based on the attainment of the European values of respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Period mog rada u Sekretarijatu obilježilo je osmišljavanje, usvajanje i primjena strateških dokumenata kakvi su Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, Izvještaji EK o napretku Crne Gore, Nacionalni program integracija, Okvirni sporazum o Ipi, Evropsko partnerstvo, sastanci Unaprijeđenih stalnih dijaloga pa odbora i pododbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Zahtjev za članstvo i priprema za odgovaranje na Upitnik EK. Stoga smo uporedo formirali sisteme koordinacije i strukture međuresorskih timova koji su organizovano ostvarivali i usklađivali crnogorske korake.

To je bio period EU euforije. Ipak, na početku procesa, zaposleni u organima državne uprave i javnom sektoru su često doživljavali poslove koji se tiču evropskih integracija kao nešto što je posao isključivo Sekretarijata za evropske integracije. Veliki izazov je bio pretvoriti proces koordinacije u podsticaj ostalima i širenje svijesti da je proces integracije u EU posao svakog od nas i da svako ima svoju ulogu u tom procesu.

Radili smo posao koji niko prije u Crnoj Gori nije radio, što je bio ogroman izazov, ali je i zadovoljstvo bilo veliko nakon svakog uspješno pređenog koraka. Naravno, upoznavali smo se sa iskustvima drugih zemalja i nastojali da naučimo što više, uz podršku projekata CDP i tvininga sa Slovencima i Francuzima. Ipak smo znali da nema recepta koji je dobar za sve; svaka zemlja je nalazila svoj put, tako da smo i mi nastojali da, koristeći iskustva drugih, osmislimo efikasnu koordinaciju procesa, imajući u vidu sve specifičnosti naše države i njene administracije.

on a desire to apply the best standards for our citizens – i.e. the standards established by the EU regulations.

The period of my work in the Secretariat was marked by creation, adoption and implementation of strategic documents such as the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, Progress Reports on Montenegro, the National Programme of Integration, Framework Agreement for IPA, European partnerships, meetings of Enhanced Permanent Dialogue, meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Committees and Subcommittees, application for membership and preparations to respond to the Questionnaire of the European Commission. Therefore, in parallel, we established coordination systems and structures of inter-institutional teams that worked in a well organised manner to accomplish and align steps from Montenegrin side.

This was the period of EU euphoria, yet at the beginning of the process, the state administration employees and the public sector employees considered the tasks related to the European Integration as the ones that should be performed by the SEI, so it took time to alter the coordination into an incentive for others that the EU integration process was the job of each one of us, where everyone had a role to play.

We worked on a task that no one in Montenegro had done before, which was a huge challenge, but the pleasure was even bigger after each successful step. Of course, we became acquainted with the experiences of other countries and endeavoured to learn as much as possible from them,

Ključni događaj na putu ka EU bilo je potpisivanje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju - SSP, 15. oktobra 2007. godine, zajedno sa Privremenim sporazumom koji je počeo da se primjenjuje već 1. januara 2008. godine. U skladu sa SSP, SEI je pripremio NPI – Nacionalni program integracija 2008-2012. godina, koji predstavlja plan usvajanja pravne tekovine EU, ali i izgradnje institucionalnih i administrativnih kapaciteta potrebnih da iznesu cijeli proces. Bio je to izuzetno obuhvatan projekat i prvi projekat u javnom sektoru u koji su bili uključeni ne samo sva ministarstva i uprava, već i svi državni organi, uključujući Skupštinu, pravosuđe, Centralnu banku i nezavisne agencije, potpomognut EK, donatorima i civilnim sektorom. Jedan od prvih velikih „poslova“ i izazova za SEI i kompletну državnu upravu bila je podjela cijelokupne pravne tekovine – (preko sto hiljada) svih direktiva, regulativa i drugih akata EU tako da se svaki organ, sektor, odsjek i službenik „zaduži“ sa dijelom pravne tekovine za koji je odgovoran. Nakon toga, trebalo je utvrditi za svaki akt EU i često pojedine paragafe da li su relevantni za Crnu Goru i, ako jesu, kroz koji pravni propis Crne Gore ga treba prenijeti i kada.

Taj ogroman posao, kao i odgovaranje na Upitnik EK bio je olakšan stvaranjem Portala evropskih integracija – informatičko tehnološkim rješenjem koje je omogućilo da se svako lice uključi i blagovremeno ispunи sve zadatke. Portal je omogućio da se u svakom trenutku može pratiti realizacija poslova i izvještavati Vlada o tom procesu.

Obiman i zahtjevan zadatak prevođenja pravne tekovine s nekog od službenih

with the support of the CDP and Twinning projects with Slovenia and France. However, we were aware that there was no recipe that is good for all; each country had a way of its own, so we have tried, through the experience of others, to come up with an effective coordination of the process, never forgetting all the peculiarities of our country and its administration.

A key event on the road to the EU was the signing of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement – SAA on 15 October 2007, together with the Interim Agreement, whose implementation began on 1 January 2008. In accordance with the SAA, the Secretariat prepared the NPI - National Programme for Integration 2008-2012, which is the plan of adoption of the *acquis*, as well as building of institutional and administrative capacities that were necessary to carry the entire process. It was a very comprehensive project and the first project in the public sector involved not only all ministries and the administration, but all state bodies too, including the Parliament, the judiciary, the Central Bank and independent agencies, supported by the European Commission, donors and civil society. One of the first major “jobs” and challenges for the Secretariat and the entire state administration was to divide the entire *acquis* - (over one hundred thousand) directives, regulations and other documents of the EU so that each body, sector, department and employee was responsible for a part of the *acquis*. After that, it was necessary to determine for each piece of EU legislation and often for some paragraphs if they were relevant for Montenegro and, if so, through which regulation of Montenegro it should be transposed and when.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

jezika EU na crnogorski jezik tj. izrada nacionalne verzije obuhvata ne samo prevođenje, već i stručnu i pravnu redakturu, zaključno sa lekturom. Stoga smo izrađivali priručnike za prevođenje i sproveli testiranje za prevodioce koji su kasnije angažovani na prevođenju.

Iako smo već imali finansijsku podršku EU, tek je Instrument za prepristupnu podršku EU – IPA omogućila da naše institucije uzmu učešće u izboru projekata koje će EU finansirati kod nas, a kasnije ih u potpunosti i implementirati. Okvirni sporazum o IPA-i je vodio formiranju prvi struktura i timova zaduženih da odlučuju o sredstvima EU od viših programske službenika do svih tijela za decentralizovani implementacioni sistem, kao i formiranju odbora za programe prekogranične saradnje. Organizovali smo brojne obuke o svim aspektima projektnog ciklusa i specifičnostima korišćenja EU sredstava. Crna Gora je na osnovu toga uspjela da realizuje projekte koji su nam pružali ekspertsku podršku za usaglašavanje propisa, jačali sposobnosti naše uprave, sagradili smo važne infrastrukturne objekte, ali i ojačavali veze sa drugima iz našeg regiona.

Koristeći IPA sredstva mi se i sada kroz indirektno upravljanje Ipom 2014-2020. spremamo da unapređujući strateško planiranje i jačajući kapacitete stvorimo preduslove da u potpunosti iskoristimo mogućnosti strukturnih fondova koje će nam biti na raspolaganju kada postanemo članica EU.

U sveobuhvatnom procesu imali smo brojne sastanke i saradnju sa EK, donatorima, NVO sektorom, upravama, medijima. Pri-

This colossal amount of work, as well as responding to the Questionnaire of the European Commission was facilitated by creating the Portal of the European integration – through an IT solution that allowed every person to be involved and fulfil tasks in due time. The Portal made possible to monitor the implementation of activities at any time and report to the Government about the process.

The extensive and demanding task of translation of the acquis from one of the official languages of the EU into Montenegrin i.e. development of the national version included not only translation, but also expert and legal revision and proofreading. So we made our manuals for translation and conducted testing for translators who were later involved in the process of translation.

Although we already had financial support of the EU, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance - IPA allowed our institutions to take part in the selection of projects to be financed by the EU in our country and fully implemented later. The Framework Agreement for IPA led to establishment of the first structures and teams in charge of decision-making on EU funds, from senior program officer to all bodies for the decentralised implementation system, as well as establishment of committees for the cross-border cooperation. We organised a number of training sessions about all aspects of the project cycle and about the particularities of the use of EU funds. On the base of that, Montenegro managed to implement projects that gave us expert support for the harmonisation of regulations, strength-

mjenjivali smo, obučavali druge i izvještavali o primjeni SSP, o jačanju administrativnih kapaciteta, o NPI, o programiranju Ipe i korišćenju EU sredstava, o primjeni komunikacijske strategije koju smo implementirali zahvaljujući dobroj saradnji sa NVO i donatorima.

I ostaju uspomene – radost kada nam je EK odobrila u SSP veće kvote od očekivanih, kada smo predali Zahtjev za članstvo, kada smo kroz NPI prikazali kako ćemo i kada se harmonizovati sa EU propisima, kada smo imali mnogo uspješnih prijava za programe prekogranične saradnje...

Nadasve, zaista je zadovoljstvo raditi sa ljudima koji su ne samo profesionalci, već i entuzijasti spremni da naučeno na primjerima drugih prilagode i na najbolji način primijene u Crnoj Gori. Raditi sa njima često pod pritiskom rokova i bez radnog vremena, zajedno učiti, družiti se sa njima nad evropskim propisima i izvještajima, na sastancima i pripremama „nastupa“ pred EK. Divno je i sarađivati sa predstavnicima Evropske komisije, donatora, lokalne uprave, civilnog sektora, medija - raditi zajedno na unapređivanju našeg društva protkanog evropskim vrijednostima.

Stoga sam ponosna što Crna Gora ostvaruje postojane uspjehe u evropskim integracijama, zasnovane na konstantnom radu svih uključenih jer sam uvjerenja da ćemo takvim zajedničkim naporima omogućiti da Crna Gora bude ravnopravna članica Evropske unije.

ened the capacity of our administration, we built important infrastructure facilities and strengthened links with other people in our region too.

By using IPA funds, we are even now preparing ourselves through indirect management of IPA 2014-2020, and while improving strategic planning and strengthening of capacities, to make prerequisites to fully exploit the structural funds that will be available once we become the Member State.

During that comprehensive process, we had numerous meetings and cooperation with the European Commission, donors, NGOs, administrations and the media. We trained other people and reported on the implementation of the SAA, about the strengthening of administrative capacities, the NPI, the IPA programming and the use of EU funds, about the implementation of the communication strategy that we implemented thanks to good cooperation with NGOs and donors.

And now memories remain - pure joy when the Commission approved higher quotas than expected in the SAA, or when we submitted application for membership, when we showed through the NPI how and when we can harmonize with EU regulations, or when we had a lot of successful applications for cross-border cooperation...

Above all, it really is a pleasure to work with people who are not just professionals, but also enthusiasts willing to adapt the things they learned through examples of others and find the best way to implement them in Montenegro. To work with them, often un-

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

der the pressure of deadlines and without steady business hours, to learn together, to spend time together over the European regulations and reports, in meetings and preparations before we stand out before the EC. It was wonderful to cooperate with representatives of the European Commission, donors, local self-government, civil society, and the media - to work together to improve our society that is interwoven with European values.

I am therefore proud that Montenegro makes steady success in the European Integration, based on the constant work of all stakeholders, because I strongly believe that such hard and joint efforts will make Montenegro become a full-fledged member of the European Union.

[2009.]

U skladu sa članom 49. Sporazuma EU, zemlje članice su 23. aprila 2009. zatražile da Evropska komisija pripremi mišljenje o aplikaciji za članstvo, što je značilo da će Crna Gora uskoro dobiti Upitnik Evropske komisije.

Članstvo u EU i NATO ostaju sintetički izraz politike koju će Vlada voditi i u naредном četvorogodišnjem periodu, na unutrašnjem, regionalnom i međunarodnom planu.

Iz ekspozeta predsjednika Vlade Mila Đukanovića, sjednica Skupštine Crne Gore, 9. jun 2009.

Ključna aktivnost koja je prethodila otvaranju pregovora za punopravno članstvo u Evropskoj uniji i što je obilježilo 2009. je upravo odgovaranje na Upitnik. Prepoznajući značaj ovog procesa, Vlada je 29. januara usvojila Informaciju o potrebnim pripremama za odgovor na Upitnik za dobijanje mišljenja Evropske komisije o zahtjevu Crne Gore za članstvo u Evropskoj uniji. Cilj informacije je bio da predstavi obim i značaj Upitnika, kao i da, na bazi iskustva drugih država u pogledu organizacije, odgovaranja i prevođenja odgovora na Upitnik, predvidi i pokrene aktivnosti u okviru Vlade i javne uprave u pojedinim fazama, od ponošenja Zahtjeva za članstvo do dobijanja statusa kandidata za članstvo u Evropskoj uniji. Vlada je 9. jula 2009. donijela Odluku o obrazovanju Komisije za evropske integracije i Odluku o obrazovanju grupa za evropske integracije i podgrupa za pregovaračka poglavља.

Pursuant to Article 49 of the EU Treaty, on 23 April 2009, the Member States requested that the European Commission prepare an opinion on the application for membership, meaning that Montenegro will soon receive the Questionnaire of the European Commission.

The key activity that marked 2009 and preceded the opening of negotiations for the full-fledged membership in the EU was provision of answers to the Questionnaire of the European Commission. Having recognized the importance of this process, on 29 January, the Government adopted the Information on necessary preparations for the delivery of answers to the Questionnaire in order to receive opinion of the European Commission about Montenegrin application for membership in the European Union. The purpose of this Information was to present the scope and importance of

EU and NATO membership remain the synthesis of the politics that the Government will take in the next four-year period at internal, regional and international levels.

Extract from the statement of the Prime Minister Milo Đukanović, at the session of the Parliament of Montenegro held on 9 June 2009

the Questionnaire, and, based on experience of other countries with regard to organisation, delivery and translation of answers to the Questionnaire, to envisage and initiate activities within the Government and state administration during specific stages, from submission of application for membership to granting of the candidate status for membership in the



Ekspoze predsjednika Vlade Mila Đukanovića, Skupština Crne Gore 29. jun 2009.

Statement by the Prime Minister Milo Đukanović, Parliament of Montenegro, 29 June 2009



Oli Ren i Milo Đukanović - predaja Upitnika EK
Rehn is handing over Questionnaire for EU membership



Ministarka za evropske integracije prof. dr Gordana Đurović
Minister of European Integration, Dr Gordana Đurović

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Upitnik koji je obuhvatio 2178 pitanja na 368 strana je predao predsjedniku Vlade Milu Đukanoviću evropski komesar za proširenje Oli Ren 22. jula 2009. Ministarstvo za evropske integracije je svake sedmice pripremalo redovni izveštaj o realizovanim aktivnostima u procesu odgovaranja na pitanja iz Upitnika EK i dostavljalo ga Vladi. Vlada je uspostavila SharePointPortal koji je predstavljao informatičku podršku za odgovaranje na Upitnik Evropske komisije. Važan segment ovog procesa označilo je i osnivanje prevodilačkog centra u Ministarstvu za evropske integracije. Po završetku odgovaranja na Upitnik, Portal EI je dobio i dodatne funkcije i proširio se na ostale pod-sisteme: Nacionalni program integracija, Tabele usklađenosti, Terminološke baze (montekorus i monterm), a sve sa ciljem bolje podrške evropskoj integraciji Crne Gore.

Predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore Milo Đukanović predao je 9. decembra u Briselu komesaru za proširenje Evropske unije Oli Renu odgovore na Upitnik Evropske komisije koji su bili sastavljeni u 12 knjiga na 4.433 strane.

Osnivanje Ministarstva za evropske integracije obilježilo je 2009. u kojoj su održani prijevremeni parlamentarni izbori 29. marta 2009. U 38. Vladi Crne Gore Sekretarijat za evropske integracije je preočen u novoosnovano ministarstvo, a za mini-

European Union. On 9 July, the Government enacted the Decision establishing the Commission for European Integration and Decision establishing the Groups for European Integration and Sub-Groups for Negotiating Chapters.

On 22 July 2009, the European Commissioner for Enlargement Olli Rehn handed over the Questionnaire comprising 2178 questions on 368 pages to the Prime Minister of Montenegro Milo Đukanović. Every week, the Ministry for European Integration prepared regular reports on the activities implemented in the process of answering to the questions contained in the EC Questionnaire and submitted them to the Government. In cooperation with the Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications, the Ministry of European Integration established the Share Point Portal, which was the IT support to delivery of answers to the Questionnaire. An important segment of this activity was also the establishment of the translation centre within the Ministry for European Integration. Upon completion of the process of answering to the Questionnaire, the EI Portal obtained additional functions and extended to other subsystems: National Programme for Integration, Tables of Concordance, terminology bases (Montekorus and Monterm), all with a view to providing better support to the European Integration process in Montenegro.

starku evropskih integracija je izabrana prof. dr Gordana Đurović. Događaj koji je zasigurno obilježio 2009. je i odluka Savjeta ministara Evropske unije od 30. novembra 2009. o ukidanju viza za Crnu Goru, Makedoniju i Srbiju. Odluka je stupila na snagu 19. decembra 2009, čime je građanima ovih država omogućeno da bez viza putuju u svih 25 članica koje pripadaju šengenskoj zoni, ali i u tri zemlje koje nisu dio EU (Island, Norveška i Švajcarska). Odluka je rezultat procesa koji je pokrenut u maju 2008. Ukipanje viznog režima zahtijevalo je ispunjavanje ključnih odredbi u oblasti vladavine prava, izdavanja putničkih dokumenata i bezbjednosti granica. Ovom odlukom je građanima Crne Gore omogućeno da, poslije gotovo dvije dece, mogu slobodno putovati u EU.

U cilju efikasnosti procesa usklađivanja nacionalnog zakonodavstva s pravnom tekvinom EU, Vlada je 2009. usvojila Obrazac Izjave usklađenosti propisa Crne Gore s odgovarajućim propisima Evropske unije, Obrazac Tabele usklađenosti, kao i Metodo-

On 9 December, in Brussels, Montenegro's Prime Minister Milo Đukanović delivered answers to the EC Questionnaire compiled in 12 books on 4,433 pages to the Commissioner for Enlargement Olli Rehn.

Establishment of the Ministry for European Integration marked 2009, in which early parliamentary elections were held on 29 March. In the 38th Government of Montenegro, the Secretariat for European Integration was transformed into the newly established Ministry, and elected Minister was Dr Gordana Đurović.

The event which certainly marked 2009 was Decision of the Council of Ministers of the European Union dated 30 November on abolition of visa requirements for Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. Decision entered into force on 19 December, allowing citizens of these countries visa-free access to all 25 Schengen Member States within the Union, as well as three states outside the European Union (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland).



Ministar inostranih poslova Milan Ročen primio šefu Delegacije Evropske komisije u Crnoj Gori Leopolda Maurera

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Milan Ročen hosted the Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Montenegro, Leopold Maurer



Ministar inostranih poslova Milan Ročen primio Havijera Solanu, visokog predstavnika Evropske unije za zajedničku spoljnu i bezbjednosnu politiku, i generalnog sekretara Savjeta EU, 15. jul 2009.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Milan Ročen hosted Javier Solana, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign and Security Policy, Secretary-General of the EU Council, 15 July 2009



Ministar inostranih poslova Crne Gore Milan Ročen na sastanku s direktorom Direkcije za zemlje Zapadnog Balkana u Generalnom direktoratu za proširenje Pjerom Mirelom

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Milan Ročen at the meeting with Director for Western Balkans at the Directorate General for Enlargement, Pier Mirel

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logiju za popunjavanje Izjave usklađenosti propisa Crne Gore s odgovarajućim propisima Evropske unije i Tabele usklađenosti. Navedeni dokumenti sačinjeni su u skladu s preporukama iz Godišnjeg izvještaja Evropske komisije o napretku Crne Gore za 2008. Kada je riječ o pripremi za Decentralizovani sistem implementacije (DIS) projekata finansiranih iz EU fondova, Vlada je u martu imenovala: Nacionalnog IPA koordinatora (NIPAC), „Službenika nadležnog za akreditaciju (CAO)“, Nacionalnog službenika za ovjeravanje programa (NAO), koji je ujedno i rukovodilac Nacionalnog fonda i Službenika nadležnog za ovjeravanje programa (PAO), koji je ujedno i rukovodilac Odjeljenja za finansiranje i ugovaranje (CFCU), koje je osnovano u Ministarstvu finansija.

Kada je riječ o Evropskoj uniji, 1. decembra 2009. stupio je na snagu novi osnivački ugovor, Lisabonski ugovor, koji je uveo veliki broj novina u funkcionisanju Evropske unije.

This was the result of a process launched in May 2008. Granting of visa-free travel required the fulfillment of key provisions in the field of rule of law, travel documents and border security. This decision allowed citizens of Montenegro visa free travel within the EU, after almost two decades.

Aiming at an efficient process of alignment of the national legislation with the EU acquis, in 2009 the Government adopted the template of Table of Concordance of Montenegrin regulations with the relevant regulations of the European Union and template of compliance tables, as well as Methodology for filling in the Tables of Concordance of Montenegrin regulations with relevant regulations of the EU and compliance tables. The mentioned documents were prepared in accordance with recommendations arising from the EC 2008 Montenegro Progress Report. With regard to Decentralised Implementation System (DIS) for projects financed from the EU funds, the Government appointed the following persons in March: National IPA Coordinator (NIPAC), Country Accreditation Officer (CAO), National Authorizing Officer (NAO), being, at the same time the Head of the National Fund and the Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO), who is also Chief of the Funding and Contracting Unit established in the Ministry of Finance.

As regards the European Union, the new founding treaty (Lisbon Treaty) came into force on 1 December 2009 and introduced a number of novelties in the functioning of the European Union.

[2010.]

Direktorat za proširenje Evropske unije dostavio je Ministarstvu za evropske integracije 1. marta 2010. novi set od 673 dodatna pitanja na odgovore iz Upitnika Evropske komisije. Crnogorska administracija je uspješno završila proceduru oko izrade odgovora na set dodatnih pitanja i predala ih Evropskoj komisiji u predviđenom roku, 12. aprila. Dodatna pitanja su se odnosila na dopunske informacije i pojašnjenja na odgovore u svim poglavljima osim 12. (Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor).

Crna Gora
je dobila status
kandidata
za članstvo
u Evropskoj uniji

„U istorijskoj riznici datuma važnih za Crnu Goru, 17. decembar 2010, svakako, spada u one koji će se pamtitи. To je veliki dan za našu državu i sve njene građane. Takođe, i za naše susjede i evropske partnerne. Nema boljeg načina da se istorijski poduhvat vizije "Ujedinjene Evrope" održi živim i kredibilnim od konkretnog dokaza nastavka procesa proširenja EU na naš region. Tim prije, što je Crna Gora, prva država sa Zapadnog Balkana koja je, nakon pet godina, dobila status zemlje kandidata, s realnim izgledima da u bliskoj budućnosti otpočne pregovore o pristupanju EU.”

On 1 March, the Directorate for Enlargement of the European Union submitted to the Ministry of European Integration a new set of 673 questions related to the answers from the European Commission Questionnaire. Montenegrin administration successfully completed the procedure for preparation of answers to additional questions and handed them to the European Commission in due time, on 12 April. Additional questions were related to additional information and clarification of answers provided in all chapters except Chapter 12 (Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy).

Montenegro
was granted a
candidate status for
membership in the
European Union

„In the historic treasury of dates important for Montenegro, 17 December 2010, is certainly one of those that will be remembered. This is a great day for our country and all its citizens. This is a great day also for our neighbors and European partners. There is no better way to keep alive and trustworthy a historic vision of the “United Europe” than the specific evidence of extending the EU enlargement process to our region. Added value is the fact that Montenegro was the first Western Balkans country, which was granted candidate status



Predsjednik Vlade Milo Đukanović na prijemu povodom odluke Evropskog savjeta da Crnoj Gori dodijeli status kandidata

Prime Minister Milo Đukanović at the reception honouring the European Council decision to grant Montenegro the candidate status

Milo Đukanović, obraćanje povodom odluke Evropskog savjeta da Crnoj Gori dodijeli status kandidata za članstvo u EU, 19. decembar 2010.

Nakon okončane ratifikacije u svim državama članicama Evropske unije, Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju (SSP) s Crnom Gorom je stupio na snagu 1. maja 2010. Proces potvrđivanja je trajao dvije godine i sedam mjeseci od dana potpisivanja, a u međuvremenu se primjenjivao Privremeni sporazum, koji se odnosio na trgovinu i s trgovinom povezana pitanja koja su u nadležnosti Evropske komisije. Ovaj među-



Predsjednik Vlade na razgovoru s ambasadorima EU u Crnoj Gori

Prime Minister at discussions with EU Ambassadors in Montenegro

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after five years, with realistic perspectives to start negotiations on the EU accession in the near future."

Speech of the Prime Minister Milo Đukanović regarding decision of the European Council to grant the candidate status to Montenegro 19 December 2010.

Upon the ratification in all Member States of the European Union, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with Montenegro entered into force on 1 May. The ratification process lasted two years and seven months from the date of sign-



Skupština izabrala predsjednika Vlade Crne Gore dr Igora Lukšića

The Parliament elected Igor Lukšić for the Prime Minister of Montenegro



Štefan File uručuje Milu Đukanoviću Mišljenje EK

European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, Štefan Füle, delivered to Prime Minister, Milo Đukanović the EC Opinion on Montenegro's application for EU membership



Svečano otvaranje Regionalne škole za državnu upravu u Danilovgradu

Official opening of the Regional School for Public Administration in Danilovgrad



Evropski komesar za proširenje i politiku susjedstva Štefan File uručio premijeru Milu Đukanoviću Mišljenje EK o crnogorskom zahtjevu za članstvo u EU

European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, Štefan Füle, delivered to Prime Minister, Milo Đukanović the EC Opinion on Montenegro's application for EU membership



Svečano otvaranje Regionalne škole za državnu upravu u Danilovgradu

Official opening of the Regional School for Public Administration in Danilovgrad

2010

narodni ugovor između Crne Gore i Evropske unije je tako uspostavio pravni okvir za uzajamnu saradnju i postepeno približavanje evropskim standardima. Stupanje na snagu SSP-a je označio ulazak u novu fazu integracije, koji je i formalno obavezao Crnu Goru na usklađivanje svog zakonodavstva s pravnom tekvinom EU, kao i na usklađivanje stavova i politika u svim oblastima saradnje.

Crna Gora je za šefa Misije Crne Gore pri Evropskoj uniji imenovala Aleksandra Andriju Pejovića.

Vlada je 24. juna usvojila Komunikacionu strategiju za informisanje javnosti o Evropskoj uniji i pripremama Crne Gore za članstvo, za period 2010-2014.

ing, and in the meantime the Interim Agreement was applied, concerning trade and trade-related matters within the jurisdiction of the European Commission. SAA is an international agreement between the signatory countries and the European Union, which establishes the legal framework for mutual cooperation and gradual approximation to European standards. Entry into force of the SAA marked the beginning of the new stage of integration, which officially committed Montenegro to align its legislation with the EU acquis, as well as the alignment of positions and policies in all fields of cooperation.

Montenegro appointed Aleksandar Andrija Pejović as the Head of Mission of Montenegro to the European Union.



Susret predsjednika Vlade Crne Gore Mila Đukanovića s predsjednikom Evropskog savjeta Hermanom Van Rompejem u Briselu

Meeting of the Prime Minister of Montenegro Milo Đukanović and President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy in Brussels



Susret predsjednika Vlade Crne Gore Mila Đukanovića i predsjednika Evropske komisije Žoze Mauela Baroza u Briselu

Meeting of the Prime Minister of Montenegro Milo Đukanović and President of the European Commission Jose Mauel Barroso in Brussels



Predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore Milo Đukanović s predsjednikom Evropskog savjeta Hermanom Van Rompejem

Prime Minister of Montenegro, Milo Đukanović, with President of the European Commission, Herman Van Rompuy



Predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore Milo Đukanović s predsjednikom Evropskog savjeta Hermanom Van Rompejem

Prime Minister of Montenegro, Milo Đukanović, with President of the European Commission, Herman Van Rompuy



Ministar inostranih poslova Milan Ročen u posjeti Briselu

Minister of Foreign Affairs Milan Ročen in visit to Brussels

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Evropska komisija je nakon cijelog završenog procesa pripreme odgovora na Upitnik 9. novembra 2010. objavila Mišljenje u kojem je preporučila Savjetu da dodijeli Crnoj Gori status zemlje kandidata. Međutim, Evropska komisija je u mišljenju o zahtjevu za članstvo početak pregovaračkog procesa uslovila ispunjavanjem sedam ključnih prioriteta koji zahtijevaju visok stepen usaglašenosti s kriterijumima za članstvo i to:

- 1) unapređenje izbornog zakonodavstva i, s tim u vezi, jačanje kontrolne i zakonodavne funkcije Skupštine
 - 2) dovršavanje reforme državne uprave koja uključuje i usvajanje odgovarajućeg zakonodavnog okvira, kao i osnaživanje Uprave za kadrove i Državne revizorske institucije
 - 3) jačanje vladavine prava
 - 4) unapređenje antikorupcijskog okvira i aktivnosti u pravcu sprovođenja usvojenih mјera
 - 5) jačanje borbe protiv organizovanog kriminala
 - 6) osnaživanje medijskih sloboda
 - 7) sprovođenje propisa koji se tiču zaštite od diskriminacije, a u skladu s evropskim i međunarodnim standardima, uz usvajanje i sprovođenje održive strategije za zatvaranje kampa Konik.
- U Danilovgradu je 11. novembra 2010. otvorena Regionalna škola za državnu upravu – Respa.

On 24 June, the Government adopted the Communication Strategy for Informing the Public about the European Union and Membership Preparations for the period 2010-2014.

On 9 November, the European Commission published its Opinion, giving recommendation to the Council to grant Montenegro the candidate country status. However, in its opinion on the application for EU membership, the European Commission conditioned the beginning of the negotiating process by fulfilment of seven key priorities, which required high degree of compliance with the membership criteria, including: 1) improvement of electoral legislation, and, in this regard, strengthening the control and legislative functions of the Parliament, 2) completion of the state administration reform including adoption of appropriate legislative framework, as well as strengthening the Human Resource Administration and State Audit Institution 3) strengthening the rule of law 4) improvement of anti-corruption framework and activities in order to implement adopted measures 5) strengthening the fight against organized crime 6) improvement of media freedom 7) implementation of regulations regarding protection from discrimination, in line with European and international standards, with the adoption and implementation of sustainable strategy for the closure of the Konik camp.

Zasnovano na pozitivnom Mišljenju, Evropski savjet je na sjednici održanoj 17. decembra 2010. odlučio Crnoj Gori dodijeliti status kandidata za članstvo u EU.

Kraj 2010. je obilježio novi institucionalni okvir za rad na evropskoj integraciji. Resor evropske integracije je udružen s Ministarstvom vanjskih poslova u novo Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija, koje je vodio Milan Roćen.

Regional School for Public Administration - ReSPA was opened on 11 November in Danilovgrad.

Based on the positive opinion, at its session held on 17 December, the European Council decided to grant Montenegro candidate status for the EU Membership.

The end of 2010 was marked by the appointment of Igor Lukšić as the new Prime Minister of Montenegro, while the Ministry of European Integration became a part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration.



Ministar inostranih poslova Milan Roćen u posjeti Briselu

Minister of Foreign Affairs Milan Roćen in visit to Brussels



Ministarka za evropske integracije u radnoj posjeti Briselu

Minister for European Integration in working visit to Brussels



Šef Misije CG pri EU Aleksandar Andrija Pejović predaje odgovore na dodatna pitanja

Head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the EU, Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović is delivering answers to additional questions

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U Briselu održan prvi sastanak Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, 14. jun 2010.

The first meeting of the Stabilisation and Association Council was held in Brussels on 14 June 2010

Održan sastanak Pododbora za ekonomski i finansijski pitanja i statistiku između Evropske komisije i Crne Gore, 7. maj 2010.

Meeting of the Subcommittee for Economic and Financial Issues and Statistics was held between the European Commission and Montenegro, 7 May 2010



Šef Stalne misije Crne Gore pri EU ambasador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović predao akreditivna pisma predsjedniku Evropske komisije Žoze Manuelu Baruzu

Head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the EU, Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović delivered letters of credence to the President of European Commission, Jose Manuel Barroso and the President of European Council, Herman van Rompuy



Šef Stalne misije Crne Gore pri EU ambasador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović predao akreditivna pisma predsjedniku Evropskog savjeta Hermanu van Rompeju

Head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the EU, Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović delivered letters of credence to the President of European Commission, Jose Manuel Barroso and the President of European Council, Herman van Rompuy



Slavica Milačić

U godini u kojoj slavimo prvu deceniju obnovljene državne nezavisnosti Crne Gore, mnogo toga što je od tada postignuto reflektuje se, prožima i sublimira kroz napredak države u ostvarivanju njene evropske i evro-atlantske budućnosti. Zapravo, u srži obnovljene crnogorske nezavisnosti je perspektiva članstva u ovim integracionim strukturama, kao izraz jasno deklarisane odlučnosti da se bude dio sistema vrijednosti na kojima su utemeljene i izgrađene najrazvijenije demokratije današnjice.

Članstvo nikada nije bilo cilj sam po sebi ili pitanje pozicioniranja u političko-bezbjednosnoj grupaciji. Evropska integracija je, ispostavlja se, postala sastavni i nezamjenjivi mehanizam sveobuhvatnih reformi cijelog društva, a time i garant stabilnosti i održivog razvoja naše države. I regionala u cjelini. Bez obzira na različite učinke, manjkavosti, pa čak i stagnacije pojedinih država, nastavak procesa integracije Zapadnog Balkana u EU je, potvrđuje se, ključan za održavanje pozitivne političke perspektive i široke agende reformi u našem regionu - za njegovu dugoročnu stabilnost.

Slavica Milačić

In the year in which we celebrate the first decade of the regained independence of Montenegro, much of what has been accomplished since then is reflected, permeated and sublimated through the progress of the country in achieving its European and Euro-Atlantic future. Indeed, the prospect of membership in these integration structures lies at the core of the renewed Montenegrin independence, as an expression of clearly declared resolve to be a part of the system of values on which the most developed democracies of today are based and built.

The membership was never a goal in itself, or an issue of positioning oneself within a political and safety group. The European integration, as it turns out, became an integral and indispensable mechanism of the comprehensive reform of the whole society, and, consequently, a guarantee of stability and sustainable development of our country and the region as a whole. Different performances, shortcomings, and even stagnation of some countries notwithstanding, the continued integration process of Western Balkans into the European Union is proving to be vital for

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Tokom ove prve decenije nezavisnosti uspjeli smo da tako shvaćenu viziju evropske budućnosti Crne Gore učinimo nepokolebljivom realnošću. Kredibilan iskaz te realnosti je već dostignuti zavidan nivo integracije u EU: za samo četiri godine od uspostavljanja prvog ugovornog odnosa sa EU – potpisivanja SSP, ušli smo u posljednju, ali najzahtjevniju fazu našeg evropskog puta, formalno verifikovanu otvaranjem pregovora o pristupanju EU, u junu 2012; efikasno uspostavljanje pregovaračkih struktura, kvalitetna priprema i vođenje procesa skrininga i pregovora u cjelini doveli su do otvaranja 22 pregovaračka poglavlja, od kojih su dva privremeno zatvorena, s realnim projekcijama dalje dobre dinamike u otvaranju preostalih pregovaračkih poglavlja i ispunjavanju uslova za zatvaranje poglavlja o kojima su pregovori u toku.

No, da je evropska integracija sve osim štrikiranja rutinski završenih zadataka sa dugačkog spiska obaveza i zbiranja pozitivnih rezultata i statistike, pokazuje i naš primjer – po mnogo čemu specifičan i pozitivan. Iz ove vremenske perspektive, i više od 20 godina iskustva na evropskim poslovima u Podgorici ili u Briselu, usudila bih se ustvrditi da su sami počeci našeg evropskog puta bili možda ne samo najizazovniji, svakako atipični i složeni, već suštinski važni za uspjeh uporednih i uzajamno prožetih procesa obnove crnogorske nezavisnosti i naše evropske integracije.

Okvir koji je u 2003. dominantno profilisao našu evropsku agendu aktivnosti, a time i djelovanje tek novoosnovnog Ministarstva za ekonomske odnose sa inostranstvom

maintaining the positive political outlook and broad reform agenda in our region – for its long-term stability.

During this first decade of independence, we managed to turn such perceived vision of Montenegro's European future into an unwavering reality. A credible reflection of such reality is the enviable level of the EU integration already reached: just four years after establishing the first contractual relationship with the EU – signing the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, we entered the last, but also the most demanding phase on our European path, formally verified by the opening of the EU accession negotiations in June 2012; efficient establishment of the negotiating structures, good preparation and conduct of the screening process and of the entire negotiation process resulted in the opening of 22 negotiating chapters, two of which have been provisionally closed, with realistic projections of good future dynamics in opening the remaining negotiating chapters and meeting the conditions for closing chapters in which the negotiations are ongoing.

However, that the European integration is everything but the process of checking off routinely completed tasks from the long list of obligations and adding up positive results and statistics is also made clear by our example – in many ways specific and affirmative. In hindsight, and with more than 20 years of experience in European affairs in Podgorica and in Brussels, I would dare to assert that the very beginnings of our journey were perhaps not only the most challenging, and certainly

i evropske integracije, bilo je formiranje bivše državne zajednice Srbija i Crna Gora, uz snažan uticaj EU, koja je čvrsto zagovarala pristup da se time omogućava brže napredovanje na evropskom putu. Orginalan i po svemu atpičan državni oblik zajedništva Crne Gore i Srbije trebalo je pretočiti u "funkcionalan" model pridruživanja EU. Za nas u Podgorici i Beogradu to je podrazumijevalo realno mogući nivo harmonizacije u kratkom roku, uz uvažavanje specifičnosti državne zajednice i ekonomskih sistema Crne Gore i Srbije, dok je Brisel, pokazalo se, teško odustajao od klasičnog modela pridruživanja EU, koji je dizajniran za države sa tipičnim federalnim ustrojstvom.

Nakon višemjesečnog rada i pregovora koje smo na ministraskom nivou vodili sa Vladom Srbije, i to gotovo na dnevnoj osnovi, u junu smo usvojili Akcioni plan harmonizacije ekonomskih sistema država članica radi sprječavanja i uklanjanja prepreka slobodnom protoku ljudi, robe, usluga i kapitala, koji je zahtjevao i brze izmjene i donošenje pratećih zakonskih propisa kako bi se omogućila njegova cjelovita primjena.

Akcioni plan je u svim aspektima - Institucionalni okvir, harmonizacija, mehanizmi saradnje, koordinacije i rješavanja sporova - bio realni maksimum. Međutim, njegovi dometi su u domaćoj i evropskoj javnosti dominantno sagledavani i tumačeni kroz prizmu različitih političkih pozicija o budućnosti i evropskoj perspektivi državne zajednice i njenih država članica. Ilustrativan primjer su 56 strateških poljoprivrednih proizvoda, čije je carinske sto-

atypical and complex, but also vitally important for the success of the parallel and intertwined processes of restoration of Montenegrin independence and our European integration.

The framework that in 2003 predominantly gave shape to our European activity agenda, and thus also to the operations of the newly-formed Ministry for International Economic Relations and European Integration, was the establishment of the former state union of Serbia and Montenegro, with the strong influence of the EU, which was a firm advocate of the approach that this allowed for the faster progress on the European path. The original and in every way atypical form of state union of Montenegro and Serbia had to be turned into a "functional" model of the EU accession. For us in Podgorica and Belgrade this implied a realistically possible level of harmonisation within the short period, while respecting the specificities of the state union and the economic systems of Montenegro and Serbia, whereas Brussels, as it turned out, was unwilling to back down from the classic model of the EU accession, which was designed for the countries with a typical federal set-up.

Following the months of work and negotiations held at the ministerial level with the Government of Serbia, practically on a daily level, in June we adopted the Action Plan for Harmonisation of the Economic Systems of Member States of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro for the purpose of Preventing and Removing Obstacles to Free Movement of People, Goods, Services and Capital, which also

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pe trebalo usaglašavati tokom narednih tri do pet godina, jer bi jednokratno, usiljeno i drastično podizanje tarifa na jednoj i smanjivanje na drugoj strani ugrozilo vitalne ekonomski interese i životni standard građana država članica.

No, podsjetićemo se da je Akcioni plan, pored brojnih drugih rješenja, omogućio da 93% od svih 8.500 usaglašenih carinskih pozicija bude odmah primjenjivo. Da je Akcioni plan i za Brisel bio dovoljna osnova - inicijalno prihvatljiva mjera balansa između zahtjeva za uspostavljenjem zajedničkog unutrašnjeg tržišta i zaštite specifičnih interesa država članica, verifikovano je odlukom Evropske komisije da u septembru 2003. započne izradu Studije o izvodljivosti o Sporazumu o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju (SSP). Međutim, u konačnom, i u našem slučaju se potvrdilo iskustvo EU - usklajivanje različitih ekonomskih sistema i spoljotrgovinskih politika je dugoročan proces, a ne jednokratan politički čin. To je afirmisano i odlukom Savjeta ministara EU o uvođenju tzv. pristupa „dvostrukog kolosijeka“ u oktobru naredne godine. A, značaj Akcionog plana je bio nesporan i u ovom pogledu.

Svaka etapa našeg evropskog puta je na svoj način ključna i prepoznatljiva. Akcioni plan sproveđenja preporuka iz Mišljenja Evropske komisije o zahtjevu Crne Gore za članstvo u EU je svakako bio „zaštitni znak“ naše evropske agende 2011. i ostvarenog velikog uspjeha - granična linija za kvalitativni iskorak koji je doveo do formalnog otvaranja pregovora o pristupanju EU. Kroz transparentan i inkluzivan pristup, sveobuhvatan dijalog unutar države i sa

called for swift amendments and adoption of accompanying legislation so as to ensure its full application.

In all aspects – institutional framework, harmonisation, cooperation and coordination mechanisms, and dispute settlement – the Action Plan was an objective maximum. However, its scope was predominantly viewed and interpreted by the European and the public at home through the lens of various political stances regarding the future and the European perspective of the state union and its member states. One can take as an illustrative example 56 strategic agricultural products whose customs tariffs had to be aligned within the next three to five years, since a one-time, forced and drastic increase of tariffs on the one side and reduction on the other side would endanger the vital economic interests and the living standard of the citizens of the member states.

However, let us recall that the Action Plan, in addition to numerous other solutions, made it possible for 93% of all 8,500 aligned customs positions to be immediately applicable. That the Action Plan had been a sufficient basis for Brussels as well – an initially acceptable measure of balance between the request for the establishment of a common internal market and protection of the specific interests of the member states - was verified by the decision of the European Commission to start drafting in September 2003 the Feasibility Study for the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA). Even so, in the end, the EU experience was reflected in our case as well – alignment of various economic systems

Briselom, demonstrirali smo sposobnost preuzimanja punog vlasništva nad procesom, održavajući pravi balans između kvaliteta ambiciozno postavljenih prioriteta i potrebe da se ide što je moguće brže. A, radilo se o preko 20 zakona, izmjeni Ustava u dijelu pravosuđa, više strateških i analitičkih dokumenata i preko 150 aktivnosti u oblastima koje su alfa i omega demokratskog kapaciteta i kredibiliteta države – izborno zakonodavstvo, državna uprava, vladavina prava, borba protiv korupcije i organizovanog kriminala, ljudska prava, mediji, civilno društvo, raseljena lica. Sve ovo je praktično ostvareno u kratkom roku – tokom devet mjeseci, s povećanom mjerom odgovornosti i obavezom kvalitativno višeg nivoa usklađivanja sa evropskim standardima i praksom.

Sa svih adresa je slata poruka: ovo je veliko dostignuće cijelokupnog crnogorskog društva - Vlade, Parlamenta, vlasti i opozicije, nevladinih organizacija, medija, civilnog društva u cjelini. Tadašnji evropski komesar za proširenje Štefan File je ovim povodom izjavio: "Crna Gora može s pravom biti ponosna na ovo svoje dostignuće koje je rezultat političke volje u Crnoj Gori, napornog rada i posvećenosti evropskim integracijama. Danas, moja poruka je poхvala za ono što je Crna Gora postigla do sada. Preduzeli ste važne korake ka vašoj evropskoj budućnosti. U godinama koje dolaze, ohrabrujem vas da držite korak, pravac i odlučnost kako biste osigurali svoje mjesto u Evropskoj uniji".

Istovremeno, ostvarili smo dalji napredak i intenzivnu saradnju sa Evropskom komisijom i po drugim pitanjima iz naše evropske

and foreign trade policies is a long-term process, not a one-time political act. This was reaffirmed by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the EU to introduce the so-called "twin track" approach in October of the next year. The significance of the Action Plan was undeniable in this regard as well.

Each stage of our European path is in its own way vital and authentic. The Action Plan for Implementation of Recommendations from the Opinion of the European Commission on Montenegro's Application for EU Membership was certainly a "trademark" of our 2011 European agenda and the great success achieved – a benchmark for the qualitative leap that led to the official opening of the EU accession negotiations. Through a transparent and inclusive approach, comprehensive dialogue in the country and with Brussels, we demonstrated the ability to take full ownership over the process, maintaining the right balance between the quality of ambitiously set priorities and the need to proceed as fast as possible. And there were more than 20 laws, amendments to the Constitution in the part concerning the judiciary, many strategic and analytical documents and more than 150 activities in the areas that form the principal elements of the democratic capacity and credibility of a country – electoral legislation, state administration, rule of law, fight against corruption and organised crime, human rights, media, civil society, displaced persons. All of this was accomplished in practice within a short period – in the course of nine months, with the increased level of responsibility and the obligation of a qualitatively higher level of alignment with the European standards and practices.

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agende, od ekspertske misija, preko praćenja realizacije SSP, uključujući sastanke zajedničkih pododbora, Parlamentarnog odbora i prva zasjedanja Odbora i Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje.

Kao tadašnja državna sekretarka za EI u Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija, koja je na ekspertskom nivou bila zadužena za koordinaciju svih navedenih aktivnosti, dijelim zadovoljstvo i ponos zbog ostvarenog velikog koraka u približavanju Crne Gore EU i, generalno, svih do sadašnjih uspjeha.

A message was dispatched from every address: this is a big accomplishment of the entire Montenegrin society – the Government, the Parliament, the authorities and the opposition, non-governmental organisations, civil society as a whole. On this issue, Štefan Füle, the European Commissioner for Enlargement at the time, said, “Montenegro can be rightly proud of this achievement, which is the result of the political will in Montenegro, diligent work and commitment to the European integration. Today, my message is a commendation for everything that Montenegro has accomplished so far. You took important steps towards your European future. In the upcoming years, I encourage you to keep the pace, direction, and resolve so as to ensure your place in the European Union.”

At the same time, we achieved further progress and intensive cooperation with the European Commission regarding other issues from our European agenda, from the expert missions, through the monitoring of the SAA implementation, including the meetings of joint sub-committees, the Parliamentary Committee and first sessions of the Committee and Council for Stabilisation and Association.

As the State Secretary for the European Integration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration at the time, who was in charge at the expert level of coordination of each of these activities, I share the satisfaction and pride about the big step taken in getting Montenegro closer to the EU and, overall, for all the successes achieved so far.

[2011.]

Dobijanje statusa kandidata za članstvo u EU značilo je početak intenzivnijeg procesa evropske integracije. Prethodno ostvareni rezultati su obavezivali Crnu Goru na dalje sprovođenje reformi radi dostizanja narednog cilja u evropskoj integraciji, a to je početak pregovaračkog procesa. U tom pogledu, tokom 2011. jasno su definisane obaveze Crne Gore u vidu sedam ključnih prioriteta Evropske komisije.

U cilju blagovremenog adresiranja sedam ključnih prioriteta, Vlada je 17. februara 2011, nakon intenzivne unutrašnje debate u kojoj su učestvovali sve strukture društva, kao i Evropska komisija, usvojila devet akcionalih planova za praćenje sprovođenja preporuka iz mišljenja Evropske komisije. Takođe, dokumenta su uključivala i Akcioni plan Skupštine koji sadrži mјere jačanja njene zakonodavne i kontrolne uloge. Na ovaj način su obuhvaćene potrebe svih struktura vlasti: izvršne, zakonodavne i sudske, što je stvorilo dobar osnov za ispunjenje kriterijuma.

Na neformalnom sastanku ministara vanjskih poslova EU, održanom 12. marta 2011.

Obtaining the candidate status for EU membership marked the beginning of more intensive European Integration process. Previously achieved results obliged Montenegro to further implementation of reforms in order to achieve the next goal in the European Integration - the beginning of negotiating process. In this respect, during 2011, the obligations of Montenegro were clearly defined in the form of seven key priorities of the European Commission.

With a view to timely addressing the seven key priorities, on 17 February 2011, following intensive internal debate at which all society structures and the European Commission took part, the Government adopted nine action plans for monitoring the implementation of recommendations from the opinion of the European Commission. Furthermore, the documents included the Action Plan of the Parliament comprising the measures for strengthening its legislative and controlling role. Thus, the needs of all structures of the powers - executive, legislative and judicial were covered; this created a solid ground for fulfilment of criteria.



Slavica Milačić imenovana za državnu sekretarku za evropske integracije

The appointment of the Secretary of State for EU Integration, Ambassador Slavica Milačić



Ministar vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija Milan Ročen na sastanku ministara vanjskih poslova EU, Budimpešta, mart 2011.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Milan Ročen, at the meeting of the EU ministers of foreign affairs, Budapest, March 2011

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u Budimpešti, prvi put je učestvovala i Crna Gora u svojstvu zemlje kandidata za članstvo u EU. Sastanku je na poziv visoke predstavnice EU Ketrin Ešton i ministra vanjskih poslova Mađarske Janoša Martonija učestvovao ministar vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija Milan Roćen.

Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje između Evropske unije i Crne Gore je prvi put održan 13. maja 2011. u Podgorici. Na sastanku je razmatrano ispunjavanje političkih i ekonomskih kriterijuma, kao i sprovođenje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Tokom godine su takođe redovno održani sastanci sedam pododbora u cilju praćenja sprovođenja Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju.

Kao rezultat uspješne realizacije akcionih planova za praćenje sprovođenja preporuka iz mišljenja Evropske komisije u sedam ključnih prioriteta, u svom Izvještaju o napretku Crne Gore za 2011. Evropska komisija je preporučila otvaranje pristupnih pregovora Crne Gore s EU. S tim u vezi, evropski komesar za proširenje Štefan File je 13. oktobra uručio predsjedniku Vlade Igoru Lukšiću pozitivno mišljenje Evropske komisije o spremnosti Crne Gore za članstvo u EU i preporuku za otpočinjanje pristupnih pregovora.

Koristeći prepristupne fondove Crna Gora je izgradila granične prelaze „Dobrakovo“ i „Dračenovac“, čime je uspostavljena adekvatna infrastruktura koja spaja opštine u pograničnoj oblasti u Crnoj Gori i Srbiji. Na ovaj način je ostvarena veća otvorenost naših granica za trgovinu i kretanje ljudi, a istovremeno i bolja

At the informal meeting of the EU ministers of foreign affairs, held on 12 March 2011 in Budapest, Montenegro participated in the capacity of the candidate country for the EU membership for the first time. Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Milan Roćen, attended the meeting upon the invitation of the high EU representative, Catherine Ashton and Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Janos Martonyi.

The first meeting of the Stabilisation and Association Committee between the European Union and Montenegro was held in Podgorica on 13 May 2011. The issue of fulfilling political and economic criteria, as well as the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement were considered at this meeting. Regular meetings of seven sub-committees with a view to monitoring the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement were also conducted in this year.

As a result of successful implementation of the action plans for monitoring the implementation of recommendations from the opinion of the European Commission in seven key priorities, in its Progress Report for 2011, the European Commission recommended opening of accession negotiations between Montenegro and the EU. In this respect, on 13 October, the European Commissioner for Enlargement Štefan Füle handed to the Prime Minister, Igor Lukšić positive opinion of the European Commission on readiness of Montenegro for the EU membership and the recommendation for the initiation of accession negotiations.

kontrola nad potencijalnim kriminalnim aktivnostima. Projekat koji je omogućio izgradnju graničnih prelaza finansiran je u okviru programa Ipa 2008, ukupne vrednosti od 3,3 miliona €.

Evropski savjet je 9. decembra 2011. pozdravio ocjenu Evropske komisije o napretku koji je Crna Gora ostvarila i prihvatio preporuku da Crna Gora počne s pregovaračkim procesom u junu 2012. Kao uslov za početak pregovora, Evropski savjet je zahtjevao od Evropske komisije da do prve polovine juna 2012. ispita napredak Crne Gore u sprovođenju reformi, s posebnim fokusom na vladavinu prava i temeljna prava, a naročito na borbu protiv korupcije i organizovanog kriminala.

Nakon što su predsjednici Vlada 27 država članica EU podržali otvaranje pregovora, Vlada Crne Gore je 29. decembra 2011. za glavnog pregovarača za vođenje pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji imenovala ambasadora Aleksandra Andriju Pejovića. Imenovanje glavnog pregovarača je označilo početak formiranja pregovaračke strukture za vođenje pregovora,

Using pre-accession funds, Montenegro built the border crossing points “Dobrakovo” and “Dračenovac”, thus establishing adequate infrastructure that connected municipalities in border areas in Montenegro and Serbia. In this way, greater openness of our borders for trade and movement of people was achieved, as well as better control over potential criminal activities. The project that enabled construction of the border crossing points was financed within IPA 2008 programme, with the total value of EUR 3.3 million.

On 9 December 2011, the European Council welcomed the assessment of the European Commission on progress achieved by Montenegro and accepted the recommendation that Montenegro start with negotiating process in June 2012. As the condition for the beginning of negotiations, the European Council required from the European Commission to examine, by the end of first half of June 2012, the progress of Montenegro in the field of reform implementation, with special emphasis on the rule of law and fundamental rights, particularly fight against corruption and organised crime.



Imenovanje glavnog pregovarača ambasadora Aleksandra Andrije Pejovića, decembar 2011.

The appointment of the Chief Negotiator, Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, December 2011



Uručenje Izvještaja Evropske komisije o napretku za 2011. Igor Lukšić i Štefan Füle.

Handing of the Progress Report 2011 of the European Commission - Igor Lukšić and Štefan Füle



Izgradnja graničnih prelaza “Dobrakovo” i “Dračenovac”, oktobar 2011.

Construction of border crossing points “Dobrakovo” and “Dračenovac”, October 2011

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Vlada Crne Gore usvaja devet akcionih planova za praćenje sproveđenja preporuka iz mišjenja Evropske komisije od februara 2011.

The Government of Montenegro adopts nine action plans for monitoring the implementation of recommendations from the opinion of the European Commission on February 2011

Uručenje Izvještaja Evropske komisije o napretku za 2011. Igor Lukšić i Štefan File.

Handing of the Progress Report 2011 of the European Commission - Igor Lukšić and Štefan Füle

koja je u predstojećem periodu bila glavni nosilac aktivnosti na ispunjavanju obaveza iz pregovaračkog procesa.

Following the support of prime ministers of 27 governments of the EU Member States to open negotiations, on 29 December 2011 the Government of Montenegro appointed Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović for the Chief Negotiator for conducting negotiations on the accession of Montenegro to the European Union. The appointment of the Chief Negotiator marked the beginning of establishment of the negotiating structure, which was the main actor in fulfilment of obligations under negotiating process in the forthcoming period.



Milan Roćen

Ne bi se baš moglo reći da se Brisel obradovao Crnoj Gori. Nijesu u EU žudjeli za još jednom nezavisnom balkanskom državom. Međutim, treba priznati da su je dočekali raširenenih ruku. Simbolički je to izraženo odnos tadašnjeg visokog predstavnika za spoljnu politiku i bezbjednost Havijera Solane premijeru Milu Đukanoviću za vrijeme njegove prve posjete Briselu nakon referendumu 2006. godine. S razlogom, jer je to bio i najveći uspjeh EU, i Solanin lično, na Balkanu. Prvi put u dugoj istoriji regiona jedna zemlja je stvorena mirnim, demokratskim putem, po najvišim evropskim standardima. Pod pokroviteljstvom EU. Te dobre vibracije osjećale su se i na prvom sastanku političkog dijaloga Crne Gore sa EU u januaru 2007. na kojem sam učestvovao kao ministar inostranih poslova. Evropsku trojku su činili Havijer Solana, Frank-Valter Štajnmajer, šef diplomatijske SR Njemačke, i državni sekretar MIP Portugalije Manuel Lobo Antunes, aktualni i prethodni predsjedavajući EU. Pozitivna impresija o Crnoj Gori kasnije je učvršćivana kroz brojne susrete, i u okviru godišnjih konferencija MIP-ova EU i ZB, izražavana kroz niz dokumenata EK, kao i u čestim izjavama zvaničnika EU. Praktično do da-

Milan Roćen

One could not really say that Brussels was eager to welcome Montenegro. The EU hardly wanted another independent Balkan state. However, we should admit that we were welcomed with open arms eventually. Symbolically, such a welcome was expressed through an ode by former High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana to Prime Minister Milo Đukanović, during his first visit to Brussels following a referendum in 2006. With good reason, because it was also the biggest success of the EU, and Solana personally, in the Balkans. For the first time in the long history of the region, a country was created by peaceful, democratic means, to the highest European standards. Under the auspices of the EU. These good vibrations were also felt at the first meeting of the political dialogue between Montenegro and the EU in January 2007, in which I participated as a foreign minister. European troika consisted of Javier Solana, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, and the State Secretary of the MFA of Portugal, Manuel Lobo Antunes, current and previous President of the Council of the European Union. The posi-

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našnjeg dana. Solanin nasljednik Oli Ren u razgovoru koji smo vodili u Pragu prilikom obilježavanja dvadesetogodišnjice rušenja Berlinskog zida i pet godina velikog proširenja, u prisustvu sadašnjeg glavnog pregovarača Aleksandra Andrije Pejovića, rekao mi je da sa te kratke distance obnova crnogorske državnosti izgleda kao nemoguća misija. Ali, vi nijeste napravili nijednu grešku, dodao je. Uspješna evropska priča na Balkanu, sidro stabilnosti, primjer multi-etičkog sklada, samo su neki od kvalifikativa po kojima je Crna Gora prepoznata u Evropi i u Međunarodnoj zajednici.

Tok događaja do kraja je potvrdio ispravnost dobro odabralih strateških spoljno-političkih ciljeva. Uspjesi koje smo ostvarili bili su mogući samo zahvaljujući predanosti tim ciljevima, entuzijazmu i poštenom pristupu izgradnji partnerstva sa EU. Sve je to za našu administraciju bilo novo. Valjda je i to podsticaj koji nas motiviše da tražimo rješenja za sve novije izazove na evropskom putu. Pripadnost evropskoj integraciji na naše oči postaje način mišljenja i življjenja. SSP, usklađivanje sa zajedničkom vanjskom i bezbjednosnom politikom EU, Mapa puta za viznu liberalizaciju, mišljenje EK, godišnji izvještaji o napretku, aplikacija za članstvo, upitnik, sedam ključnih prioriteta, status kandidata, otvaranje pristupnih pregovora, poglavlja 23. i 24, benchmarks, skrining, IPA, prekogranična saradnja... To su izrazi koji su se uveliko odomaćili u našoj svakodnevnoj komunikaciji.

Izgleda tako jednostavno, ali nije bilo baš tako. Koliko je samo truda i strpljenja trebalo da se dođe do predaje aplikacije za članstvo. Više od godinu dana, otkako su Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju u Luksemburgu potpisali premijer Željko Šturanović i predsjedavajući EU, MIP Portugala Luis Amado (15.10. 2007. godine).

tive impression about Montenegro has later been re-affirmed through numerous meetings and in the framework of the annual conferences of Foreign Ministers of the EU and WB, and has been expressed through a series of documents of the EC and in frequent statements by EU officials. Practically to this day. In a conversation we had in Prague, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the demolition of the Berlin Wall and five years of the great wave of enlargement, in the presence of the current Chief Negotiator of Montenegro Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, Solana's successor Olli Rehn told me that the restoration of Montenegrin statehood seemed like a mission impossible from that short distance. But you have not made any mistakes, he added. European success story in the Balkans, anchor of stability, an example of multiethnic harmony, are just some of the qualifications for which Montenegro is recognized in Europe and in the international community.

The course of events has fully confirmed the validity of well-chosen strategic foreign policy objectives. The successes we achieved were only possible thanks to the commitment to these objectives, enthusiasm and fair approach to building a partnership with the EU. All of this was new for our administration. I suppose that is also an incentive that motivates us to seek solutions to newer challenges on the EU path. Belonging to the European integration has become a way of thinking and living right in front of our eyes. SAA, the harmonization with the common foreign and security policy of the EU, road map for visa liberalization, the opinion of the European Commission, the annual progress reports, membership application, questionnaire, seven key priorities, candidate status, opening the accession negotiations, chapters 23 and 24, bench-

Da li se još neko sjeća irskog referenduma, što je bio argument francuskom protivljenju da uputimo zahtjev za članstvo tokom slovenačkog predsjedavanja u prvoj polovini 2008. Posebno protivljenju tadašnjeg MIP Bernara Kušnera. Bilo je neke pravde, a i donekle ličnog zadovoljstva, nakon jednog ne baš prijatnog razgovora s Kušnerom, što je aplikacija Crne Gore za članstvo u EU predata od strane premjera Đukanovića upravo u Jelisejskoj palati predsjedniku Sarkoziju za vrijeme francuskog predsjedavanja. Za to je zaslužan Sarkozijev diplomatski savjetnik Žan David Levit. Ne gledaju svi jednak u EU na politiku proširenja. Svaki novi korak Crne Gore na evropskom putu nailazio je na raznorazne prepreke. Kao što se u nekim međunarodnim krugovima nijesu radovali našoj nezavisnosti, tako postoje i snage koje nijesu oduševljene progresom u pristupanju za članstvo u EU. Nijesu za potcjenvivanje oni koji na proširenje gledaju najčešće vodeni svojim izbornim računicama, ili drugim interesima, u kontekstu aktuelnih unutarevropskih ili globalnih kretanja. Kako se primicao datum otvaranja pregovora za Crnu Goru, tako je rasla i neizvjesnost da li će i kad će doći do toga. U tom konkretnom slučaju, kao i sve vrijeme ovog procesa, ključnu podršku Crnoj Gori pružali su Kristof Hojzgen, savjetnik kancelarke Merkel za spoljnu politiku i bezbjednost, i Žan David Levit. Hojzgen to čini i danas, dok je Levit završio radnu karijeru. Davno poznanstvo sa obojicom, koje datira od ranije, kroz mnoge značajne momente za Crnu Goru i region učvrstilo je naše međusobno povjerenje. Ne zaboravljamo naravno ni podršku mnogih drugih, posebno zemalja koje su prošle put tranzicije kojim danas ide Crna Gora.

Razvoj dobrosusjedskih odnosa i saradnje najbolja je preporuka za napredak Crne Gore i u evropskoj i u evroatlantskoj in-

marks, screening, IPA, cross-border cooperation... These are expressions that have largely become common in our everyday communication.

It seems so simple now, but it was not like that from the outset. Great effort and patience was needed to get to the submission of the application for membership alone. It took more than a year following the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement in Luxembourg by Prime Minister Željko Šturanović and President of the Council of the EU, Foreign Minister of Portugal Luis Amado (15 October 2007). Does anyone even remember the Irish referendum, which was the argument of the French opposition to sending a request for membership during the Slovenian presidency in the first half of 2008? In particular, the opposition of former foreign minister Bernard Kouchner. There was some justice in the fact, and to some extent personal satisfaction, after a not very pleasant conversation with Kouchner, that the application of Montenegro for membership in the EU was handed over by Prime Minister Đukanović at the Elysee Palace to President Sarkozy, during the French presidency of the EU. The credit for that goes to Sarkozy's diplomatic advisor Jean-David Levitte. There are different views about the enlargement policy in the EU. Each new step on Montenegro's European path came across all sorts of obstacles. Just as some international circles were not delighted with our independence, there were also those who were not delighted with the progress in the accession to EU membership. Those who view the enlargement guided by their electoral calculations or other interests in the context of the current intra-European or global trends should also not be underestimated. As the date of opening of negotiations for Montenegro approached, the

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tegraciji. Upravo principijelnost na tom strateškom kursu donosi poštovanje našoj zemlji. To je potvrđeno za vrijeme češkog predsjedavanja u prvoj polovini 2009. Češka je, kao i Hrvatska, bila tada kandidat za nestalnog člana SB UN. MIP Karel Švarcenberg je tražio podršku, ali je razumio naš nepokolebljiv stav da glasamo za najbližeg susjeda. Zato nije bilo smetnji da upravo Prag procesuira crnogorsku aplikaciju za članstvo. Ili, kad je Crna Gora ostala čvrsta u stavu da podrži kandidaturu ministra spoljnih poslova Srbije Vuka Jeremića za predsjednika GS UN, uprkos protivljenju nekih ključnih međunarodnih faktora.

Moje iskustvo na poslovima evropske integracije je dvojako. S vizurom ministra inostranih poslova, a zatim ministra vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija. Bio sam protivnik spajanja dva ministarstva, ali sam se brzo uvjerio da to donosi određene prednosti u sve zahtjevnijem integracionom procesu. Postojanje posebnog ministarstva za evropske integracije u određenoj mjeri je relaksiralo druge resore da se ozbiljnije posvete svojim obavezama na ovom poslu. Otvaranje pristupnih pregovora pokazalo je da novi model ustvari doprinosi da sva ministarstva budu za evropske integracije. U to sam se uvjedio i kroz učešće u radu Kolegijuma za evropske integracije u raznim periodima i pozicijama.

Uspjesi koje Crna Gora ostvaruje na planu evropske integracije rezultat su timskog rada i jedinog mogućeg pristupa da je riječ o zajedničkom vlasništvu nad ovim procesom. Treba svakako odati i dužno priznanje pojedincima koji su imali pionirsku ulogu u ovom teškom poslu. Njihov doprinos tek je dobio na cjeni kad je došlo do razuđenosti u ispunjavanju obaveza iz evropske agende. Danas je to praktično svakodnevna obaveza državne admini-

uncertainty of whether and when it would come to it grew. In this particular case, and during the entire process, key support to Montenegro was provided by Christoph Heusgen, Advisor to Chancellor Merkel for Foreign and Security Policy, and Jean-David Levitte. Heusgen still supports us today, while Levitte has finished his working career. Acquaintance with both of them, dating from before, has strengthened our mutual trust through many significant moments for Montenegro and the region. We, of course, do not forget the support by many others, especially the countries that have completed the transition that Montenegro is going through today.

The development of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation is the best recommendation for the progress of Montenegro in the European and Euro-Atlantic integration. It is persistence on this strategic course that brings respect to our country. This was, inter alia, confirmed during the Czech presidency in the first half of 2009. The Czech Republic, just as Croatia, was then a candidate for a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. Foreign minister Karel Schwarzenberg requested support, but understood our unwavering position that we should vote for the nearest neighbour. There were therefore no obstacles for Prague to process the Montenegrin application for membership. Another such example is when Montenegro remained firm in its determination to support the candidacy of Serbian Foreign Minister Vuk Jeremić for President of the UN General Assembly, despite opposition from some key international factors.

My experience in the European integration is twofold, including the vision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. I opposed the merging

stracije. Upravo tim ljudima koji predano rade daleko od očiju javnosti treba odati posebno priznanje. Oni su stub procesa i jezgro evropskih poslova nakon punopravnog članstva Crne Gore u EU.

Za dalji progres posebno je važno voditi realpolitiku, znati svoje pravo mjesto, biti svjestan svoje veličine i uticaja. I u regionu, i na širem planu. Treba ostati na kursu spoznaje da su za Crnu Goru najdragocjenija iskustva malih evropskih zemalja, malih, uspješnih administracija. Evropska integracija je od sudbinskog značaja za našu zemlju. I da nije toga morali bi graditi moderne institucije, društvo vladavine prava, poštovanja ljudskih prava i sloboda, i razvijene demokratije. Kroz partnerstvo sa EU i zemljama članicama radimo to daleko kvalitetnije, i lakše. Reforme, reforme i reforme, uz danonoćni rad, jedina su garantija blisko bolje budućnosti za zemlje u tranziciji, nedovoljnih kadrovskih potencijala, još na Balkanu. Zato je svaki evropski korak Crne Gore – korak od sedam milja.

of the two ministries, but I was quickly convinced that it would bring certain advantages in an increasingly demanding integration process. Opening of the accession negotiations showed that European affairs are practically part of the portfolio of all ministries.

The successes Montenegro achieves in the field of European integration are the result of teamwork and the only possible approach, which implies joint ownership of this process. We should certainly give due recognition to the individuals who have had a pioneering role in this difficult work. Their contribution has only gained importance when we faced the full complexity of fulfilment of obligations from the European agenda. Today, it is practically a daily duty of the state administration. Those people who carry out their work with commitment away from the public eye should be given special recognition. They are the proponents of the process and will be the core of European affairs after the EU accession of Montenegro to the EU.

With a view to further progress, it is especially important to conduct realistic politics, to be aware on one's proper position, size and influence. In the region and on a wider scale. We should stay on course of understanding that for Montenegro, the experience of small European countries and small, successful administrations is the most precious. The European integration is of utmost importance for our country. Even if we were not a part of the process, we would still need to build modern institutions, society of the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms, and developed democracy. Through a partnership with the EU and the Member States we are doing it much better, and easier. Reforms, reforms and reforms, while working night and day, are the only warranty for better

near future of the countries in transition, characterized by insufficient personnel resources and a location in the Balkans. This is why every European step of Montenegro is a huge step forward.

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[2012.]

Nakon pozitivne ocjene Evropske komisije i podrške šefova država članica EU o početku pregovaračkog procesa, koji je indikativno određen za jun 2012, Crna Gora je započela s intenzivnim pripremama i uspostavljanjem adekvatne pregovaračke strukture.

Vlada Crne Gore je 2. februara 2012. donijela Odluku o uspostavljanju pregovaračke strukture za pristupanje Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji. Odlukom su uspostavljena sljedeća tijela: 1) Kolegijum za pregovore, 2) Državna delegacija, 3) Pregovaračka grupa za vođenje pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore EU, 4) Radne grupe za pripremu pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore EU po pojedinim poglavljima pregovora – pravne tekovine EU, 5) Kancelarija glavnog pregovarača za vođenje pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore EU i 6) Sekretarijat pregovaračke grupe.

Vlada je 24. aprila 2012. imenovala ambasadora Aleksandra Andriju Pejovića za državnog sekretara za evropske integracije. Takođe, Vlada je 3. maja 2012. imenovala ambasadora Pejovića za nacionalnog koordinatora za instrument prepristupne podrške (NIPAK).

Na ovaj način je definisana struktura koja će voditi pregovarački proces sve do dатума završetka pregovora Crne Gore s Evropskom unijom. Takođe, akcent je prilikom formiranja bio na raznolikosti i kvalitetu pregovaračke strukture koju je Vlada uspostavila kao glavnu i jedinu platformu za ispunjavanje obaveza na putu prema članstvu u EU.

Following positive assessment of the European Commission and the support of presidents of the EU Member States related to the beginning of negotiating process, which was indicatively specified for June 2012, Montenegro started intensive preparations and establishing of appropriate negotiating structure.

On 2 February 2012, the Government of Montenegro adopted Decision establishing Negotiating Structure for the Accession of Montenegro to the European Union. The following bodies were established: 1) College for Negotiations, 2) State Delegation, 3) Negotiating Group to Conduct Negotiations on the Accession of Montenegro to the EU 4) Working Groups for the preparation of negotiations on the accession of Montenegro to the EU by certain negotiating chapters – EU acquis, 5) Office of the Chief Negotiator for Conducting Negotiations on the Accession of Montenegro to the EU and 6) Secretariat of the Negotiating Group.

On 24 April 2012, the Government appointed Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović for the State Secretary for European Integration. On 3 May 2012, the Government also appointed Ambassador Pejović as the National Coordinator for the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (NIPAC).

This was the manner of defining the structure, which will conduct the negotiating process until the end of Montenegro's negotiations with the European Union. In addition, during the establishment, the focus was on diversity and quality of the negotiating structure, established by the Government as the main and only plat-

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011

2012

2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016



Svečano otvaranje pregovora 29. jun 2012.

Ceremonial Opening of Negotiations, 29 June 2012

Sastanak Zajedničkog konsultativnog odbora

Joint Consultative Committee meeting

Imajući u vidu da od početka procesa evropske integracije EU stavlja poseban fokus na vladavinu prava, prve radne grupe za pripremu pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore EU su formirane za ovu oblast. S tim u vezi, Vlada je 8. marta 2012. donijela Odluku o obrazovanju Radne grupe za 23. pregovaračko poglavlje – Pravosuđe i temeljna prava, kao i Radne grupe za 24. pregovaračko poglavlje – Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost.

Uskoro su uslijedile i prve obaveze novoformiranih radnih grupa koje su 28 – 30. marta 2012. prisustvovali eksplanatornom skriningu u Briselu, gdje su predstavnici Evropske komisije predstavili pravnu tekvinu EU u oblasti vladavine prava. Nedugo zatim je 23 – 25. maja 2012. organizovan bilateralni skrining za poglavlja 23 i 24, gdje su predstavnici radnih grupa predstavili nacionalno zakonodavstvo, kao i stepen usklađenosti s pravnom tekvinom EU.

Evropska komisija je 23. maja 2012. predložila zemljama članicama Evropske unije da otvore pregovore između Crne Gore i EU u junu iste godine. Shodno tome, Evropski savjet opštih poslova je 26. juna 2012. prihvatio preporuku Evropske komisije da se započnu pristupni pregovori između Crne

form for fulfilling obligations on the path towards the EU membership.

The first working groups for the preparation of negotiations on the accession of Montenegro to the EU were created for the field of rule of law, due to the fact that the EU put emphasis on that field since the beginning of the European Integration process. In this regard, on 8 March 2012, the Government adopted Decision establishing the Working Group for Negotiating Chapter 23 – Judiciary and Fundamental Rights, as well as the Working Group for Negotiating Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security.

Soon, the newly established working groups had their first obligations and, in the period 28 – 30 March 2012 they attended explanatory screening in Brussels, at which representatives of the European Commission presented the EU acquis in the field of the rule of law. Shortly after that, bilateral screening for Chapters 23 and 24 was organized in the period 23 – 25 May 2012, when representatives of the working groups presented national legislation, as well as the level of alignment with the EU acquis.

On 23 May 2012, the European Commission proposed to the EU Member States

Gore i EU, što je dodatno prihvatio i Evropski savjet na svom sastanku 29. juna 2012. Time su postignuti svi uslovi da se zvanično istog dana 29. juna 2012. sazove prva Međuvladina konferencija i otvore pregovori o članstvu u EU između Crne Gore i Evropske unije. Crnogorsku delegaciju je na Međuvladinoj konferenciji predvodio ministar vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija Milan Ročen, a u ime EU su učestvovali evropski komesar za proširenje i susjedsku politiku Štefan File i danski ministar za evropske poslove i predsjedavajući Savjetom EU Nikolaj Vamen.

Od formalnog otvaranja pregovaračkog procesa uslijedio je proces analitičkih pregleda pravne tekovine EU za ostala pregovaračka poglavlja. S tim u vezi, do kraja godine je održano ukupno 25 eksplanatornih i bilateralnih sastanaka.

Nakon nepuna tri mjeseca od održavanja bilateralnog skrininga, Crna Gora je 18. decembra na Međuvladinoj konferenciji u Briselu otvorila i privremeno zatvorila 25. pregovaračko poglavje – Nauka i istraživanje. Ispunjavanjem kriterijuma za završetak rada na ovom poglavlju Crna Gora je ostva-

to open negotiations between Montenegro and the EU in June of the same year. Accordingly, on 26 June 2012, the General Affairs Council accepted recommendation of the European Commission to start accession negotiations between Montenegro and the EU, which was additionally accepted by the European Council at its meeting, held on 29 June 2012. Thus, all conditions were met to officially convene the first Inter-Governmental Conference and open negotiations on the EU membership between Montenegro and the European Union on the same day – 29 June 2012. At the Inter-Governmental Conference, Montenegrin delegation was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Milan Ročen, while the European Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy Štefan Füle and Danish Minister for European Affairs and Chairman of the EU Council Nikolai Wammen participated on behalf of the EU.

The process of screening of the EU acquis for other negotiating chapters took place after formal opening of the negotiating process. In this respect, 25 explana-



Konferencija za medije povodom predstavljanja novog vizuelnog identiteta za proces evropske integracije Crne Gore

Press conference related to the presentation of new visual identity for the European Integration process of Montenegro



Otvaranje i privremeno zatvaranje 25. poglavlja – Nauka i istraživanje

Opening and provisional closure of Chapter 25 – Science and Research

rila najbrže zatvaranje poglavlja u istoriji pregovaračkog procesa jedne države s EU.

Pored pregovora, u skladu s ustaljenom praksom, tokom godine je održano sedam pododbora u cilju praćenja sprovođenja Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju.

Kako bi civilno društvo dobilo poseban prostor u okviru pregovaračkog procesa, te kako bi na adekvatan način preuzele iskustva svojih partnera iz EU, Crna Gora i EU su osnovale Zajednički konsultativni odbor između civilnog društva Crne Gore i Evropskog ekonomskog i socijalnog komiteta (ZKO). Inauguralni sastanak ZKO-a je održan 2. oktobra, u Briselu.

Takođe, u cilju jačanja lokalnih samouprava Crne Gore i njihove pripreme za članstvo u EU formiran je Zajednički konsultativni odbor između Zajednice opština Crne Gore i Komiteta regionala EU. Inauguralni sastanak Odbora je održan 14. novembra, u Briselu.

Državni sekretar za evropske integracije i glavni pregovarač ambasador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović je 13. juna 2012. na konferenciji za medije predstavio novi vizuelni identitet procesa evropske integracije Crne Gore.



tory and bilateral meetings were held by the end of the year.

Following less than three months from bilateral screening, at the Inter-Governmental Conference held in Brussels on 18 December, Montenegro opened and provisionally closed Chapter 25 – Science and Research. By fulfilling criteria for the completion of work on this Chapter, Montenegro achieved the fastest closing of chapter in the history of the negotiating process with the EU.

Apart from negotiations, in accordance with regular practice, during the year, there were seven sub-committee meetings aimed at monitoring of the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

Montenegro and the EU established the Joined Consultative Committee (JCC) between Montenegrin civil society and the European Economic and Social Committee, so that civil society may gain special space within negotiating process and adequately take over the experiences of their EU partners. JCC Inaugural Meeting was held on 2 October in Brussels.

In addition, with a view to strengthening local self-governments of Montenegro and preparing them for the EU membership, the Union od Municipalities of Montenegro and the EU Committee of the Regions established the Joint Consultative Committee. Inaugural Meeting of the Committee was held on 14 November in Brussels.

On 13 June 2012, at the press conference, the State Secretary for European Integration and Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović presented new visual identity of European integration process of Montenegro.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011

2012

2013 | 2014

2015 | 2016

[2013.]

Potpuno zaokruženje pregovaračke strukture koja je u tom trenutku brojila 1282 člana, od čega je 30% predstavnika civilnog sektora, je obilježilo 2013. Takođe, te godine posljednjim skriningom za 31. poglavlje - Zajednička vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika okončan je proces skrininga po svim pregovaračkim poglavljima pravne tekovine održavanjem 38 sastanaka analitičkog pregleda u Briselu.

Međuvladina konferencija održana 15. aprila 2013. donijela je privremeno zatvaranje poglavlja 26 – Obrazovanje i kultura. Usljedilo je sprovođenje aktivnosti na ispunjavanju preduslova za otvaranje poglavlja koja se tiču vladavine prava a koje su se prije svega ogledale u ustavnim promjenama, što se i dogodilo 31. jula 2013. kada je većina poslanika u Skupštini Crne Gore izglasala njihovo usvajanje.

Kako su se preduslovi ispunili, Vlada Crne Gore je prvo 27. juna 2013. usvojila Akcione planove za poglavlja 23 – Pravosuđe i temeljna prava i 24 – Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost, koja čine srž vladavine prava i okosnicu novog pristupa, da bi upotpunjenu verziju usvojila 10. oktobra 2013. Time je ispunila uslove da se 18. decembra 2013. otvore ova dva najznačajnija poglavlja. Zajedno s njima su otvoreni i pregovori u poglavljima 5 – Javne nabavke, 6 – Privredno pravo i 20 – Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika, tako da je godina zaokružena izuzetno uspješno kada je u pitanju pregovarački proces.

Nesmanjenim intenzitetom obavljane su i obaveze predviđene Sporazumom o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju tako da su održani

Completion of the negotiating structure, which, at that moment, comprised 1282 members, out of which 30% were civil sector representatives, marked 2013. Furthermore, with the last screening for Chapter 31 – Common Foreign, Security and Defence Policy, the screening process ended up for all negotiating chapters of *acquis* by organizing 38 screening meetings in Brussels

Chapter 26 – Education and Culture was provisionally closed at the Intergovernmental Conference held on 15 April 2013. After that, the activities were conducted in order to fulfil preconditions for opening chapters related to the rule of law. These activities were primarily reflected in constitutional amendments, which were adopted by majority of votes of Members of Parliament on 31 July 2013.

Since preconditions were met, on 27 June 2013, the Government of Montenegro adopted the Action Plans for Chapter 23 – Judiciary and Fundamental Rights and Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security, which make the core of the rule of law and a framework for new approach. On 10 October 2013, the Government adopted their completed versions. With these activities, the Government fulfilled the conditions for opening two most important chapters on 18 December 2013. Along with them, negotiations were opened in Chapters 5 – Public Procurement, 6 – Company Law and 20 – Enterprise and Industrial Policy, thereby the year ended successfully as regards the negotiating process.

Obligations provided by the Stabilisation and Association Agreement were also



Konferencija za novinare nakon Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Brisel, 26. jun 2013.

Press Conference after the meeting of the Stabilization and Association Council, Brussels, 26 June 2013



Sastanak Odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Podgorica, 5.-6. decembra 2013.

Meeting of the Stabilization and Association Committee, Podgorica, 5-6 December 2013



Potpisivanje Protokola kojim je izmijenjen i dopunjeno SSP, Brisel, 18. decembra 2013.

Signing of Protocol for Amendments to the SAA, Brussels, 18 December 2013

sastanci šest pododbora. Takođe, održani su i sastanci Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, u Briselu 26. juna 2013, kao i Odobora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, 5-6. decembra 2013. u Podgorici. Pored toga, održana su dva redovna godišnja sastanka Parlamentarnog odbora EU i Crne Gore za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, kao i sastanci Zajedničkog konsultativnog odbora Crne Gore i Evropskoj ekonomskog i socijalnog komiteta, te sastanci Zajedničkog konsultativnog odbora između Zajednice opština Crne Gore i Komiteta regionala EU.

Imajući u vidu da je u zemljama kandidatima za članstvo potrebno sprovesti reformu javne uprave kao jedan od bitnih preduvoda za predstojeće članstvo, Evropska komisija je u septembru 2013. uputila Crnoj Gori poziv za formiranje Posebne grupe za javnu upravu, tijela za koje je predviđeno da radi na principu pododbora, s namjerom praćenja ovoga procesa.

Takođe, Crna Gora je bila prva država koja je okončala tehničke pregovore u vezi s izmjenama i dopunama Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju koje su uslijedile nakon članstva Hrvatske u EU. Tekst Protokola kojim je izmijenjen i dopunjeno SSP je potpisana 18. decembra 2013. u Briselu. Izrada Programa pristupanja Crne Gore EU za period 2014 – 2018, strategijskog dokumenta koji je urađen u namjeri da od-

conducting unabatedly and meetings of six subcommittees were held. In addition, meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council and Stabilisation and Association Committee were held on 26 June 2013 in Brussels and on 5-6 December 2013 in Podgorica. In addition, two regular annual meetings of the Parliamentary Stabilisation and Association Committee of the EU and Montenegro were held, as well as the meetings of the EU – Montenegro Joint Consultative Committee and European Economic and Social Committee and meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee between Association of Montenegrin Municipalities and the EU Committee of the Regions.

Taking into account that it is necessary to conduct public administration reform in the candidate countries, as one of the essential preconditions for the forthcoming membership, in September 2013, the European Commission invited Montenegro to establish a Special Group on Public Administration Reform, as an authority envisaged to function as a subcommittee in order to monitor this process. Furthermore, Montenegro was the first country to finish technical negotiations related to the amendments to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, which followed the Croatian membership in the EU. Text of the Protocol with amendments to the SAA was signed in Brussels on 18 December 2013.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012

2013

2014 | 2015 | 2016



Otvaranje pregovora u poglavljima 23 i 24 – Međuvladina konferencija, Brisel, 18. decembar 2013.

Opening of negotiations in chapters 23 and 24 – IGC, Brussels, 18 December 2013



Početak sprovođenja strategijskih projekata IPA Jadranskog prekograničnog programa

Initiation of the implementation of strategic projects within the IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Cooperation Programme

govori potrebama pregovaračkog procesa u sva 33 poglavlja pregovora, obilježilo je cijelu 2013. a krunisano je usvajanjem dokumenta 26. decembra 2013. PPCG je tabelarni prikaz planova za usklađivanje nacionalnog zakonodavstva s pravnom tekvinom Evropske unije ali i efikasan mehanizam prikupljanja podataka, izvještavanja i daljeg planiranja i revidiranja aktivnosti državnih organa.

U koordinaciji programa podrške Evropske unije, nastavljene su pripreme za uvođenje decentralizovanog upravljanja sredstvima iz Ipe.

Kada je riječ o I komponenti Ipe, 2013. je prvi put primjenjen višegodišnji pristup u programiranju kroz realizaciju programa Ipa 2012/2013. Finansijski sporazumi za nacionalne programe Ipe za 2012. i 2013. su potpisani 26. aprila, dok je 24. decembra potpisana i Adendum finansijskog sporazuma programa Ipe za 2011. U međuvremenu su počele pripreme za korištenje sredstava iz instrumenta Ipa II.

The whole 2013 was marked by development of the Programme of Accession of Montenegro to the EU for the period 2014 – 2018, which represent strategic document prepared for the purpose of responsiveness to the needs of the negotiating process in all 33 negotiating chapters. The document was adopted on 26 December 2013. Programme of Accession of Montenegro is an overview of plans for alignment of the national legislation with the EU acquis, as well as the efficient mechanism of data collection, reporting and further planning and revising of the activities of the state authorities.

In the framework of coordination of the European Union support programme, preparations for introduction of decentralised management of IPA funds were continued. As regards IPA I component, multiannual approach in the programming was applied for the first time in 2013 through implementation of IPA 2012/2013. Financing Agreements for the national IPA programmes for 2012 and 2013 were signed on 26 April, while the Addendum to the Financing Agreement for IPA programme for 2011 was signed on 24 December. In the meantime, preparations for the use of funds from the IPA II were initiated.



Sastanak Parlamentarnog odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Podgorica, 29. april 2013.

Stabilization and Association Parliamentary Committee meeting, Podgorica, 29 April 2013



Sa parafiranjem teksta Protokola kojim se mijenja i dopunjuje SSP

Initialling of the text of Protocol for Amendments to SAA

U okviru programa prekogranične saradnje, u Crnoj Gori je tokom 2013. sprovedeno 104 projekta ukupne vrijednosti 18.017.565,24€, od čega 15.132.054,13€ sredstava EU a 2.885.511€ kroz nacionalno kofinansiranje. Finansirani su bilateralni projekti, njih 41 iz programa s Albanijom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom, Hrvatskom i Srbijom, 26 transnacionalnih za programe Jugoistočna Evropa – SEE i Mediteran – MED, kao i 37 projekata u okviru Ipa Jadranskog prekograničnog programa.

During 2013, 104 projects were implemented in Montenegro under the cross-border cooperation programmes, with the total value of EUR 18,017,565.24, of which EUR 15,132,054.13 were EU funds, while EUR 2,885,511 were provided through the national co-financing. Bilateral projects were financed: 41 projects from the programmes with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, 26 transnational projects for the South-East Europe and Mediterranean Programme, and 37 projects under IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Cooperation Programme.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016



Igor Lukšić

Djelovati u središtu procesa koji duboko transformiše jedno društvo je nesvakidašnja prilika i ogroman izazov. Proces evropskih integracija je upravo takav, transformišući proces koji predstavlja specifičan model političke i ekonomске tranzicije. Odgovornost onih koji ga vode je velika jer je to proces kojim se ustanovljava novi sistem vrijednosti.

Članstvo u EU i pristupni pregovori su najbolji mehanizam da izgradimo nedostajuće kapacitete, usvojimo evropske standarde i razvijemo se iznutra po ugledu na moderne evropske države - da osiguramo kvalitetniji život naših građana.

Upravo je takav integracioni proces Crne Gore koji dobija na svojoj dinamici nakon obnove nezavisnosti 2006. godine, prolazeći kroz različite svoje faze.

Crna Gora je danas, nakon nepunih 10 godina od obnavljanja nezavisnosti, skoro 4 godine nakon otvaranja pristupnih pregovora napravila značajan iskorak u pravcu članstva. Za relativno kratko vrijeme formirana je kvalitetna pregovaračka struktura, uspostavljeni mehanizmi saradnje i

Igor Lukšić

To find oneself acting in the centre of a process that deeply transforms a society is a unique opportunity and an enormous challenge. Such is the European integration, a transformative process that represents a specific model of political and economic transition. The responsibility of its actors is huge, as this is the process which establishes a new system of values.

The EU membership and accession negotiations are the best mechanism to bridge capacity gaps, adopt European standards and develop ourselves internally by using the model of a modern European state – to ensure better quality of life for our citizens.

Such is the nature of Montenegro's integration process, which started picking up the pace following the renewal of independence in 2006, going through its different phases.

Today, nearly ten years after regaining independence, almost four years following the opening of the accession negotiations, Montenegro has made a significant step towards the membership. In a relatively short period, a high quality nego-

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

koordinacije, kako na unutrašnjem planu, tako i sa Evropskom komisijom i državama članicama, završen proces skrininga, otvorena 22 poglavlja uključujući 23 i 24, privremeno zatvorena dva poglavlja, pripremljene pregovaračke pozicije za još 8 i tri u nacrtu. Dakle, spremni smo za sami finiš procesa. Ovo je od posebnog značaja imajući u vidu novi koncept pregovaračkog procesa u kojem kao pilot zemlja učestvuje Crna Gora.

Paralelno s tim nastavljeno je sa kvalitetnim sprovodenjem obaveza iz Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, kao i s aktivnostima usmjerenim na programiranje i realizaciju projekata iz Ipe.

Prethodna decenija za Crnu Goru je na evropskom planu bila više nego uspješna, iako taj put nije bio lak, a novi izazovi predstoje. Istakao bih posebno period kada je Crna Gora stekla status kandidata 2010. godine, ali i 7 zahtjevnih uslova. Dominirao je skepticizam kada je u pitanju kapacitet naše zemlje da brzo odgovori i otvoriti pregovore. Međutim, već u oktobru dobili smo preporuku da ih otvorimo.

Kada je u pitanju naš evropski put, a u određenom smislu i evroatlantski, puno smo uradili na transformaciji institucija i usvajanju evropskih standarda.

Od zahtjevnog ispunjavanja preporuka iz Mišljenja EK, što je prethodilo preporuci za otvaranje pristupnih pregovora, Crna Gora je iznijela sama ovaj posao jednako kao i velike države sa mnogo većom administracijom prije nas.

Iz današnje perspektive možemo biti zadovoljni realizovanim. Značajno smo osnažili domaće kapacitete u Vladi, Skupštini, pravosuđu i organizacijama civilnog društva i spremno dočekujemo buduće obave-

tiation structure was created, cooperation and coordination mechanisms were established, both internally and with the European Commission and the Member States, screening process was completed, 22 chapters were opened, including chapters 23 and 24, two chapters were provisionally closed, negotiation positions for eight chapters were prepared, and three more chapters are in the drafting phase. Therefore, we are ready for the very end of the process. This is particularly important given the new concept of the negotiation process, in which Montenegro participates as a pilot country.

In parallel with this, quality implementation of obligations arising from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement has continued, as have the activities aimed at programming and implementing IPA projects.

In terms of the European agenda, the last decade was more than successful for Montenegro, even though the journey itself was not an easy one, and there are new challenges ahead. I would particularly highlight the period when Montenegro was granted the candidate status in 2010, but also seven demanding conditions. There was a prevailing sense of scepticism regarding the capacity of our country to rapidly respond and open negotiations. However, we obtained the recommendation to open negotiations as early as October.

With regard to our European, and to a certain extent Euro-Atlantic path, we have done a lot to transform institutions and adopt the European standards.

Starting from the demanding fulfilment of recommendations from the Opinion of the European Commission, which preceded the recommendation for opening the accession negotiations, Montenegro has car-

ze. Dosadašnji napor i ostvareni rezultati predstavljaju dobru osnovu da na predstojeće evropske obaveze odgovaramo kvalitetnije i pokažemo da smo dorasli ovom zadatku.

Implementirane su ustavne promjene, brojni novi zakoni doneseni, pa je logično očekivanje predstavnika Evropske komisije i država članica kada je u pitanju njihova dosljedna primjena. Jačanje sposobnosti institucija da u svakom slučaju koliko god kompleksnom pokažu da su dorasli izazovu je ključno mjerilo uspjeha koje će nesumnjivo opredijeliti ukupnu ocjenu o progresu u ovoj oblasti, ali i ukazati na dalji proces pregovora.

Dostići održivi nivo vladavine prava, kvalitet javne uprave i ekonomskog upravljanja preporučiće Crnu Goru, u nadajmo se, ne toliko dalekoj budućnosti, za punopravno članstvo u EU. Ovo je od izuzetnog značaja jer bez obzira na trenutne izazove sa kojima se Unija sa manje ili više uspjeha nosi, integracija je snažan transformativni mehanizam koji razvija i jača institucije koje su potrebne da bi proces političkog i ekonomskog razvoja mogao da se odvija u kontinuitetu. Pitanje vladavine prava je neodvojivo od druga dva stuba nove strategije proširenja, reforme javne uprave i ekonomskog upravljanja. Sasvim sigurno, nastavak rada na unapređenju transparentnosti funkcionisanja javnog sektora, jasno izvlačenje i primjena principa odgovornosti za preuzete ciljeve, sloboda izražavanja i stvaranje uslova da svi pojedinci mogu na kredibilan način očekivati tretiranje njihovih problema ostaje u primarnom fokusu.

Istovremeno, elementi saradnje u okviru procesa stabilizacije i asocijacije, šest zemalja regiona, u oblasti borbe protiv organizovanog kriminala, smanjivanja trgovinskih prepreka i koordinisanom realizacijom

ried out this task on its own, equally well as the big countries with much larger administration before us.

From today's perspective, we can be satisfied with what we have achieved. We have considerably strengthened national capacities in the Government, the Parliament and civil society organizations and we are ready to welcome our future obligations. The past efforts and achieved results represent a good basis for grasping the forthcoming European obligations with better quality and show that we can live up to this task.

The Constitutional changes have been implemented, numerous laws adopted, and their consistent implementation is logically expected by the representatives of the European Commission and the Member States. Building of capacities of the institutions to be able to show their capability to tackle a challenge regardless of its complexity is a key indicator of success which will undoubtedly guide the overall assessment of the progress in this area, but also indicate further negotiation process.

To attain sustainable level of the rule of law, quality of state administration and economic governance will recommend Montenegro for the full EU membership, hopefully in near future. This is of paramount importance as, regardless of the current challenges being tackled by the Union with more or less success, integration is a strong transformative mechanism which builds and empowers institutions needed so that the process of political and economic development could be carried out continuously. The issue of the rule of law is inseparable from the other two pillars of the new enlargement strategy, state administration reform and economic governance. Certainly, the follow up activities on the im-

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mega infrastrukturnih projekata kroz povezivanje svih glavnih gradova mrežom autoputeva, željezničkih koridora i energetskih veza, u saradnji sa EU, EBRD i EIB, ne samo da će ubuduće podstići ekonomski razvoj u skladu sa strategijom JIE 2020 kao ciljem Procesa saradnje u JIE, već će dodatno afirmisati i ubrzati evropsku perspektivu, a istovremeno i ublažiti migracione pritiske.

Veliki put je prevaljen od posljednje decenije 20. vijeka, ali svijest o lakoći greške i cijeni njene ispravke nikada ne treba da siđe u drugi plan. Zapadni Balkan je o tome previše puta neposredno svjedočio. Zato je najbolji odgovor predan rad kako bi se u našem regionu ubrzale evropske perspektive kroz saradnju u oblasti infrastrukture, oticanje poslovnih barijera i unapređenje vladavine prava. Zato regionalna saradnja ostaje crnogorski prioritet.

Crna Gora kao država koja je prepoznata kao lider evropske integracije, kako to često izrabljeno zvuči, u prethodnom periodu, iako možda, nekad pogrešno shvaćeni, iskreno smo se zalagali za projektno orijentisanu regionalnu saradnju koja treba da podupre naš tek obnovljeni ekonomski rast nakon finansijske krize.

Pored integracionih procesa, Crna Gora je tokom prethodnih godina dala značajan doprinos regionalnoj saradnji koja kroz Zapadnobalkansku šestorku, odnosno Berlinski/Bečki i uskoro Pariški proces sve više dobija na intenzitetu i značaju. Regionalna saradnja je preduslov uspješnih evropskih integracija. Dosta je na tom planu u prethodnom periodu urađeno, ali svi u regionu moramo biti svjesni da nikada nije dovoljno urađeno.

Hrvatska je postala članica Evropske unije, Crna Gora uspješno vodi pregovore o članstvu, Beograd i Priština ostvarili su

provement of transparency of the work of the public sector, clear determination and application of the principle of responsibility for the assumed goals, freedom of expression and creation of conditions so that all individuals can credibly expect that their problems will be addressed all remain the primary focus.

At the same time, elements of cooperation among six countries of the region within the process of stabilisation and association, in the area of fight against organised crime, reduction of trade barriers and co-ordinated implementation of mega infrastructure projects by connecting all capital cities via the highways network, railway corridors and energy links, in cooperation with EU, EBRD and EIB, will not only encourage the future economic development in compliance with the SEE Strategy 2020 as the objective of SEE cooperation process, but will also further affirm and accelerate European perspective, and simultaneously mitigate migration pressures.

The region has come a long way since the last decade of the 20th century, but the awareness of how easy it is to make mistakes and of how costly it is to correct them should never be neglected. Western Balkans directly witnessed this too many times. Therefore, the best response is a committed work in order to speed up the European perspectives in our region through cooperation in the field of infrastructure, removal of business barriers and improvement of the rule of law. Thus, regional cooperation remains the priority of Montenegro.

Although perhaps misunderstood at times, Montenegro, being the country recognised as the leader in the European integration, however overused that phrase might be, was sincerely committed in the previous

napredak u pogledu normalizacije međusobnih odnosa koji se ocjenjuju istorijskim, Albanija očekuje otvaranje pristupnih pregovora, Bosna i Hercegovina status kandidata. Od ključnog je značaja da dalji progres ostvari Makedonija.

Svi ovi važni događaji, čini mi se, obnovili su entuzijazam u ovom regionu da su naša društva, ne samo zbog briselskih zahtjeva ili naših unutrašnjih težnji u sprovođenju reformi i prenebregavanju razlika, istinski spremna za korak naprijed koji treba da nas vodi ka vrijednostima i standardima dvadeset prvog vijeka.

Svakako da nas u predstojećem periodu očekuje puno posla, prije svega, u pravcu usklađivanja domaćeg zakonodavstva s evropskim propisima i njegovog sprovođenja, nastavka jačanja administrativnih kapaciteta i snaženja institucija, stvaranja stabilnog i konkurentnog ekonomskog sistema, kao i brojni drugi izazovi i ciljevi koje smo sebi postavili.

Kao lider procesa evropske integracije na Zapadnom Balkanu spremamo se za finalnu dionicu koja će biti veoma zahtjevna, ali sa jasnom slikom obaveza i nadom da možemo do kraja ove decenije okončati pregovore o članstvu i nakon pozivnice u NATO dovršiti proces integrisanja u evropske strukture.

Crna Gora će, vjerujem, u skladu sa planiranim dinamikom krajem ove decenije postati i punopravna članica EU. Istovremeno, niz inicijativa koje smo pokrenuli, u kontekstu jačanja regionalne saradnje, daće snažan impuls i ekonomskom razvoju regiona, pa samim tim i našim državama, što je ključni cilj i pokretačka snaga naše evropske integracije.

period to project-oriented regional cooperation which should underpin our newly recovered economic growth in the aftermath of the financial crisis.

In addition to integration processes, in recent years Montenegro made a significant contribution to regional cooperation which, through Western Balkans Six, i.e. Berlin/Vienna and soon Paris process, is becoming increasingly intensive and important. Regional cooperation is a prerequisite for successful European integration. A lot has been done in that respect in the previous period, but all of us in the region have to be aware that it is never enough.

Croatia became the EU member state, Montenegro has been successfully negotiating on the EU membership, Belgrade and Priština have made progress regarding the normalisation of mutual relations which have been regarded as historic, Albania expects to open accession negotiations and Bosnia and Herzegovina expects to be granted the candidate status. It is of key importance that Macedonia achieves further progress.

It seems to me that all these important events have renewed the enthusiasm in this region that our societies, not only due to requirements from Brussels or our internal aspirations in implementing reforms and overcoming the differences, are truly ready for the step forward that should lead us towards values and standards of the 21st century.

Certainly, a lot of work is ahead of us in the forthcoming period, primarily related to the alignment of the national legislation with the European regulations and its implementation, follow-up work on building administrative capacities and strengthening institutions, creation of a stable and

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competitive economic system, as well as numerous other challenges and goals that we have set for ourselves.

Being the leader of the European integration process in the Western Balkans, we are preparing for the final stage which will be rather demanding, but with a clear picture of obligations and hopeful that we can complete membership negotiations by the end of this decade and, after receiving NATO invitation, complete the process of integration into the European structures.

I believe that Montenegro will become a full EU Member State by the end of this decade in accordance with the planned dynamics. At the same time, a range of initiatives that we have launched, in the context of strengthening regional cooperation, will also provide a strong impulse to the economic development of the region and our countries, which is a key goal and a driving force of our European integration.

[2014.]

Tri Međuvladine konferencije o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji su obilježile 2014., od čega su dvije bile na ministarskom a jedna na zamjeničkom nivou. Na njima je Crna Gora otvorila pregovore u novih devet poglavlja pravne tekovine čime je nastavljen dinamičan napredak u evropskoj integraciji. Na međuvladinoj konferenciji održanoj u Briselu 31. marta 2014. su otvoreni pregovori u poglavljima 7 - Pravo intelektualne svojine i 10 - Informatičko društvo i mediji. Tri pregovaračka poglavlja su otvorena na konferenciji održanoj 24. juna 2014: 4 – Sloboda kretnanja kapitala, 31 – Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika i 32 – Finansijski nadzor, dok su na decembarskoj međuvladinoj konferenciji otvorena četiri pregovaračka poglavlja: 18 – Statistika, 28 – Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja, 29 – Carinska unija i 33 – Finansijske i budžetske odredbe.

Imajući u vidu značaj poglavlja 23 i 24 za cijelokupan proces pregovora, Vlada Crne Gore je na sjednici održanoj 6. marta 2014. osnovala Savjet za vladavinu prava, radno tijelo nadležno za koordinaciju, verifikaciju i nadgledanje ukupnih aktivnosti koje se sprovode u oblasti vladavine prava u okviru procesa pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji.

Sastanci svih tijela koja proističu iz Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju (Savjet, odbor, pododbori, POSP, ZKO) nastavili su da se odvijaju prema planu. Održana su i dva sastanka Posebne grupe za reformu javne uprave, koja je osnovana s ciljem praćenja nacionalnih strategijskih dokumentata i razmatranja unapređenja administrativnih kapaciteta za efikasno sprovođenje

The year of 2014 was marked by three intergovernmental conferences on the accession of Montenegro to the European Union, two of which were at ministerial level and one at deputy level. In these conferences, Montenegro opened negotiations in nine new chapters of the acquis and thus continued its dynamic progress in the European integration. The negotiations opened at the intergovernmental conference held in Brussels on 31 March 2014 are related to Chapter 7 – Intellectual Property Right and Chapter 10 – Information Society and Media. Another three negotiating chapters were opened at the conference held on 24 June 2014: Chapter 4 – Free Movement of Capital, Chapter 31 – Foreign, Security and Defence Policy and Chapter 32 – Financial Control, while in the December intergovernmental conference the following negotiating chapters were opened: 18 – Statistics, 28 - Consumer and Health Protection, 29 – Customs Union and 33 - Financial and Budgetary Provisions.

Taking into account the significance of chapters 23 and 24 for the whole negotiation process, in the session held on 6 march 2014, the Government of Montenegro established the Council for the Rule of Law, a working body in charge of coordination, verification and supervision of the whole activities implemented in the area of the rule of law within the process of the accession of Montenegro to the European Union.

Meetings of all bodies arising from the Stabilization and Association Agreement (Council, committee, Sub-committees, Stabilization and Association Parliamentary Committee, Joint Consultative Committee)



Osmi sastanak Nadglednog odbora za Ipu,
11. decembar 2014.

Eighth Meeting of IPA Steering Committee,
11 December 2014



Okrugli sto povodom predstavljanja Strategije za informisanje javnosti o pripremi Crne Gore za članstvo za period 2014 – 2018, 17. mart 2014.

Round Table related to the presentation of the Strategy for Informing the Citizens about the European Union and Membership Preparations for the period 2014 – 2018, 17 March 2014

nje pravne tekovine u svim oblastima. Prvi sastanak održan je 6. i 7. februara 2014. a drugi 10. jula 2014, oba u Podgorici.

Uspješna saradnja Crne Gore i EU nastavljena je posjetom članova Radne grupe za proširenje u Savjetu Evropske unije (KOELA) koji su boravili u Crnoj Gori od 26 - 28. maja 2014. kojom prilikom su imali sastanke s velikim brojem crnogorskih zvaničnika.

Ova godina bila je značajna i s aspekta strategijskog planiranja komunikacije s javnošću tako da je izrađena Strategija informisanja javnosti o Evropskoj uniji i pripremama Crne Gore za članstvo, za period 2014-2018, koja je usvojena na sjednici Vlade 27. marta 2014. Usvajanju Strategije prethodile su široke konsultacije sa zainteresovanom javnošću.

Kako je Crna Gora jedina država koja u tom trenutku vodi pregovore za članstvo u EU, pregovarački tim Republike Srbije je došao u posjetu crnogorskim kolegama u martu 2014. Ova saradnja je nastavljena tri mjeseca kasnije susretom pregovaračkih timova dvije države u Bećićima. Takođe, ovo je godina u kojoj je na snagu stupio Sporazum o saradnji Crne Gore i Republike Srbije u kontekstu pristupanja EU što je

continued to take place according to the agenda. There were also two meetings of the Special working group for the reform of state administration, established with a view of monitoring national strategic documents and considering the improvement of administrative capacities for efficient implementation of the EU acquis in all areas. The first meeting was held on 6 and 7 February 2014, while the second one was held on 10 July 2014, both in Podgorica.

Successful cooperation of Montenegro and the EU was continued by the visit of the members of the Working Group on Enlargement in the Council of the European Union (COELA), who stayed in Montenegro on 26 – 28 May 2014, on which occasion they had meetings with numerous Montenegrin officials.

This year was also important from the aspect of strategic planning of communications with public, so the Strategy for Informing Citizens about the European Union and Membership Preparations, for the period 2014-2018, was created and adopted at the session of the Government on 27 March 2014. The adoption of the Strategy was preceded by wide consultations with interested public.

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Izjava premijera Mila Đukanovića nakon konferencije u Berlinu, 28. avgust 2014.

Statement of the Prime Minister, Milo Đukanović, after the Conference in Berlin, 28 August 2014



V sastanak Pododbora za pravdu, slobodu i bezbjednost, Podgorica, 4. i 5. februara 2014.

V Meeting of the Sub-Committee for Justice, Freedom and Security, Podgorica, 4 – 5 February 2014



Sa otvaranja šetališta u Kolašinu

From the opening of the promenade in Kolašin

preduslov za ispunjavanje obaveze predviđene članom 15 SSP koji podrazumijeva održavanje Zajedničkih odbora između država kandidata za članstvo.

Nastavljen je s realizacijom projekata finansiranih iz sredstava finansijske perspektive 2007-2013 (Ipa I) i planiranjem sredstava koja će Crnoj Gori biti dostupna u okviru finansijske perspektive 2014-2020 (Ipa II).

Kao sastavni dio praćenja aktivnosti u okviru I komponente Ipe, u Podgorici je 11. decembra 2014. održan osmi sastanak Nadglednog odbora za Instrument pre-prištupne podrške.

Indikativni strategijski dokument Crne Gore za Ipu 2014-2020 (ISDCG), kojim se definisu oblasti podrške za pomenuti period, Evropska komisija je usvojila 18. avgusta 2014. čime je precizirano da će Crnoj Gori u narednom sedmogodišnjem periodu biti na raspolaganju 270,5 miliona EUR bespovratne finansijske podrške. Takođe, intenzivno se radilo na pripremi nacionalnog programa Ipe 2014, koji je EK usvojila 27. novembra 2014.

Pored toga, nastavljen je rad na ispunjavanju preduslova za indirektno upravljanje sredstvima EU, na osnovu čega je EK donijela Odluku o prenosu prava upravljanja

As Montenegro was the only country which at that moment was negotiating for the EU membership, negotiating team of the Republic of Serbia visited Montenegrin colleagues in March 2014. This cooperation was continued three months later by the meeting of negotiating teams of the two countries in Bečići. Additionally, this was the year of entering into force of the Co-operation Agreement between Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia within the context of EU accession, a prerequisite for fulfilling the obligation prescribed by Article 15 of SAA which entails conducting Joint committees between candidate countries for the membership.

The implementation of projects financed from the funds of financial perspective 2007-2013 (IPA I) was continued, as well as the planning of funds which will be available to Montenegro within financial perspective 2014-2020 (IPA II).

As integral part of monitoring of activities within IPA I component, the eighth meeting of the Steering Committee for the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance was held in Podgorica on 11 December 2014.

Indicative Strategic Document of Montenegro for IPA 2014-2020, which defines the areas of assistance for the mentioned pe-

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sredstvima za III komponentu Ipe (Regionalni razvoj) 25. aprila 2014, odnosno 29. jula 2014. za IV komponentu Ipe (Razvoj ljudskih resursa), dok je nacionalni koordinator za Ipu 5. decembra 2014. potpisao finansijske sporazume za operativne programe u okviru ove dvije komponente.

Kada je riječ o Višekorisničkom programu Ipe i podršci regionalnim projektima, Evropska komisija je 30. juna 2014, nakon konsultacija sa zemljama korisnicama, usvojila Višekorisnički indikativni strateški dokument (ViSD), kojim se definišu prioriteti podrške za period 2014-2020. U okviru ovog programa, tokom 2014. rađeno je i na programiranju Višekorisničkog programa Ipe 2014, na koji je MVPEI do stavilo komentare u koordinaciji sa resornim ministarstvima. Pomenuti Program EK je usvojila 10. decembra 2014.

Adendum Finansijskog sporazuma za nacionalni program Ipa 2013, potpisani 31. januara 2014, omogućio je korištenje dodatnih 2.372.169 €.

U ovom periodu sproveđeno je 88 prekograničnih projekata, od kojih 27 bilateralnih (Albanija - Crna Gora; Bosna i Hercegovina - Crna Gora; Hrvatska - Crna Gora i Srbija - Crna Gora), 26 transnacionalnih (Program Jugoistočna Evropa i Mediteran) i 35 projekata u okviru IPA Jadranskog prekograničnog programa.

Ova godina će svako ostati upamćena po početku novog procesa saradnje zemalja Zapadnog Balkana s EU. Naime, u Berlinu je 28. avgusta 2014, pod pokroviteljstvom njemačke Vlade održana konferencija dr-

riod, was adopted by the European Commission on 18 August 2014, by which it was specified that the grant amounting to EUR 270.5 million will be available to Montenegro in the forthcoming seven-year period. In addition to this, there was an intensive work on the preparation of IPA National 2014, which was adopted by the European Commission on 27 November 2014.

Apart from that, the work on the accomplishment of prerequisites for indirect management of EU funds was continued, after which the EC adopted the Decision to transfer the right to manage funds for IPA III component (Regional Development) on 25 April 2014, and on 29 July 2014 for IPA IV (Human Resource Development), while the National IPA Coordinator signed financial agreements for operational programmes within these two components on 5 December 2014.

Considering Multi-Beneficiary IPA Programme and support to regional projects, the European Commission on 30 June 2014, following the consultations with beneficiary countries, adopted Multi-Country Indicative Strategic Paper, which defines priority of support for the period 2014-2020. Within this programme, during 2014, the programming of Multi-Beneficiary IPA Programme 2014 was also carried out, to which MFA submitted comments in coordination with line ministries. This Programme was adopted by the European Commission on 10 December 2014.

Addendum of Financial Agreement for IPA National Programme 2013, signed on 31 January 2014, ensured the use of additional EUR 2,372,169.

žava *Zapadnog Balkana na kojoj je donijeta i Deklaracija predsjedavajućeg Konferenciјe o Zapadnom Balkanu*, kojom je ustanovljen format godišnjih sastanaka na nivou šefova vlada u periodu 2014-2018.

„Predložio sam da bi valjalo potencirati još jednu dimenziju Evropske unije, dimenziju njene odgovornosti za razvojno sustizanje Evrope od strane zemalja Regiona koji je najviše zaostao na evropskom kontinentu, a opet bez čije integracije nema ujedinjene Evrope” - rekao je premijer Đukanović nakon konferencije u Berlinu.

In this period, 88 cross-border projects were implemented, out of which 27 were bilateral (Albania - Montenegro; Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro; Croatia - Montenegro and Serbia - Montenegro), 26 transnational (South East Europe Programme and Mediterranean Programme) and 35 projects within IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Programme.

This year will certainly be remembered by the beginning of the process of cooperation of Western Balkan countries with the EU. Namely, the conference of Western Balkans countries was held in Berlin on 28 August 2014, under the patronage of German Government, at which the Declaration by the Chair of the Conference on Western Balkans was adopted, by which the format of annual meetings was specified at the Prime Minister's level in the period 2014-2018.

“I proposed that it would be useful to emphasize another dimension of the European Union, the dimension of its responsibility to be developmentally caught up by the countries from the Region, which is the most underdeveloped area on the European continent, but again there is no united Europe without its integration” - said Prime Minister Đukanović after the Berlin Conference.



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I tokom 2015. su održane tri Međuvladine konferencije na kojima je Crna Gora otvorila pregovore u novih šest poglavlja pravne tekovine, čime je godina završena s 22 otvorena poglavlja, od kojih su dva privremeno zatvorena. Na Međuvladinoj konferenciji održanoj 31. marta 2015. su otvorena dva pregovaračka poglavlja: 16 – Porezi i 30 – Vanjski odnosi, na junskoj MVK poglavlja 9 – Finansijske usluge i 21 – Transevropske mreže, a na konferenciji održanoj 21. decembra 2015. su otvoreni pregovori u poglavlјima 14 – Saobraćajna politika i 15 – Energetika.

Imajući u vidu dinamiku pregovaračkog procesa i potrebu stalnog usaglašavanja s pravnom tekom EU, Vlada Crne Gore je 5. februara 2015. usvojila Program priступanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji za period 2015 – 2018. Takođe, Vlada je nakon posvećenog polugodišnjeg rada i tjesnih komunikacija s Evropskom komisijom, 19. februara 2015. usvojila adaptirane Akcione planove u 23. i 24. poglavljju. Cilj revizije je bio upodobljavanje mjera i indikatora s potrebama ispunjenja privremenih mjerila.

U kontekstu implementacije Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, sastanci svih tijela koji proističu iz njega su održani prema planu.

Pored toga, vodeći računa o članu 15 SSP-a koji predviđa saradnju država koje imaju potpisani SSP, održani su prvi sastanci Zajedničkih odbora, s BJR Makedonijom u martu u Skoplju i s Republikom Srbijom u julu u Podgorici. Takođe, na Zlatiboru je održan drugi sastanak pregovaračkih timova Crne Gore i Republike Srbije.

In 2015, there were also three Inter-Governmental Conferences where Montenegro opened negotiations in six new chapters of the acquis, and thus the year was ended with 22 opened chapters, two of which are provisionally closed. Two negotiating chapters were opened at the Inter-Governmental Conference held on 31 March: 16 – Taxation and 30 – External Relations. Chapters: 9 – Financial Services and 21 – Trans-European Networks were opened at the Inter-Governmental Conference held in June, while at the last Inter-Governmental Conference in 2015 held on 21 December, negotiations were opened in Chapter 14 – Transport Policy and Chapter 15 – Energy.

Taking into account dynamics of the negotiating process and the necessity of permanent alignment with the EU acquis, on 5 February, the Government of Montenegro adopted the Montenegro's Programme of Accession to the European Union for the period 2015 – 2018. In addition to this, following the committed semi-annual work and close communications with the European Commission, on 19 February 2015, the Government adopted adjusted Action Plans in chapters 23 and 24. The goal of the revision was the adjustment of measures and indicators with the needs of achievement of temporary benchmarks.

Within the context of implementation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement, the meetings of all related bodies were held according to the agenda.

Besides that, with regards to Article 15 of SAA which prescribes the cooperation of states which have signed the SAA, the first



Međuvladina konferencija na kojoj su otvorena poglavlja 16 - Porezi i 30 - Vanjski odnosi, 31. marta 2015.

Opening of negotiations in chapters 16. Taxation and 30. External relations – Intergovernmental Conference, Brussels, 31 March 2015



Završna konferencija Programa prekogranične saradnje Albanija-Crna Gora

Final Conference of the Programme of Cross-Border Cooperation Albania – Montenegro



S decembarske međuvladine konferencije na kojoj su otvorena poglavlja 14 - Saobraćajna politika i 15 - Energetika

Photo taken at December Inter-Governmental Conference

U cilju bolje komunikacije s javnošću, Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija je, u saradnji s Delegacijom Evropske unije i British Council-om, 11. marta 2015. na konferenciji za medije, predstavilo novi sajt za informisanje javnosti o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji www.eu.me.

Kada je riječ o Ipi II, Skupština Crne Gore je 14. maja 2015. donijela Zakon o potvrđivanju Okvirnog sporazuma između Crne Gore koju predstavlja Vlada Crne Gore i Evropske komisije o pravilima za sprovođenje finansijske pomoći Unije Crnoj Gori u okviru Instrumenta prepristupne podrške (IPA II) a Okvirni sporazum je stupio na snagu 4. juna iste godine.

Finansijski sporazum između Vlade Crne Gore i Evropske komisije o godišnjem nacionalnom programu Ipe za Crnu Goru za 2014. za akcije koje će se sprovoditi direktnim modelom upravljanja je potpisana 4. oktobra 2015, dok je Finansijski sporazum za istu programsku godinu za akcije koje će se sprovoditi indirektnim modelom upravljanja potpisana 10. decembra 2015. Finansijski sporazum između Evropske komisije s jedne strane i Vlade Crne Gore i Albanije s druge strane o Programu prekogranične saradnje Crna Gora-Albanija u okviru Ipe II za 2014. i 2015. i Finansijski

meetings of Joint Committees were carried out, with fYR of Macedonia in March, in Skopje and the Republic of Serbia in July, in Podgorica. Additionally, the second meeting of negotiating teams of Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia was held on Zlatibor.

With a view to better communication with public, at the press conference held on 11 March 2015 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, in cooperation with the EU Delegation and British Council, presented a new website for informing the public on the accession of Montenegro to the European Union, www.eu.me.

As far as IPA II is concerned, the Parliament of Montenegro on 14 May 2015 adopted the Law on Confirming Framework Agreement between Montenegro represented by the Government of Montenegro and the European Commission related to the rules for the implementation of financial assistance of the Union to Montenegro within the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II), while the Framework Agreement entered into force on 4 June.

Financial Agreement between the Government of Montenegro and the European Commission on the Annual National IPA Programme for Montenegro for 2014 which will be implemented by direct man-

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Sjednica Savjeta za vladavinu prava

Session of the Council for the Rule of Law



Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, 9. decembar 2015, Podgorica

Stabilization and Association Committee, 9 December 2015, Podgorica

ski sporazum između Evropske komisije s jedne strane i Vlade Crne Gore i Kosova s druge strane o Programu prekogranične saradnje Crna Gora - Kosovo u okviru Ipe II za 2014. i 2015. potpisao je crnogorski nacionalni koordinator za Ipu 28. decembra 2015.

Kada je riječ o podršci regionalnim projektima, Evropska komisija je usvojila Višekorisnički program Ipe 2015 i otpočela definisanje prioretnih oblasti podrške iz Višekorisničkog programa Ipe 2016.

U okviru Zapadnobalkanskog investicijskog okvira, nastavljena je realizacija već odobrenih projekata. Tokom 2015. odoberena su 3 projekta za podršku pripremi projektne dokumentacije i 2 projekta za kofinansiranje infrastrukturnih projekata ukupne vrijednosti od oko 50 miliona eura. U okviru XIII poziva za dostavljanje

agement model was signed on 4 October 2015, while the Financial Agreement for the same programme year, related to actions which will be implemented by indirect management model was signed on 10 December 2015.

Financial Agreement between the European Commission on one side and the Governments of Montenegro and Albania on the other side, related to cross-border co-operation programme Montenegro – Albania within IPA II for 2014 and 2015, and Financial Agreement between the European Commission on one side and the Governments of Montenegro with Kosovo on the other side, within IPA II for 2014 and 2015, were signed by Montenegrin National IPA Coordinator on 28 December 2015.

Regarding the support to regional projects, the European Commission adopted

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

predloga projekata pozitivno je ocijenjen i odobren projekat Specijalna inspekcija tunela na željezničkoj liniji Bar-Vrbnica, dok su na samitu u Beču, u avgustu 2015, Crnoj Gori preliminarno odobrena još dva projekta: Interkonekcija prenosnih sistema Crne Gore, Srbije i Bosne i Hercegovine 400kV dalekovodom i Signalizacija i rekonstrukcija mostova na željezničkoj pruzi Bar-Vrbnica. Crnoj Gori je u okviru XIV poziva odobren projekt Unapređenje sigurnosti na željezničkoj liniji Bar-Vrbnica (II faza) i zajednički projekt Crne Gore i Albanije Priprema studije izvodljivosti za dionicu 1 i 2 Jadransko-jonskog autoputa (brze ceste).

Tokom 2015. u okviru programa saradnje sa zemljama susjedima (Albanijom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom, Hrvatskom, Kosovom* i Srbijom) u realizaciji je bilo 38 projekata, ukupne vrijednosti u Crnoj Gori 8.131.451,36 EUR. Projekti su realizovani u okviru prioritetnih mjera koje se odnose na ekonomski razvoj sa naglaskom na turizam, zaštitu i unapređenje životne sredine, kulturno i prirodno nasljeđe, kao i na unapređenje društvene kohezije kroz projekte ljudi-ljudima.

Održana je Završna konferencija Programa prekogranične saradnje Albanija – Crna Gora. Program je otpočeo sprovođenje 2008. i kroz tri poziva realizovana su 24 projekta ukupne vrijednosti 5,9 miliona eura.

U okviru IPA Jadranskog prekograničnog programa, tokom 2015, realizovana su 33 projekata, ukupne vrijednosti u Crnoj Gori 8.732.491,91 EUR.

Multi-beneficiary IPA programme 2015 and initiated the definition of priority areas of assistance from Multi-beneficiary IPA programme 2016.

The implementation of already approved projects was continued within Western Balkans Investment Framework. During 2015, 3 projects related to assistance in the preparation of project documentation were approved and 2 projects for co-financing of infrastructural projects of the total value of around EUR 50 million. Within XIII Call for submission of project proposals, the project: Special Review of Tunnels on the railway line Bar-Vrbnica was positively evaluated and approved, while at Vienna Summit in August 2015, another two Montenegrin projects were preliminary approved: 400kV Interconnection of Transfer Systems of Montenegro, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina by Long-distance Power and Signalling and Reconstruction of Bridges on the Railway Bar-Vrbnica. Within XIV Call, the following Montenegrin projects were approved: the Improvement of Security on the Railway Bar-Vrbnica (II phase) and joint project of Montenegro and Albania: Preparation of Feasibility Study for sections 1 and 2 of the Adriatic Ionian highway.

During 2015, within the programme of cooperation with neighbouring countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia), there were 38 implementing projects of the total value of EUR 8,131,451.36 in Montenegro. The projects were implemented within priority measures related to economic development with the focus on tourism, protection and improve-



Predstavljanje web stranice eu.me

Presentation of the website: www.eu.me



Predavanje Izvještaja o napretku

Handing over Progress Report

Novi sastanak premijera Zapadnog Balkana je organizovan 27. avgusta 2015. u Beču. U Beču je Crna Gora potpisala bilateralni sporazum o razgraničenju s Bosnom i Hercegovinom i Kosovom. Takođe, Crna Gora je dobila 45 miliona sredstava granta, kojima se pomažu dva projekta: jedan je u oblasti elektroprenosa, a drugi u oblasti željezničkog saobraćaja.

ment of environment, cultural and natural heritage, as well as on the improvement of social cohesion through people-to-people projects.

Final Conference of the Programme of Cross-Border Cooperation Albania – Montenegro was organized. The implementation of the Programme started in 2008 and 24 projects with the total value of EUR 5.9 million were implemented via three calls.

Within IPA Adriatic Cross-Border Programme, during 2015, 33 projects worth EUR 8,732,491.91 were implemented in Montenegro.

New meeting of prime ministers of Western Balkans countries took place in Vienna on 27 August 2015. In Vienna, Montenegro signed the Bilateral Border Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.

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Montenegro also received EUR 45 million of grant funds supporting two projects: one in the area of electrical transfer, the other in the area of railway transport.

[2016.]

U ovu godinu je Crna Gora ušla s dvije trećine otvorenih poglavlja odnosno 22 od kojih su 2 privremeno zatvorena, kao i namjerom da se održi ovakav tempo i u godini pred nama.

Godina je započela uspješnim usvajanjem Programa pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji 2016 – 2018. na sjednici Vlade 21. januara 2016. U njemu je za period 2016 – 2018. planirano ukupno 137 zakona, 714 podzakonskih akata i 141 strategija.

Kada je riječ o političkom dijalogu s Evropskom unijom, početak ove godine obilježila je posjeta predsjednika Vlade Crne Gore Mila Đukanovića Briselu 28. marta 2016. Tokom ove posjete Đukanović se susreo s predsjednikom Evropskog savjeta Donaldom Tuskom i predsjednikom Evropske komisije Žan-Klodom Junkerom i 29. marta 2016. s visokom predstavnicom za spoljne poslove i bezbjednosnu politiku EU Federikom Mogerini.

U okviru sprovođenja Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, kroz redovno održavanje sastanaka formiranih tijela, ističe se održavanje VI sastanka Pododbora za pravdu, slobodu i bezbjednost između Crne Gore i Evropske komisije 9 -10. marta 2016. u Podgorici. Ovim sastankom uspješno je započeto ispunjavanje plana sastanaka po SSP-u za 2016.

I sastanak Zajedničkog odbora između Crne Gore i Republike Albanije za primjenu Sporazuma o saradnji između Vlade Crne Gore i Savjeta ministara Republike Albanije u kontekstu pristupanja Evropskoj uniji, održan je 15. marta 2016. u Podgorici.

Montenegro entered this year with two thirds of opened chapters, i.e. 22 chapters two of which are provisionally closed, as well as with the intention to maintain such tempo in the following year.

The year began successfully with the adoption of the Montenegro's Programme of Accession to the European Union 2016 – 2018 at the session of the Government held on 21 January. This Programme envisages a total of 137 laws, 714 implementing acts and 141 strategies for the period 2016 – 2018.

As regards the political dialogue with the European Union, the beginning of this year has been marked by the visit of Montenegrin Prime Minister Milo Đukanović to Brussels on 28 March. During this visit, Đukanović met with the President of the European Council, Mr. Donald Tusk, and President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, on 29 March, he met with Federica Mogherini, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

Under the implementation of Stabilization and Association Agreement via regular organization of meetings of the established bodies, the sixth meeting of the Subcommittee on Justice, Freedom and Security between Montenegro and the European Commission held on 9-10 March in Podgorica was particularly important. The implementation of the agenda of meetings according to SAA for 2016 was successfully initiated by this meeting.

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VI sastanak Pododbora za pravdu, slobodu i bezbjednost, Podgorica, 9. i 10. marta 2016.

VI meeting of Subcommittee on Justice, Freedom and Security, Podgorica, 9 - 10 March, 2016



Prvi sastanak Zajedničkog odbora Crna Gora - Albanija

First Joint Committee of Montenegro and Albania



Posjeta Đukanovića Briselu

Đukanović's visit to Brussels

Održavanje ovog sastanka predstavlja korak dalje u unapređenju saradnje između dvije zemlje u procesu pristupanja Evropskoj uniji.

Uspješno je nastavljeno sa realizacijom projekata finansiranih iz sredstava finansijske perspektive 2007-2013 (IPA I) i planiranjem sredstava koja će Crnoj Gori biti dostupna u okviru finansijske perspektive 2014-2020 (IPA II).

The first meeting of the Joint Committee between Montenegro and the Republic of Albania for the implementation of Co-operation Agreement between the Government of Montenegro and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania in the context of EU accession was held on 15 March in Podgorica. This meeting is a step further in the improvement of cooperation between the two countries in the process of EU accession.

The implementation of projects financed from the funds of financial perspective 2007 – 2013 (IPA I) has been successfully continued as well the planning of funds which will be available to Montenegro within financial perspective 2014-2020 (IPA II).



Aleksandar Andrija Pejović

Danas, na desetodišnjicu obnovljene nezavisnosti naše države, možemo s ponosom istaći da smo kroz napore na izgradnji moderne i evropske Crne Gore ostali dosljedni tradicionalnim vrijednostima svoje domovine i viziji koju smo baštinili kroz vjekove - slobodne i multi-etničke zemlje. Istovremeno usmjereni smo prema savremenim standardima izgradnje političkog, demokratskog i ekonomskog okruženja koji su neophodni kako bi Crna Gora zauzela održivo i kvalitetno mjesto kao država članica EU. Ovaj datum dočekujemo kao prepoznati faktor stabilnosti u regionu, pouzdan međunarodni partner otvoren za integraciju u šire, regionalne, evropske i svjetske tokove.

Put od države tek obnovljene samostalnosti do predvodnika u procesu evropske integracije nije bio lagan. Na njega smo kročili hrabro i odlučno kao mlada zemlja angažujući sve raspoložive snage kako bismo konsolidovali ne tako veliku administraciju i objedinili sva raspoloživa znanja i iskustva u zemlji. Takvo nešto ne bi bilo moguće bez saradnje, koju u okviru široke pregovaračke platforme, imamo sa Skupštinom i partnerima iz civilnog društva.

Aleksandar Andrija Pejović

In the year when we celebrate the tenth anniversary of the restoration of our country's independence, we can proudly state that, in our efforts to build modern and European Montenegro, we remained consistent with the traditional values of our homeland and the vision we fostered throughout the centuries – the vision of free and multi-ethnical country. At the same time, we are oriented toward modern standards of building the political, democratic and economic environment necessary for Montenegro to take a sustainable and solid position as a member state of the European Union. We are looking forward to this day, being recognised as a factor of stability in the region, a reliable international partner open for integration into the broader, regional, European and world processes.

The path from a country with newly restored independence to being the leader in the process of the European integration was not easy. We stepped on it bravely and decisively as a young state employing all available forces in order to consolidate not too big administration, and gather all available knowledge and experience

Rezultati koje danas bilježi pregovarački tim oslanjaju se na iscrpan i predan rad, kao i partnerstvo s Evropskom unijom koje je postavljeno kao cilj još prije deset godina. Sve od prvog ugovornog odnosa s Evropskom unijom - Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, koji je potpisana 15. oktobra 2007, slijedili su dalji uspjesi kao što je dobijanje bezviznog režima građanima Crne Gore, podnošenje zahtjeva za članstvo u Uniji, ali i složeni zadaci kao što su dostavljanje odgovora na Upitnik Evropske komisije do konačnog dobijanja statusa kandidata za članstvo u EU 17. decembra 2010. Kad sam kao ambasador pri Evropskoj uniji predao Evropskoj komisiji konačan paket odgovora na Upitnik time smo završili tu izuzetno važnu dionicu puta prema željenom statusu. Iza hiljada odgovora je stajao ogroman trud, mjeseci rada i izuzetna posvećenost javne uprave.

Usljedio je dodatni rad na ključnim prioritetima, nakon čega je Evropski savjet odlučio da pregovori s Crnom Gorom budu zvanično otpočeti na prvoj međuvladinoj konferenciji između Crne Gore i EU održanoj 29. juna 2012. u Briselu. Sjećam se toga cilja koji smo svi s nestrpljenjem iščekivali. Prvo je u maju pristigla preporuka Evropske komisije da treba da u junu i zvanično otvorimo pregovore. Junski dani su brzo prolazili u nizu priprema i obaveza, posjeta evropskim partnerima od Bugarske do posljednje posjete Stokholmu, kad je došao 26. jun 2012, dan kad su se saštali ministri opštih poslova kako bi donijeli odluku o tome da li se prihvata preporuka Komisije. Nakon dugih izlaganja i diskusija, ministri su Savjetu EU preporučili ovaj korak važan ne samo za Crnu Goru, nego i za druge zemlje Zapadnog Balkana, koje su nas slijedile na ovom putu.

Istovremeno, bili smo i prva država koja pregovara u okviru novog pristupa što zna-

in the country. This would not have been possible without the cooperation we had under the broad negotiation platform with the Parliament and civil society partners.

Present results of our negotiating team are based on exhaustive and devoted work, as well as on the partnership with the European Union which was defined as a goal ten years ago. Since the first agreement with the European Union, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement signed on 15 October 2007, further successes have followed, including the obtaining of visa-free regime for the Montenegrin citizens, submission of application for the European Union membership, as well as complex tasks such as the submission of answers to the European Commission Questionnaire and final approval of the status of a candidate country for the EU membership on 17 December 2010. When as the Montenegrin Ambassador to the European Union I delivered the final package of answers to the Questionnaire to the European Commission, we completed this extremely important section of our path towards the desired status. Enormous efforts, months of work and exceptional dedication of the public administration stood behind the thousands of answers.

This was followed by additional efforts invested in addressing the key priorities, after which the European Council decided to open negotiations with Montenegro in the first intergovernmental conference between the EU and Montenegro held on 29 June 2012 in Brussels. I remember that final moment that we all anxiously anticipated. First, in May we received the recommendation from the European Commission that we should officially start negotiations in June. The days of June were passing quickly in a series of preparations and obligations, visits to the European

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

či da su poglavlja koja se odnose na vladavinu prava – 23 Pravosuđe i temeljna prava i 24 Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost zauzela središnje mjesto u pregovaračkom procesu. Mi smo otvorili proces novog načina pregovaranja tad možda i nesvesni značenja nekoliko rečenica u pregovaračkom okviru EU koji je uspostavio novi pristup i potrebu da se 23. i 24. poglavje otvore među prvima i zatvore među posljednjima uz stalno nadgledanje balansa u napretku ne samo u zakonodavstvu i institucijama nego i u bilansu praktičnih rezultata. Čitao sam taj pregovarački okvir nekoliko puta pronalazeći razlike u odnosu na isti dokument za Island i Hrvatsku, ali i pored svih izazova koje je on sadržao za nove kandidate niti jednog momenta se nijesmo obeshrabrili.

Kako je proces analitičkog pregleda do maćeg zakonodavstva započeo i prije zvaničnog otvaranja pregovora, održavanje svih sastanaka eksplanatornih i bilateralnih skrininga, za svih 33 poglavlja je trajao 15 mjeseci. Tokom tog vremena, paralelno smo radili na formiranju pregovaračke strukture prateći tok sastanaka skrininga koje je postavila Evropska komisija i tako uspjeli uspostaviti strukturu koja okuplja preko 1300 predstavnika skoro svih segmenta društva. Ponosno možemo reći da smo prva zemlja u proširenju koja je, osim državne uprave, Skupštine, poslovne zajednice i univerziteta, uključila i nevladine organizacije u samu pregovaračku strukturu i tako najbolje pokazala otvorenost i spremnost na saradnju. Nijesu svi vjerovali u uspjeh ovakvog otvorenog i fleksibilnog načina pregovaranja, ali danas nakon četiri godine možemo reći da nam je upravo ovaj pristup donio već 22 razloga za radovanje. Na deset međuvladinih konferencija održanih u Briselu otvorili smo pregovore u dvije trećine pregovaračkih poglavlja. Tako danas imamo otvo-

partners from Bulgaria to the last visit to Stockholm, and finally, on 26 June 2012 all ministers of general affairs met in order to decide whether or not to accept the Commission's recommendation. After long statements and discussions the ministers ultimately recommend this step to the Council of the EU which was important not only for Montenegro but also for all other Western Balkan countries which followed us on this path.

Furthermore, we were also the first country negotiating under the new approach, meaning that the chapters related to the Rule of Law – Chapter 23 Judiciary and Fundamental Rights and Chapter 24 Justice, Freedom and Security, were given the central position in the negotiating process.

We opened the process according to the new method of negotiating, possibly unaware at the time of the meaning of several sentences from the EU negotiating framework which set up the new approach according to which chapters 23 and 24 would be among the first to be opened and the last to be closed, and including constant monitoring of the progress made not only with regard to legislation and institutions but also in the record of practical accomplishments. I have read that negotiating framework several times and found it was different to the one drafted for Iceland and Croatia, but notwithstanding all the challenges it contained for the new candidates, we did not get discouraged.

Since the national legislation screening process started before the official opening of negotiations, all explanatory and bilateral screening meetings for all 33 chapters lasted 15 months. During that time, we simultaneously worked on forming a negotiating structure following the course of screening meeting set by the European

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rena 22 poglavlja od kojih su dva i privremeno zatvorena (25 Nauka i istraživanje i 26 Obrazovanje i kultura).

Stvaranje uslova za otvaranje pregovora u pojedinim pregovaračkim poglavlјima usko je vezano s ispunjavanjem određenih mjerila koja su zadata u 13 pregovaračkih oblasti. Dosad smo uspjeli postići standarde u njih deset što je upotpunilo ukupnu sliku naših rezultata na kojoj se jasno vidi da smo internu spremni otvoriti pregovore u dodatnih osam oblasti pravne tekovine i ući u napredniju fazu integracije – ispunjavanje završnih mjerila i postepeno zatvaranje poglavlja onamo gdje su pregovori u toku. Među otvorenim poglavlјima su i dva koja se odnose na vladavinu prava i koja ostaju u fokusu pregovora na način što se ispunjenje 83 privremenih mjerila prati s dužnom pažnjom kako domaćih tako i međunarodnih partnera. Ova posebna kategorija mjerila data je samo za ova dva poglavlja nakon čijih ispunjenja ćemo dobiti i mjerila za njihovo zatvaranje.

Pored intenzivnog pregovaračkog procesa i dalje redovno ispunjavamo obaveze koje proizilaze iz Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Tako redovno održavamo sastanke svih tijela procesa stabilizacije i pridruživanja: Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, sedam pododbora, Posebne radne grupe za reformu javne uprave, Parlamentarnog odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje i dva savjetodavna odbora: Zajedničkog savjetodavnog odbora između Crne Gore i Evropskog ekonomskog i socijalnog komiteta i Zajedničkog savjetodavnog odbora Crne Gore i Komiteta regiona EU.

Kako bismo na temeljiti i sveobuhvatan način objedinili potrebne mjere za potpuno uskladištanje s pravnom tekvinom EU, izgradnju administrativnih kapaciteta

Commission and thus managed to establish a structure which includes over 1300 members from all segments of the society. We can proudly say that we were the first enlargement country which, beside the public administration, Parliament, business community and Universities, also included the nongovernmental organisations into the very negotiating structure and thus showed, in the best possible way, openness and readiness for cooperation. Not everyone believed in the success of such an open and flexible method of negotiating, but today, four years later, we can say that this very approach already brought us 22 reasons for joy. In ten intergovernmental conferences held in Brussels, we opened negotiations in two thirds of the negotiating chapters, two of which are provisionally closed (25 Science and Research and 26 Education and Culture).

The creation of conditions for opening negotiations in certain chapters is closely connected with meeting the corresponding benchmarks given in 13 negotiation areas. So far we have managed to accomplish standards in ten areas which completed the overall image of our results, clearly showing that we are internally ready to open negotiations in additional 8 fields of the acquis and enter the advanced phase of integration – fulfilment of the closing benchmarks and gradual closure of chapters where the negotiations are ongoing. Among the opened chapters there are also two related to the rule of law which remain in the focus of negotiations, so that the fulfilment of 83 interim benchmarks is closely monitored by both the national and international partners. This special category of benchmarks was given only for these two chapters and after their fulfilment we should also receive the closing benchmarks.

Besides the intensive negotiation process, we regularly fulfil our commitments stemming from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Therefore, we reg-

za njeno efikasno sprovođenje, izradu odgovarajućeg strategijskog okvira po svim poglavljima pravne tekovine, kao i proračun troškova za ostvarenje tih aktivnosti, pripremili smo Program pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji do 2018. koji je Vlada donijela 27. decembra 2013. Da bi ostao efikasan mehanizam praćenja usklađenosti nacionalnog zakonodavstva s pravnom tekomnom EU, a jednako i imajući na umu i konstantan rast evropskog zakonodavstva, neophodno je svake godine revidirati ovaj sveobuhvatan dokument. Izabrali smo strategijski pristup i u približavanju složenog procesa pristupanja svim građanima, zainteresovanoj javnosti i kroz aktivnosti predviđene Strategijom informisanja javnosti o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji 2014-2018. organizovali brojne javne i edukativne događaje u čijem fokusu su bile različite teme.

Od 2007. Crna Gora je, kao i sve druge države kandidati, korisnica Instrumenta za pretpristupnu pomoć EU (IPA). U prethodnom sedmogodišnjem periodu (2007-2013. godine), Evropska unija je opredjeliла 235 miliona eura bespovratne podrške Crnoj Gori. U novoj finansijskoj perspektivi (2014-2020. godine) imamo na raspolaganju 270,5 miliona eura što predstavlja povećanje od 10% u odnosu na prethodni period zahvaljujući upravo odličnoj iskoristenosti sredstava i predanom radu. Kao nacionalni koordinator za Ipu ponosan sam što su naši korisnici realizovali najveći broj bilateralnih prekograničnih projekata s državama koje koriste Ipu – njih čak 214! U odnosu na prošli period kad smo ugostili sekretarijat za jedan program s Hrvatskom, u novoj perspektivi smo dobili pravo da budemo domaćini sekretarijata i ugovorno tijelo za dva programa: Crna Gora-Albanija i Crna Gora-Kosovo.

Ova monografija objedinjuje i razlaže svaki od navedenih i preduzetih koraka u prethodnom desetogodišnjem periodu integra-

ularly organise meetings of all Stabilisation and Association Process bodies: the Stabilisation and Association Council, the Stabilisation and Association Committee, seven Subcommittees, Special Working Groups for Public Administration Reform, the Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee and two Consultative Committees: the Joint Consultative Committee between Montenegro and the European Economic and Social Committee and the Joint Consultative Committee between Montenegro and the Committee of the Regions.

In order to thoroughly and comprehensively consolidate the measures necessary for full alignment with the EU acquis, building of administrative capacities for its efficient implementation, preparation of a corresponding strategic framework for all chapters of the acquis, as well as the calculation of costs of the realisation of these activities, we have prepared Montenegro's Programme of Accession to the European Union 2014-2018 which the Government adopted on 27 December 2013. Bearing in mind the constant growth of the European legislation, this comprehensive document needs to be revised each year in order to ensure an efficient mechanism for monitoring the alignment of the national legislation with the EU acquis. We have also chosen the strategic approach in informing all citizens and interested public about the complex process of accession, and through the activities provided by the Strategy on Informing the Public on Montenegro's EU Accession 2014-2018, we have organised numerous public and educational events focused on various topics.

Like other candidate countries, Montenegro is a beneficiary of the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance since 2007. In the previous seven year period (2007-2013) the European Union allocated EUR 235 million of assistance to Montenegro.

cije pod najzahtjevnijim uslovima politike proširenja dosad. Tim na koji sam ponosan neprekidno radi i ne dozvoljava pauze, on će nastaviti vrijedno raditi na sprovođenju reformi usmjerenih na poboljšanje života naših građana, dalju političku i demokratsku stabilnost i nastavak razvoja crnogorske ekonomije. Tako ćemo najbolje u ovu strukturu stupiti kao ravnopravan i kredibilan partner, stabilna članica spremna i na izazove koje članstvo u Uniji donosi. Sigurno da nam predstoji još ozbiljnog rada, ali danas deset godina kasnije Crna Gora svoj cilj vidi jasnije i bliže. Odlučni smo dokazati da smo dio Evrope ne samo geografski i istorijski gledano nego i da smo dostojni vrijednosti i tekovina modernih evropskih demokratija, kao i mogućnosti koje nam integracija u evropsku porodicu donosi.

In the new financial perspective (2014-2020) we have EUR 270.5 million at our disposal which represents an increase of 10% in relation to the previous period owing exactly to the excellent utilisation of funds and devoted work. As the National IPA Coordinator I am proud of the fact that our beneficiaries have realised the highest number of bilateral cross-border projects with other IPA beneficiary countries – even 214! Compared to the previous period when we hosted the Secretariat for one programme with Croatia, in the new perspective we got the privilege to be the host and a Contracting Authority in two programmes: Montenegro-Albania and Montenegro-Kosovo.

This monograph consolidates and elaborates each of the abovementioned steps taken in the last ten years of integration under the most demanding conditions of the enlargement policy thus far. The team I am proud of is working incessantly, allowing no breaks, and it will continue to work hard on implementing the reforms aimed at the improvement of the lives of our citizens, further political and democratic stability and continuous development of the Montenegrin economy. That is the best way for us to join this structure as an equal and credible partner, a stable Member State prepared for the challenges brought about by the EU membership. There is certainly more hard work ahead of us, but today, ten years later, Montenegro can see its goal more clearly and closely. We are determined to prove not only that we are part of Europe, geographically and historically, but also that we are worthy of the values and heritage of the modern European democracies, as well as of the possibilities provided by the integration into the European family.

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ANEKSI ANNEXES

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Politički dijalog

Politički dijalog između Crne Gore i Evropske unije uspostavljen je u cilju podsticanja pune integracije Crne Gore u zajednicu evropskih naroda i njenog postepenog približavanja Uniji. Budući da je odmah po obnavljanju svoje nezavisnosti 2006, Crna Gora prepoznala evropsku integraciju kao jedan od svojih vanjskopolitičkih prioriteta bilo je neophodno uspostaviti okvir političkog dijaloga s Unijom.

Tako je već 31. avgusta 2006. Vlada Crne Gore dala saglasnost na tekst zajedničke Deklaracije o uspostavljanju redovnog političkog dijaloga s Evropskom unijom, u formi izjave, želeći da na taj način potvrdi da Crna Gora segmentu integracijskih procesa daje najveći značaj. Uspostavljeni politički dijalog između Crne Gore i EU bio je fokusiran na usklađivanje stavova Crne Gore sa stavovima EU o međunarodnim pitanjima, pitanjima vanjske i bezbjednosne politike EU, kao i na razmjenu informacija o pitanjima od zajedničkog interesa, regionalne saradnje i razvoja dobrosusjedskih odnosa.

Po prvi put od sticanja nezavisnosti, sastanak političkog dijaloga održan je 22. januara 2007. kad se crnogorski ministar vanjskih poslova Milan Ročen sastao s Trojkom EU u Briselu. Iste godine, 12. februara 2007. u Briselu održana je i Konferencija ministara vanjskih poslova EU i zemalja Zapadnog Balkana (Forum EU-Zapadni Balkan) kad je dogovorenod da se najviši predstavnici zemalja Zapadnog Balkana i zemalja EU sastaju jednom godišnje kako bi raspravljali o pitanjima od zajedničkog interesa, napretku zemalja na putu prema Uniji i razmijenili mišljenja o unutrašnjim dešavanjima u EU. Na ovim skupovima potvrđena je podrška svakoj od zemalja regiona da nastavi s reformama i ponovljeno je da će napredak na evropskom putu biti pojedinačno ocjenjivan shodno zaslugama svake od država aspiranata za članstvo u Uniji.

U ovim, prvim fazama političkog dijaloga, prepoznati su naporci koje je Crna Gora, tada još uvijek potencijalni kandidat za članstvo u Uniji, ostvarila na svom evropskom i ukupnom reformskom putu koji su možda najbolje oslikani riječima tadašnjeg šefa slovenačke diplomatičke koji je, na drugom redovnom sastanku političkog dijaloga između Crne Gore i EU – 18. februara 2008. u Briselu pohvalio Crnu Goru rekavši da je za manje od dvije godine nezavisnosti „ostvarila nevjerojatan uspjeh i postala uzor mnogima“. Istom tom prilikom, tadašnji komesar EU za proširenje Oli Ren je cijenio značajnim što je Sporazum o stabilizaciji pridruživanju jednoglasno potvrđen u crnogorskoj Skupštini, a Evropska komisija je iskazala spremnost da počne dijalog o liberalizaciji viza s Crnom Gorom.

U ovom i u periodu koji je uslijedio, aktivan politički dijalog vođen je i kroz niz bilateralnih razgovora na najvišem nivou između Crne Gore i EU. Crna Gora je tokom ovih susreta ocijenjena kao veoma važan i pouzdan partner koji bilježi izuzetan napredak, a demokratski i stabilan Zapadni Balkan prepoznat je kao jedan od najznačajnijih političkih doprinosa Crne Gore. Slična poruka podrške poslata je i 28. marta 2009. s neformalnog sastanka ministara inostranih poslova EU (Gimnih) koji je održan u Hluboki na Vltavi.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Political dialogue

The political dialogue between Montenegro and the European Union was established with a view to encourage full integration of Montenegro into the community of European nations and its gradual approximation to the Union. Having in mind that immediately upon renewal of its independence in 2006, Montenegro recognised the European integration as one of its foreign policy priorities, it was necessary to set up the framework of the political dialogue with the Union.

Therefore, as early as on 31 August 2006, the Government of Montenegro approved the text of the Joint Declaration on establishing regular political dialogue with the European Union, in the form of a statement, wishing to confirm in this manner that Montenegro was attaching the greatest importance to the integration processes segment. The established political dialogue between Montenegro and the EU was focused on harmonisation of the respective positions of Montenegro with those of the EU on international issues, issues of the EU's foreign and security policy, as well as on the exchange of information regarding issues of common interest, regional cooperation and development of good neighbourly relations.

For the first time after acquiring independence, a political dialogue meeting was held on 22 January 2007, when Mr Milan Ročen, the Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs, met the EU Troika in Brussels. In the same year, the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EU countries and the Western Balkans countries (the EU – Western Balkans Forum) was held on 12 February 2007 in Brussels, where it was agreed that the highest representatives of the Western Balkans countries and the EU countries should meet once a year in order to discuss issues of common interest and progress of the countries on the way towards the Union, as well as to exchange opinions on internal developments in the EU. The support to each of the countries of the region to continue with the reforms was confirmed in these meetings, while repeating that progress towards the EU would be evaluated individually, in accordance with the merit of each of the states aspiring towards membership in the Union.

In these initial stages of the political dialogue, efforts made by Montenegro, at that moment still a potential candidate for membership in the Union, on its European and overall reform path were acknowledged; these efforts were perhaps best depicted by the words of the then head of Slovenia's diplomacy, who, at the second regular political dialogue meeting between Montenegro and the EU – on 18 February 2008 in Brussels, commended Montenegro by saying that in less than two years of its independence Montenegro "achieved incredible success and became a role model to many". On the same occasion, Mr Olli Rehn, the then European Commissioner for Enlargement, assessed that it was significant that the Stabilisation and Association Agreement had been unanimously ratified in the Parliament of Montenegro, while the European Commission expressed their readiness to start a dialogue on visa liberalisation with Montenegro.

Pomenuti susreti su značajno doprinijeli poboljšanju i daljem unapređenju odnosa između Crne Gore i EU promovišući proces evropskih integracija kako u Crnoj Gori, tako i u Evropskoj uniji. Značajno je podvući da je u ovom periodu, konkretno 15. decembra 2008. Crna Gora podnijela zahtjev za članstvo u Evropskoj uniji.

Komesar za proširenje EU Oli Ren boravio je u zvaničnoj posjeti Crnoj Gori 22. jula 2009. i tom prilikom predsjedniku Vlade Crne Gore Milu Đukanoviću uručio Upitnik Evropske komisije.

Na tragu prethodno iskazane spremnosti Evropske komisije da otpočne dijalog o liberalizaciji viza s Crnom Gorom, a onda i svih preduzetih koraka iz Putokaza u saradnji s Evropskom komisijom, na sastanku ministara unutrašnjih poslova i pravde 30. novembra 2009. donijeta je odluka o ukidanju viznog režima za građane Crne Gore za šengensku oblast.

Stupanjem na snagu Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju 1. maja 2010. pokrenut je novi institucionalni oblik saradnje između Crne Gore i Evropske unije koja je nastavljena kroz dijalog u okviru Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, Odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, sedam pododbora i Parlamentarni odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje. Prvi sastanak Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, održan 14. juna 2010. u Luksemburgu.

Predsjednik Vlade Milo Đukanović je 9. decembra 2009. u Briselu predao odgovore na Upitnik EK komesaru za proširenje EU Oliju Renu. Uoči objavljivanja Mišljenja Evropske komisije o crnogorskom zahtjevu za članstvo u EU, što je i simbolički i suštinski bio jasan signal podrške za dalji, važan iskorak Crne Gore na evropskom putu, predsjednik Evropskog savjeta Herman van Rompej je 19. oktobra 2010. boravio u prvoj zvaničnoj posjeti Crnoj Gori i tom prilikom se sreo s najvišim crnogorskim zvaničnicima.

Samo pozitivno Mišljenje EK o zahtjevu Crne Gore za članstvo u Evropskoj uniji uručio je komesar za proširenje i politiku susjedstva EK Štefan File crnogorskom predsjedniku Vlade Milu Đukanoviću tokom svoje zvanične posjete Crnoj Gori 10-11. novembra 2010. Pored preporuke da se Crnoj Gori dodijeli status kandidata u svjetlu ostvarenog napretka, važno je napomenuti da je Evropska komisija definisala oblasti u kojima je bilo potrebno ostvariti zadovoljavajući napredak da bi otpočeli pristupni pregovori.

Period do otpočinjanja pregovora o članstvu u Evropskoj uniji karakteriše dinamičan rad i dijalog s predstavnicima Evropske komisije, najprije u vezi s Akcionim planom za praćenje sproveđenja preporuka iz Mišljenja EK, bilateralni susreti crnogorskih zvaničnika s predstavnicima vlada država članica Unije, kao i njihovo učešće na prestižnim međunarodnim forumima, a na neformalnom sastanku ministara vanjskih poslova EU održanom 12. marta 2011. u Budimpešti, Crna Gora je prvi put učestvovala u svojstvu zemlje kandidata za članstvo u EU.

Evropski komesar za proširenje Štefan File boravio je 13. oktobra 2011. u Crnoj Gori i tom prilikom predsjedniku Vlade Crne Gore Igoru Lukšiću uručio pozitivno Mišljenje Evropske komisije o spremnosti Crne Gore za članstvo u EU i preporuku za otpočinjanje pristupnih pregovora.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

In this period and in the ensuing one, an active political dialogue was led also through a number of bilateral talks at the highest level between Montenegro and the EU. In the course of these encounters, Montenegro was assessed as a very important and reliable partner showing exceptional progress, while the democratic and stable Western Balkans was identified as one of the most significant political contributions of Montenegro. A similar message of support was also sent on 28 March 2009, from an informal meeting of foreign affairs ministers of the EU (Gymnich), held in Hluboka nad Vltavou.

The above mentioned encounters considerably contributed to upgrading and further improvement of relations between Montenegro and the EU, by promoting the European integration process both in Montenegro and in the European Union. It is important to underline that in this period, specifically on 15 December 2008, Montenegro submitted an application for the European Union membership.

Mr Olli Rehn, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, paid an official visit to Montenegro on 22 July 2009, handing at that time the European Commission Questionnaire to Mr Milo Đukanović, the Prime Minister of the Government of Montenegro.

Proceeding from the previously expressed readiness of the European Commission to launch a dialogue with Montenegro on visa liberalisation, as well as from all the taken steps from the Roadmap in cooperation with the European Commission, a decision on abolishment of the visa regime for the citizens of Montenegro for the Schengen area was adopted.

Entering into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement on 1 May 2010 a new institutional form of cooperation between Montenegro and the European Union initiated, which was continued through a dialogue within the Stabilisation and Association Council, the Stabilisation and Association Committee, seven subcommittees and the Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee. The first meeting of the Stabilisation and Association Council was held in Luxembourg on 14 June 2010.

Mr Milo Đukanović, the Prime Minister, delivered the answers to the EC Questionnaire to Mr Olli Rehn, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, in Brussels on 9 December 2009. Shortly before announcing the European Commission Opinion on Montenegro's application for membership of the European Union, Herman Van Rompuy, the President of the European Council, paid his first official visit to Montenegro on 19 October 2010, when he met the highest Montenegrin officials, which was both symbolically and essentially a clear signal of support for further, important step forward of Montenegro on the European path.

The positive Opinion of the EC on Montenegro's application for membership of the European Union was handed by Mr Štefan Füle, the EC Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy, to Mr Milo Đukanović, the Prime Minister of the Government of Montenegro, in the course of his official visit to Montenegro on 10-11 November 2010. In addition to the recommendation that Montenegro be awarded the status of a candidate in the light of the progress achieved, it is important to note that the European Commission defined the fields in which it was necessary to achieve satisfactory progress in order that the accession negotiations could start.

Savjet ministara je 26. juna 2012. donio odluku o otpočinjanju pregovora s Crnom Gorom. Prva Međuvladina konferencija između Crne Gore i EU kojom je i zvanično otvoren proces pristupnih pregovora Crne Gore i Evropske unije održana je 29. VI 2012. Slijedeći Opštu poziciju EU o vođenju pregovora o pristupanju s Crnom Gorom, postali smo prva država kandidat koja pregovore vodi po novom pristupu koji oblasti koje se tiču vladavine prava – poglavlja 23 i 24 smješta u centar pregovaračkog procesa. Do danas, održano je deset međuvladinih konferencija u Briselu na kojima je ukupno otvoreno 22 odnosno dvije trećine ukupnog broja pregovaračkih poglavlja od kojih su dva zatvorena.

Vlada Crne Gore je 29. decembra 2011. imenovala ambasadora Aleksandra Andriju Pejovića za glavnog pregovarača za vođenje pregovora s EU, a 2. februara 2012. donijela je Odluku o uspostavljanju pregovaračke strukture. Prateći tok prve faze pregovora odnosno sastanaka skrininga koje je postavila Evropska komisija uspostavljena je pregovaračka struktura koja okuplja preko 1300 predstavnika skoro svih segmenata društva. Široka pregovaračka platforma okuplja predstavnike državne uprave, Skupštine, poslovne zajednice i univerziteta i nevladinih organizacija.

Nastavlja se politički dijalog između Crne Gore i Evropske unije na najvišim adresama, ali i s radnim tijelima Komisije i Savjeta, najprije Radnom grupom za proširenje u Savjetu Evropske unije (COELA) koju čine diplomate država članica EU u stalnim predstavništvima u Briselu, pored ostalog i kroz sastanke glavnog pregovarača s ovom grupom u organizaciji Predsjedništva EU. Članovi ove Radne grupe boravili su u Crnoj Gori od 26. do 28. maja 2014. kada su imali priliku da se sretnu s najvišim zvaničnicima Crne Gore i da se direktno uvjere u rezultate koje je Crna Gora ostvarila na svom reformskom putu.

Pregovori su se pokazali i kao odličan format za intenziviranje bilateralne saradnje s državama članicama tako da se kroz sve češće susrete predsjednika države, predsjednika Skupštine, predsjednika Vlade, potpredsjednika Vlade i ministra vanjskih poslova, državnog sekretara za evropske integracije i glavnog pregovarača redovno razmjenjuju mišljenja o integracionom procesu Crne Gore i s predstavnicima nacionalnih vlada i parlamenta. Takođe, uključeni smo i u rad rotirajućeg Predsjedništva EU kroz neformalne sastanke kojima redovno prisustvuju ministar vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija ili državni sekretar za evropske integracije.

S najviših adresa EU je pohvaljeno učešće i doprinos Crne Gore u zajedničkoj vanjskoj i bezbjednosnoj politici EU, kao i konstruktivan doprinos unapređenju i jačanju regionalne saradnje u kontekstu evropske integracije država Zapadnog Balkana.

U prethodnoj deceniji potpisani su i sporazumi o saradnji u oblasti evropske integracije s državama članicama i to: s Bugarskom, Grčkom, Hrvatskom, Kiprom, Mađarskom, Poljskom, Rumunijom, Slovenijom, a shodno obavezi iz Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju dobrosusjedska saradnja još jednom je potvrđena i zaključivanjem sveobuhvatnih konvencija s Albanijom, Makedonijom i Srbijom. Ovi ugovori biće sklopljeni i s ostalim susjedima uključenim u proces stabilizacije i pridruživanja.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

The period preceding the start of the European Union membership negotiations was characterised by dynamic work and a dialogue with the representatives of the European Commission, primarily with regard to the Action Plan for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations from the Opinion of the EC, by bilateral meetings of Montenegrin officials with representatives of respective governments of the EU member states, as well as by their participation in the prestigious international forums, while in the informal meeting of the EU foreign affairs ministers held in Budapest on 12 March 2011, Montenegro participated for the first time as a candidate country for membership of the EU.

Mr. Štefan Füle, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, paid visit to Montenegro on 13 October 2011, when he handed the positive Opinion of the European Commission on readiness of Montenegro for membership in the EU and the recommendation for initiation of the accession negotiations to Mr. Igor Lukšić, the Prime Minister of the Government of Montenegro.

On 26 June 2012, the Council of Ministers adopted the decision to start the negotiations with Montenegro. The first Intergovernmental Conference between Montenegro and the EU, by which the process of accession negotiations between Montenegro and the European Union was officially opened, was held on 29 June 2012. In accordance with the General Position of the EU on conducting the accession negotiations with Montenegro, we have become the first candidate state that conducts the negotiations in accordance with the new approach that puts the fields related to the rule of law – namely Chapters 23 and 24 – into the centre of the negotiating process. Until the present date, ten intergovernmental conferences were held in Brussels, where the total of 22, i.e. two thirds of the total number of the negotiation chapters, was opened, of which two were closed.

On 29 December 2011, the Government of Montenegro appointed Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović the Chief Negotiator for conducting negotiations with the EU, while on 2 February 2012 the Government adopted the Decision on establishing the negotiating structure. In the course of the first stage of negotiations, i.e. the screening meetings established by the European Committee, the negotiating structure was set up and it includes more than 1300 representatives of almost all segments of the society. A wide negotiation platform gathers the respective representatives of the state administration, the Parliament, business community, universities and non-governmental organisations.

The political dialogue between Montenegro and the European Union continues at the highest level, but also with the working bodies of the Commission and the Council, foremostly with the Working Group for Enlargement within the Council of the European Union (COELA), consisting of the diplomats of the EU member states in permanent missions to Brussels, *inter alia*, through meetings of the Chief Negotiator with this Group, as organised by the Presidency of the EU. Members of this working Group visited in Montenegro from 26 to 28 May 2014, when they had an opportunity to meet the highest officials of Montenegro and to directly convince themselves of the results achieved by Montenegro on its path of reforms.

The negotiations have proven to be an excellent format for intensifying bilateral cooperation with the member states; accordingly, views on Montenegro's integration process

Crna Gora je posvećena regionalnoj saradnji i kroz visoki nivo zastupljena u radu velikog broja inicijativa, a isto tako i održava redovan dijalog s drugim regionima (Višegradska grupa - V4), redovno učestvuje i u sastanku inicijativa i mikrostrategija za Jadransko-jonski region i Dunavski region.

Bitan podstrek razvoju političkog dijaloga u regionu dala je inicijativa njemačke kancelarke Angele Merkel koja je 28. avgusta 2014. okupila u Berlinu predsjednike vlada zemalja Zapadnog Balkana i visoke predstavnike EU. Cilj ovog skupa je bio jačanje evropske perspektive zemalja regiona, kroz dodatne podsticaje za napredak u oblasti ekonomije, vladavine prava, bezbjednosti i pomirenja u regionu i bolje regionalno povezivanje. Crnogorsku delegaciju predvodio je predsjednik Vlade Milo Đukanović. Tako je otpočet Berlinski proces koji je nastavljen nizom sastanaka. Zapadno-balkanski samit u okviru ovog procesa održao se 27. avgusta 2015. u Beču. Samitu su, pored domaćina i predsjednika vlada zemalja Zapadnog Balkana, učestvovali i njemačka kancelarka Angela Merkel, premijeri Slovenije i Hrvatske, visoka predstavnica za vanjsku politiku i bezbjednost EU Federika Mogerini, komesar EU za susjedsku politiku i pregovore o proširenju Johannes Han, kao i čelnici međunarodnih finansijskih institucija. Predsjednici vlada usvojili su na Bečkom samitu Deklaraciju koja odražava ostvareni napredak i posvećenost daljim aktivnostima na planu regionalne saradnje u okviru Berlinskog procesa.

U prvoj deceniji obnovljene nezavisnosti Crne Gore, politički dijalog s Evropskom unijom, državama članicama EU, međunarodnim organizacijama jednako kao i u regionalnom okviru, bio je usmjeren na obezbjeđenje stabilnosti, izgradnju tekovina moderne demokratije u Crnoj Gori, zaokruživanje reformskih procesa u državi i stvaranje valjanog ekonomskog ambijenta. Samim tim i na dostizanje zacrtanih vanjskopolitičkih ciljeva države i pripremu za obaveze koje proističu iz članstva u Uniji.

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are regularly exchanged through ever more frequent encounters of the President of the State, the Parliament Speaker, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the State Secretary for the European Integration and the Chief Negotiator, with representatives of the respective national governments and parliaments. Also, we have been included in the work of the rotating Presidency of the EU through informal meetings regularly attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration or by the State Secretary for the European Integration.

Participation and contribution of Montenegro to the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU were commended from the highest levels of the EU, as well as its constructive contribution to improvement and strengthening of the regional cooperation within the context of the European integration of the Western Balkans states.

In the course of the previous decade, agreements on cooperation in the field of the European integration were signed with some member states as well, namely with: Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and in compliance with the obligation as provided for under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, good neighbourly cooperation was confirmed once more by means of concluding comprehensive conventions with Albania, Macedonia and Serbia. Such agreements will also be concluded with other neighbours included in the stabilisation and association process.

Montenegro is dedicated to the regional cooperation and represented at a high level in the work of a great number of initiatives, while maintaining in the same manner a regular dialogue with other regions (the Višegrad Group – V4), regularly taking part in the meeting of the initiatives and micro strategies for the Adriatic-Ionian Region and for the Danube Region.

An important incentive to development of the political dialogue in the region was given by Ms Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany, who gathered the prime ministers of the Western Balkans countries and high representatives of the EU in Berlin on 28 August 2014. The aim of this gathering was to strengthen the European perspective of the countries from the region, through additional incentives for progress in the field of economy, rule of law, security and reconciliation in the region and through better regional connection. The Montenegrin delegation was led by Mr Milo Đukanović, the Prime Minister. In this way the Berlin process has been initiated, to be continued through a set of meetings. Within this process, the Western Balkans Summit was held in Vienna on 27 August 2015. In addition to the host and prime ministers of the Western Balkans countries, the Summit was attended by Ms Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany, the respective Prime Ministers of Slovenia and Croatia, Ms Federica Mogherini, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Mr Johannes Hahn, the Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations, as well as by heads of international financial institutions. In the Vienna Summit, the prime ministers adopted the Declaration that reflected the achieved progress and dedication to further activities with regard to the regional cooperation as part of the Berlin process.

In the course of the first decade of the renewed independence of Montenegro, the political dialogue with the European Union, the EU member states, international organisations, as well as within the regional framework, was directed towards ensuring stability, incorporation of modern democracy achievements in Montenegro, completion of the reform processes in the state and creation of a proper economic environment. Hence, it was directed towards achievement of the set foreign policy goals of the state and towards preparation for the obligations arising from the membership in the Union.



PROCES STABILIZACIJE I PRIDRUŽIVANJA

Stabilnost demokratskih institucija, vladavina prava, poštovanje ljudskih prava i zaštita manjina, postojanje funkcionalne tržišne privrede i sposobnost suočavanja sa konkurentskim pritiskom i tržištem EU, sposobnost preuzimanja obaveza koje proističu iz članstva, uključujući ciljeve političke, ekonomske i monetarne unije, sadržani su u kopenhagenskim kriterijuma iz 1993. i predstavljaju suštinu evropske integracije svake države aspiranta za članstvo u EU. Ovim kriterijumima pridodat je dvije godine kasnije u Madridu još jedan koji se odnosi na prilagođavanje administrativnih, upravnih i pravosudnih struktura normama EU kako bi se pravna tekovina mogla efikasno prenijeti u pravni sistem države kandidata. Sve kasnije aktivnosti, uz određena prilagođavanja, proističu iz ovih kriterijuma.

Crna Gora je put prema Evropskoj uniji počela u julu 2001, kada je u okviru **Procesa stabilizacije i pridruživanja** konstituisana Zajednička konsultativna radna grupa SRJ – EU. Na Solunskom samitu 2003. potvrđena je evropska perspektiva država Zapadnog Balkana, a u julu iste godine uspostavljen je **Unaprijeđeni stalni dijalog** kao forma redovnih konsultacija Crne Gore i EU.

Pravni okvir za uzajamnu saradnju i postepeno približavanje evropskim standardima sva-ke države aspiranta za članstvo u EU predstavlja **Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju**. Sporazumom se regulišu obaveze zemlje budućeg kandidata za članstvo u Evropskoj uniji, prije svega kada je riječ o usaglašavanju s pravnom tekvinom Evropske unije kao i u izgradnji institucija i reformi državne uprave. S druge strane, Evropska unija olakšava pristup svojem tržištu kompanijama iz zemlje potpisnice, te pruža tehničku i finansijsku podršku iz pristupnih fondova Unije.

Preduslov za stupanje na snagu Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju je ratifikacija država članica Evropske unije, kao i zemlje potpisnice. Pregovori između Crne Gore i EU oko potpisivanja SSP-a počeli su u novembru 2005. Nakon obnove nezavisnosti Crne Gore u maju 2006, usvojen je mandat za direktnе pregovore sa Crnom Gorom u julu 2006. Pregovori su nastavljeni 26. septembra 2006. a zaključeni 1. decembra iste godine. SSP je parafiran 15. marta naredne godine, a potписан je 15. oktobra 2007. Sporazum su potpisali predsjednik Vlade Željko Šuranović, komesar za proširenje Oli Ren, i u ime portugalskog predsjedništva Luiš Amado, zajedno s 26 predstavnika država članica Evropske unije.

Crna Gora je ratifikovala SSP 13. novembra 2007. a Evropska unija 29. marta 2010. U međuvremenu su ratifikaciju obavile države članice, počevši od Estonije koja ga je ratifikovala devet dana nakon Crne Gore a završivši sa Belgijom i Grčkom koje su to učinile istog dana kad i Evropska unija.

U međuvremenu, do stupanja SSP na snagu, važeći je bio Privremeni sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju¹. Privremenim sporazumom su obuhvaćene sve odredbe osnovnog

¹ Privremeni sporazum o trgovini i srodnim pitanjima između Evropske zajednice i njenih država članica s jedne strane i Crne Gore, s druge strane, stupio je na snagu 1. januara 2008.

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THE STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION PROCESS

Stability of democratic institutions, the rule of law, respect for human rights and protection of minorities, the existence of a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and the EU market, the ability to take on the obligations of membership including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union are included in the Copenhagen criteria dating from 1993 and these represent the essence of the European integration of any country aspiring to membership of the EU. Two years later, these criteria were supplemented by another one that refers to adaptation of administrative, governing and judicial structures to the EU norms, in order to be able to efficiently incorporate the *acquis* into the legal system of a candidate state. All subsequent activities, with certain adaptations, were derived from these criteria.

Montenegro stepped on the path towards the European Union in July 2001, when the FRY – EU Joint Consultative Task Force was constituted within the ***Stabilisation and Association Process***. The European perspective of the Western Balkans states was confirmed at the Thessaloniki Summit in 2003, while the ***Enhanced Permanent Dialogue*** was established in July of the same year as a form for regular consultations of Montenegro and the EU.

The Stabilisation and Association Agreement is the legal framework for mutual cooperation and gradual approximation to the European standards of any state aspiring to membership of the EU. The Agreement governs the obligations of a future candidate country for membership of the European Union, primarily in terms of harmonisation with the European Union's *acquis*, as well as with regard to building the institutions and to reforms of the state administration. On the other hand, the European Union facilitates the access to its market for companies from the signatory country and extends technical and financial assistance from the pre-accession funds of the Union.

The prerequisite for entering into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement is its ratification by the member states of the European Union, as well as by the signatory country. The negotiations between Montenegro and the EU regarding the signing of the SAA commenced in November 2005. Following the renewal of Montenegro's independence in May 2006, the mandate for direct negotiations with Montenegro was adopted in July 2006. The negotiations were continued on 26 September 2006 and they were concluded on 1 December of the same year. The SAA was initialled on 15 March of the following year, and it was signed on 15 October 2007. The SAA was signed by Mr. Željko Šturanović, the Prime Minister, Mr. Olli Rehn, the Commissioner for Enlargement, and Mr. Luis Amado on behalf of the Portuguese Presidency, together with 26 representatives of the European Union's member states.

The SAA was ratified by Montenegro on 13 November 2007 and by the European Union on 29 March 2010. In the meantime, ratification was being carried out by the member states, starting with Estonia, which ratified it nine days after Montenegro, and finishing with Belgium and Greece, which did it on the same day as the European Union.

Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju u oblasti trgovine, kao i odredbe koje direktno utiču na slobodno kretanje roba. To se odnosi na carinsku politiku i saradnju, kopneni saobraćaj u cilju osiguranja neograničenog tranzitnog saobraćaja preko Crne Gore i EU u cjelini, zatim na plaćanja i transfere, konkurenčiju i ekonomske odredbe, kao i na intelektualnu, industrijsku i komercijalnu svojinu. Takođe, uključene su i javne nabavke. Sastavni dio Privremenog sporazuma su gotovo svi aneksi i protokoli budućeg Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Privremeni sporazum vodio je uspostavljanju zone slobodne trgovine između Crne Gore i EU tokom petogodišnjeg perioda, pri čemu će nakon njegovog stupanja na snagu tržište EU biti liberalizovano za gotovo sve crnogorske proizvode, osim za najosjetljivije poljoprivredne proizvode.

INSTITUCIONALNI OKVIR ZA SPROVOĐENJE SPORAZUMA O STABILIZACIJI I PRIDRUŽIVANJU

Stupanje na snagu SSP-a 1. maja 2010., označilo je ulazak u novu fazu integracije, koja je formalno obavezala Crnu Goru na usklađivanje nacionalnog zakonodavstva s pravnom tekovinom EU, kao i na usklađivanje stavova i politika u svim oblastima saradnje. U skladu sa odredbama SSP-a, uspostavljen je novi institucionalni okvir za saradnju između EU i Crne Gore koji je podrazumijevao uspostavljanje sljedećih zajedničkih tijela s EU:

1. Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, koji će nadzirati primjenu i sprovođenje SSP (čl. 119 SSP-a);
2. Odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, koji će pomagati rad Savjeta i 7 sektorskih Pododbora formiranih da prate napredak u grupisanim oblastima pravne tekovine i Posebne radne grupe za reformu javne uprave (čl. 122 i 123 SSP-a);
3. Parlamentarnog odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje (čl. 125 SSP-a).

Savjet za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje

Konstitutivni sastanak Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje održan je 14. jula 2010. u Luksemburgu a do sada ih je održano ukupno šest. Posljednji sastanak Savjeta održan je takođe u Luksemburgu 22. juna 2015. Uloga ovog tijela je da nadzire primjenu i sprovođenje SSP-a i razmatra sva druga bilateralna ili međunarodna pitanja od obostranog interesa. Savjet sačinjavaju predstavnici Savjeta EU i EK, s jedne strane, i članovi Vlade Crne Gore, s druge strane. Sjednicama Savjeta naizmjenično predsjedava predstavnik Savjeta EU i predstavnik Crne Gore. Sastanci Savjeta održavaju se jednom godišnje na ministarskom nivou.

Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje:

Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje je sastavljen od predstavnika Savjeta Evropske unije i predstavnika Evropske komisije, s jedne strane, i predstavnika Vlade Crne Gore, s druge strane. Savjet za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje može prenijeti neka svoja ovlašćenja na Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje. U poslovniku Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje

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In the meantime, until entering into force of the SAA, the Interim Agreement on stabilisation and association¹ was in effect. The Interim Agreement comprised all the provisions of the basic Stabilisation and Association Agreement in the field of trade, as well as the provisions that directly influence free movement of goods. This refers to the customs policy and cooperation, land transport with a view to ensuring unlimited transit transport across Montenegro and the EU as a whole, to payments and transfers, competition and economic provisions, as well as to intellectual, industrial and commercial property. Also, public procurement was included. Almost all the annexes and protocols to the future Stabilisation and Association Agreement were an integral part of the Interim Agreement. The Interim Agreement led to establishment of a free trade zone between Montenegro and the EU during a five-year period, while after its entry into force the EU market would be liberalised for almost all Montenegrin products, except for the most sensitive agricultural products.

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entering into force of the SAA on 1 May 2010 denoted entering into a new phase of integration, which formally obligated Montenegro to harmonise its national legislation with the EU's *acquis*, as well as to harmonise the positions and policies in all fields of cooperation. In compliance with the provisions of the SAA, a new institutional framework was established for cooperation between the EU and Montenegro, which implied the establishment of joint bodies with the EU, as follows:

1. Stabilisation and Association Council, which would supervise the application and implementation of the SAA (Article 119 of the SAA);
2. Stabilisation and Association Committee, that would provide assistance in the work of the Council, 7 sectoral Subcommittees set up in order to monitor the progress in grouped fields of the *acquis*, as well as of the Special Group on Public Administration Reform (Articles 122 and 123 of the SAA);
3. Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee (Article 125 of the SAA).

Stabilisation and Association Council

The constitutive meeting of the Stabilisation and Association Council was held in Luxembourg on 14 July 2010, and the total of six meetings has been held by the present moment. The most recent meeting of the Council was held, also in Luxembourg, on 22 June 2015. The role of this body is to supervise the application and implementation of the SAA and to examine any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest. The Council consists of the representatives of the Council of the EU and of representatives of the EC, on the one hand, and of members of the Government of Montenegro, on the other hand. Sessions of the Council are chaired in turn by a representative of the Council of the EU and a representative of Montenegro. Meetings of the Councils are held once a year at a ministerial level.

¹ Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Communities and their member states, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part, entered into force on 1 January 2008.

utvrđene su dužnosti Odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, koje uključuju pripremanje sastanaka Savjeta za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, kao i način na koji će Odbor funkcisati. Odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje održava se jednom godišnje i do sada ih je održano ukupno pet, posljednji u Podgorici, 9. decembra 2015.

Sektorski Pododbori

Na osnovu člana 12 st. 2 i 3 Uredbe o Vladi Crne Gore (“Službeni list CG”, broj 80/08), Vlada Crne Gore, na sjednici od 17. maja 2012. donijela je Odluku o strukturi za sprovođenje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Strukturu za sprovođenje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju između Evropskih zajednica i njihovih država članica, sa jedne strane i Republike Crne Gore, sa druge strane predstavlja sedam sektorskih pododbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje formiranih grupisanjem odgovarajućih oblasti pravne tekovine EU:

1. *Podobor za oblast trgovine, industrije, carina i poreza, do sada održano osam sastanaka, posljednji u Podgorici, 16. juna 2015;*
2. *Podobor za oblast poljoprivrede i ribarstva, do sada održano osam sastanaka, posljednji u Briselu, 9. novembra 2015;*
3. *Podobor za oblast unutrašnjeg tržišta i konkurenkcije, do sada održano šest sastanaka, posljednji u Podgorici, 28-29. maj 2015;*
4. *Podobor za ekonomski i finansijski pitanja i statistiku, do sada održano osam sastanaka, posljednji u Podgorici, 17. novembra 2015;*
5. *Podobor za oblast pravde, slobode i bezbjednosti, do sada održano šest sastanaka, posljednji u Podgorici, 9-10. marta 2016;*
6. *Podobor za oblast inovacija, ljudskih resursa, informacionog društva i socijalne politike, do sada održano pet sastanaka, posljednji u Briselu, 8-9. septembar 2015, i*
7. *Podobor za oblast saobraćaja, životne sredine, energetike i regionalnog razvoja, do sada održano osam sastanaka, posljednji u Podgorici, 9. juna 2015.*

Posebna radna grupa za reformu javne uprave:

Vlada Crne Gore je 6. marta 2014. donijela inoviranu Odluku o obrazovanju strukture za sprovođenje Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju („Službeni list Crne Gore, broj 16/14“) kojom je formirana Posebna radna grupa za reformu javne uprave. Ključni zadaci Posebne radne grupe su usmjereni na: praćenje procesa reforme javne uprave Crne Gore, u okviru procesa pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji, održavanje redovnih sastanaka s Evropskom komisijom u cilju praćenja postignutog stepena reforme javne uprave, te praćenje sprovođenja Strategije javne uprave 2011-2016. i Plana unutrašnje reorganizacije javnog sektora. Od formiranja do aprila 2016, održana su tri sastanka Posebne grupe za reformu javne uprave, od kojih je prvi sastanak održan 6-7. februara 2014. a zadnji 29-30. juna 2015.

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Stabilisation and Association Committee:

The Stabilisation and Association Committee is composed of representatives of the Council of the European Union and of representatives of the European Commission, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of Montenegro, on the other hand. The Stabilisation and Association Council may delegate some of its powers to the Stabilisation and Association Committee. The rules of procedure of the Stabilisation and Association Council stipulate the duties of the Stabilisation and Association Committee, which include the preparation of meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council, as well as the manner in which the Committee will function. The Stabilisation and Association Committee meets once a year and by the present moment the total of five such meetings has been held, of which the most recent one was held in Podgorica on 9 December 2015.

Sectoral Subcommittees

On the basis of Article 12 (2) and (3) of the Decree on the Government of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro 80/08), the Government of Montenegro, on its session held on 17 May 2012, adopted the Decision on the structure for implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. The structure for implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their member states, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part, is composed of seven sectoral subcommittees for stabilisation and association, formed by grouping the related areas of the EU's *acquis*:

1. *Subcommittee on Trade, Industry, Customs and Taxation; eight meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Podgorica on 16 June 2015;*
2. *Subcommittee on Agriculture and Fisheries; eight meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Brussels on 9 November 2015;*
3. *Subcommittee on Internal Market and Competition; six meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Podgorica on 28-29 May 2015;*
4. *Subcommittee on Economic and Financial Matters and Statistics; eight meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Podgorica on 17 November 2015;*
5. *Subcommittee on Justice, Freedom and Security; six meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Podgorica on 9-10 March 2016;*
6. *Subcommittee on Innovation, Human Resources, Information Society and Social Policy; five meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Brussels on 8-9 September 2015, and*
7. *Subcommittee on Transport, Environment, Energy and Regional Development; eight meetings have been held by now – the most recent one was held in Podgorica on 9 June 2015.*

Special Group for Public Administration Reform:

On 6 March 2014, the Government of Montenegro adopted the updated Decision on establishing the structure for implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement

Parlamentarni odbor za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje (POSP):

Članom 12 Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju propisano je da se politički dijalog na parlamentarnom nivou odvija u okviru Parlamentarnog odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje (POSP), dok je članom 125 propisano osnivanje POSP-a kao foruma na čijim sastancima poslanici Skupštine Crne Gore i Evropskog parlamenta razmjenjuju mišljenja, a sastaju se u vremenskim razmacima koje sami utvrđuju. POSP je formiran nakon stupaњa na snagu Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Prvi konstitutivni sastanak POSP-a održan je u Briselu 27-28. septembra 2010. Do danas je održano 11 sastanaka Parlamentarnog odbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje.

Po pravilu, POSP se sastaje dva puta godišnje, naizmjenično u Briselu ili Strazburu i Podgorici. Predsjedavajući delegacija Evropskog parlamenta i Skupštine Crne Gore kopredsjedavaju sastancima Parlamentarnog odbora u skladu sa odredbama utvrđenim njegovim Poslovnikom. POSP razmatra sve aspekte odnosa između EU i Crne Gore, a posebno primjenu Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju. Na sastancima Parlamentarnog odbora razmatra se i usvaja deklaracija sa preporukama koja se upućuje Evropskom parlamentu, Skupštini i Vladi Crne Gore, Savjetu EU i Evropskoj komisiji. U Skupštini Crne Gore formiran je i Sekretarijat u cilju pružanja tehničke i stručne podrške ovom Odboru, kao i obezbeđivanja komunikacije sa Evropskim parlamentom.

Zajednički konsultativni odbori

U smislu političkog dijaloga sa Evropskom unijom redovno se sastaju i dva savjetodavna tijela:

Imajući u vidu kandidatski status države za članstvo u EU, a na osnovu člana 124 Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, EK je 26. aprila 2011. donijela zvaničnu Odluku o osnivanju Zajedničkog konsultativnog odbora između Crne Gore i Evropskog ekonomskog i socijalnog komiteta. Sa strane CG, ZKO ima šest članova odabranih po principu jednakosti - po dva predstavnika poslodavaca, sindikata i NVO sektora. Odbor se sastaje dva puta godišnje, po jednom u CG i Briselu. Do sada je održano 6 sastanaka Zajedničkog konsultativnog odbora (ZKO) između civilnog društva Crne Gore i Evropskog ekonomskog i socijalnog komiteta, od kojih je prvi održan 2. oktobra 2012. u Briselu.

Zajednički konsultativni odbor Crne Gore i Komiteta regionala EU, takođe, je tijelo savjetodavnog karaktera, sa zadatkom da razmatra izazove lokalnih administracija u pristupnom procesu (poput unapređenja kapaciteta lokalne samouprave za korišćenje sredstava iz pretprištupih fondova, bolje povezivanje lokalnih administracija u artikulisanju svojih interesa i sl.) i daje preporuke Vladi CG u interesu njihovog uspješnog savladavanja. Do sada je održano 5 sastanaka Zajedničkog konsultativnog odbora između Zajednice opština Crne Gore i Komiteta regionala EU, od kojih je prvi održan 14. novembra 2012. u Briselu.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

(Official Gazette of Montenegro 16/14), by which the *Special Group on Public Administration Reform* was formed. The key tasks of the Special Group are oriented towards: monitoring of the process of the reform of Montenegro's public administration, within the framework of the process of accession of Montenegro to the European Union, holding regular meetings with the European Commission with a view to monitoring the achieved degree of the public administration reform, as well as monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy of the Public Administration 2011-2016 and of the Plan of Internal Reorganisation of the Public Sector. Since its formation till April 2016, three meetings of the Special Group on Public Administration Reform were held, of which the first meeting was held on 6-7 February 2014, and the most recent one on 29-30 June 2015.

Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee:

Article 12 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement lays down that political dialogue at parliamentary level is to take place within the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee (SAPC), while Article 125 provides for establishment of the SAPC as the forum for members of the Parliament of Montenegro and of the European Parliament to meet and exchange views, at intervals determined by themselves. The SAPC was established upon entering into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. The first constitutive meeting of the SAPC was held in Brussels on 27-28 September 2010. By the present date, 11 meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee were held.

As a rule, the SAPC meets twice a year alternately in Brussels or Strasbourg and in Podgorica. The chairpersons of the respective delegations of the European Parliament and of the Parliament of Montenegro co-chair the SAPC meetings in compliance with the provisions laid down in its Rules of Procedure. The SAPC considers all the aspects of relations between the EU and Montenegro and, in particular, the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Declarations accompanied by recommendations are adopted at the SAPC meetings and addressed to the European Parliament, the Parliament and the Government of Montenegro, the Council of the EU and to the European Commission. A Secretariat has been established in the Parliament of Montenegro with the aim to provide technical and professional support to this Committee and to ensure communication with the European Parliament.

Joint consultative committees

In terms of political dialogue with the European Union, two consultative bodies regularly meet as well:

Having regard to the candidate status of the state for membership of the EU, and on the basis of Article 124 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, on 26 April 2011 the EC adopted the official Decision on Establishing the Joint Consultative Committee between Montenegro and the European Economic and Social Committee. From the

br.	Naziv tijela:	Datum 2010.	Datum 2011.	Datum 2012.	Datum 2013.	Datum 2014.	Datum 2015.	Datum 2016.	Mjesto državanja u 2016.
1.	Pododbor za industriju, trgovinu, carine, poreze i saradnju s drugim zemljama kandidatima	25. III	18. II	8. III	19. IV	2-3. VII	16. VI	4. V	Podgorica
2.	Pododbor za poljoprivrednu i ribarstvo	26. III	24. III	28. III	6. XI	14. X	9. XI	21. IX	Podgorica
3.	Pododbor za unutrašnje tržište i konkurenčiju	25. V	11. V	16. II	5. III	12. V	28-29. V	22. VI	Brisel
4.	Pododbor za ekonomski i finansijska pitanja i statistiku	7. V	12. V	20. XI	19. XI	19. XI	17. XI	14. XI	Brisel
5.	Pododbor za pravdu, slobodu i bezbjednost, uključujući i pitanje migracija	6. VII	12. IV	3-4. XII		4 i 5. II	25-26. II	9-10. III	Podgorica
6.	Pododbor za inovacije, ljudske resurse, informaciono društvo i socijalnu politiku		13. III	6-7. III	10-11. IX	9-10. IV	8-9. IX	5-7. VII	Podgorica
7.	Pododbor za saobraćaj, energetiku, životnu sredinu i regionalni razvoj	9-10. II	1-2. III	4-5. VII	18 i 19. VI	7 i 8. X	9-10. VI	28 - 29. VI	Brisel
8.	Posebna grupa za reformu javne uprave				/	6 i 7. II 10. VII	29-30. VI		
9.	POSP	27-28. IX	17-18. V 3-4. X	2-3. IV 28-29. XI	29-30. IV 11-12. XII	25-26. III 1-2. XII	8-9. IV 16-17. XII		
10.	Savjet za SP	14. VI	21. VI	18. XII	26. VI	24. VI	22. VI		
11.	Odbor za SP		13. V	11. VII	5-6. XII	4. XII	9. XII		
12.	ZKO Civilno društvo			2. X	9. IV 19. XI	24. VI 2.XII	24. VI	8. VII	Podgorica
13.	ZKO Komitet regionala			14. XI	9. IV 4. XII	27. X	3. XI	4. VI	Brisel

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Montenegrin side, the JCC has six members selected in accordance with the principle of equality – employers, trade unions and the NGO sector have two representatives each. The Committee meets twice a year, once in Montenegro and once in Brussels. By now, 6 meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) have been held between the civil society of Montenegro and the European Economic and Social Committee, of which the first meeting was held in Brussels on 2 October 2012.

The Joint Consultative Committee of Montenegro and the European Committee of the Regions is also a body of consultative character, with the task to consider challenges of local administrations within the accession process (such as improvement of capacities of local self government for use of pre-accession funds, better networking of local administrations with regard to articulation of their interest, and the like) and to provide recommendations to the Government of Montenegro in the interest of successfully overcoming the said challenges. By now, 5 meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee have been held between the Union of Municipalities of Montenegro and the European Committee of the Regions, of which the first meeting was held in Brussels on 14 November 2012.

AGREEMENTS ON COOPERATION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 15 OF THE SAA

Within the context of the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, and in pursuance with Article 15 of the SAA, which stipulates that after the signature of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement Montenegro is to start negotiations with the countries which have already signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with a view to concluding bilateral conventions on regional cooperation, the aim of which will be to enhance the scope of cooperation between the countries concerned, and on the basis of the agreements concluded in compliance with Article 15 of the SAA, three meetings of the respective Joint Committees have been held by now:

The first meeting of the Joint Committee between Montenegro and fYR of Macedonia for the implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation between the two governments within the context of accession to the European Union was held in Skopje on 9-10 March 2015;

The first meeting of the Joint Committee between Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia for the implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation between the Government of Montenegro and the Government of Serbia within the context of accession to the European Union was held in Podgorica on 23-24 July 2015;

The first meeting of the Joint Committee between Montenegro and the Republic of Albania for the implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation between the Government of Montenegro and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania within the context of accession to the European Union was held also in Podgorica on 15 March 2016.

SPORAZUMI O SARADNJI U KONTEKSTU PRISTUPANJA EVROPSKOJ UNIJI SHODNO ČL. 15 SSP-a

U kontekstu primjene Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, a shodno čl. 15 SSP-a koji predviđa da će, nakon potpisivanja Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, Crna Gora započeti pregovore sa zemljama koje su već potpisale Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju radi zaključivanja bilateralnih konvencija o regionalnoj saradnji u cilju povećanja obima saradnje s tim zemljama. Po osnovu sporazuma zaključenih shodno čl. 15 SSP-a, održana su do sada tri sastanka Zajedničkih odbora:

I sastanak Zajedničkog odbora između Crne Gore i BJR Makedonije za primjenu Sporazuma o saradnji između dviju vlada u kontekstu pristupanja Evropskoj uniji, održan je u Skoplju 9-10. marta 2015;

I sastanak Zajedničkog odbora između Crne Gore i Republike Srbije za primjenu Sporazuma o saradnji između Vlade Crne Gore i Vlade Republike Srbije u kontekstu pristupanja Evropskoj uniji održan je 23-24. jula 2015. u Podgorici;

I sastanak Zajedničkog odbora između Crne Gore i Republike Albanije za primjenu Sporazuma o saradnji između Vlade Crne Gore i Savjeta ministara Republike Albanije u kontekstu pristupanja Evropskoj uniji, održan je takođe u Podgorici, 15. marta 2016.

No.	Name of the body	Date 2010	Date 2011	Date 2012	Date 2013	Date 2014	Date 2015	Date 2016	Venue in 2016
1.	Subcommittee on Industry, Trade, Customs, Taxation and cooperation with other candidate countries	25 March	18 Feb.	8 March	19 April	2-3 July	16 June	4 May	Podgorica
2.	Subcommittee on Agriculture and Fisheries	26 March	24 March	28 March	6 Nov.	14 Oct.	9 Nov.	21 Sep.	Podgorica
3.	Subcommittee on Internal Market and Competition	25 May	11 May	16 Feb.	5 March	12 May	28-29 May	22 June	Brussels
4.	Subcommittee on Economic and Financial Matters and Statistics	7 May	12 May	20 Nov.	19 Nov.	19 Nov.	17 Nov.	14 Nov.	Brussels
5.	Subcommittee on Justice, Freedom and Security, including the issue of migrations	6 July	12 Apr.	3-4 Dec.		4 i 5 Feb.	25-26 Feb.	9-10 March	Podgorica
6.	Subcommittee on Innovation, Human Resources, Information Society and Social Policy		13 March	6-7 March	10-11 Sep.	9 -10 Apr	8-9 Sept.	5-7 July	Podgorica
7.	Subcommittee on Transport, Environment, Energy and Regional Development	9-10 Feb.	1-2 March	4-5 July	18 i 19 June	7 i 8 Oct.	9-10 June	28 - 29 June	Brussels
8.	Special Group for the Reform of the Public Administration				/	6 i 7 Feb. 10 July	29-30 June		
9.	SAPC	27-28 Sept.	17-18 May 3-4 Oct.	2-3 Apr 28-29 Nov.	29-30 Apr. 11-12 Dec.	25-26 Mar. 1-2 Dec.	8-9 Apr. 16-17 Dec.		
10.	Stabilisation and Association Council	14 June	21 June	18 Dec.	26 June	24 June	22 June		
11.	Stabilisation and Association Committee		13 May	11 July	5-6 Dec.	4 Dec.	9 Dec.		
12.	JCC Civil Society			2 Oct.	9 Apr. 19 Nov.	24 June 2 Nov.	24 June	8 July	Podgorica
13.	JCC Committee of the Regions			14 Nov.	9 Apr. 4 Dec.	27 Oct.	3 Nov.	4 June	Brussels

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

KOORDINACIJA USKLAĐIVANJA ZAKONODAVSTVA CRNE GORE S PRAVНОM TEKOVINOM EVROPSKE UNIJE (2006-2016)

Jedna od ključnih obaveza svake države koja ima za cilj da postane članica Evropske unije je preuzimanje vrijednosti i standarda, oličenih kroz norme pravne tekovine EU. Pravna tekovina EU obuhvata širok spektar pravnih akata, koji važe na cijeloj teritoriji Unije i omogućavaju funkcioniranje zajedničkog tržišta 28 država članica. Pravnu tekovinu čine primarni izvori prava (odnosno osnivački ugovori, ugovori o pristupu), sekundarni izvori (direktiva, regulativa, odluka, preporuke, mišljenja...) i sudska praksa.

Crna Gora je, u prethodnom desetogodišnjem periodu prešla dug put u ovoj zahtjevnoj oblasti i ostvarila značajan napredak u usklađivanju nacionalnog zakonodavstva s pravnom tekovinom, ispunjavajući mnogobrojne i zahtjevne kriterijume u raznim oblastima pregovaračkih poglavlja, a sve u cilju postizanja potpune spremnosti države za primjenu cjelokupnog korpusa pravnih propisa Unije.

U periodu od maja 2006. do kraja 2009. preuzimanje pravne tekovine u nacionalni pravni sistem formalizованo je kroz Izjavu o usklađenosti, koja je činila sastavni dio mišljenja o usklađenosti. Izjava je obuhvatala generalni prikaz prenijete pravne tekovine, bez navođenja konkretnih podataka o tome koje odredbe nacionalnog zakonodavstva preuzimaju odredbe propisa EU. U ranijoj fazi evropske integracije Crne Gore ovakav pristup bio je adekvatan i pružao je dovoljno informacija o preuzetim aktima EU. U ovom periodu mišljenja su davala **Sekretarijat za evropske integracije** i **Ministarstvo za evropske integracije** (Odsjek za harmonizaciju zakonodavstva). U navedenom periodu dato je **558** mišljenja, od kojih **318** na zakone i **240** na podzakonska akta.

Kako je integracija postajala sve kompleksnija, javila se potreba za redefinisanjem obrasca Izjave usklađenosti, na način da u njemu bude jasno naznačeno koje su odredbe propisa EU preuzete i u kojoj mjeri.

U skladu s najavama za skoro sticanje statusa kandidata za članstvo u EU, Crna Gora je **1. I 2010.** uvela novi obrazac usklađenosti. Inovirani obrazac, pored Izjave usklađenosti koja je uglavnom zadržala prvobitni oblik, po prvi put uvodi i Tabelu usklađenosti, kao najvažniji element mišljenja koje je uslov za kandidovanje predloga propisa koji se utvrđuju na Vladi.

Imajući u vidu skri početak pregovora s EU, **Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija**, u saradnji s Evropskom komisijom, u maju 2012 je unaprijedilo obrazac Izjave i Tabele usklađenosti, u cilju detaljnog prikaza prenošenja svakog člana pravne tekovine u određene članove nacionalnog propisa. Tabela usklađenosti predstavlja detaljan prikaz upoređenih odredbi propisa pravne tekovine EU s članovima predloga nacionalnih propisa, s navedenim stepenom usklađenosti za svaki član. Konačni stepen usklađenosti za određeni propis EU navodi se u Izjavi, na osnovu podataka navedenih u Tabeli. Za na-

COORDINATION OF HARMONISATION OF MONTENEGRIN LEGISLATION WITH EU ACQUIS (2006-2016)

One of the key commitments of each country that aims to join the European Union is to adopt the values and standards embodied through the norms of the EU *acquis*. The EU *acquis* encompasses a wide range of legal acts, which are valid throughout the territory of the Union and enable the functioning of the common market of 28 Member States. The *acquis* consists of the primary sources of law (i.e. the treaties, treaties of accession), secondary sources (directives, regulations, decisions, recommendation, opinions ...) and case law.

In the past ten years, Montenegro has come a long way in this demanding field and has made a significant progress in aligning its legislation with the *acquis*, fulfilling numerous and demanding criteria in various areas of the negotiation chapters, with the aim of achieving full readiness for the implementation of the entire corpus of legislation of the Union.

In the period from May 2006 until the end of 2009, transposition of the *acquis* into the national legal system was formalized through the Statement of compatibility, which formed an integral part of opinions on compatibility. The statement included a general overview of the transposed *acquis*, without mentioning any specific data about which provisions of the national legislation have transposed the provisions of EU regulations. In an earlier stage of the European integrations of Montenegro such approach was adequate and provided enough information about the adopted EU regulations. During this period, the opinions were given by the **Secretariat for European Integrations** and the **Ministry of European Integrations** (Division for harmonization of legislation). During this period, a total of **558** opinions were given, of which **318** was about laws and **240** about secondary legislation.

As the process of integrations became more complex, there was a need to redefine the form of the Statement of compatibility in a way that it would clearly state the provisions of the EU that were taken over and to what extent.

In accordance with announcement that Montenegro would soon have the candidate status for EU membership, Montenegro introduced a new form of compatibility on 1 January 2010. The innovated form, in addition to the Statement on compatibility that in general retained its original form, introduced the Table of concordance for the first time, as the most important element of the opinion, which is the requirement for the nomination of the proposal of regulations that are further on defined by the Government.

With regard to the imminent commencement of negotiations with the EU, **the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration**, in cooperation with the European Commission improved the form of the Statement and the Table of concordance in May 2012, in order to present the detailed transposition of each article of the *acquis* to particular articles of the national regulations. The Table of concordance presents a detailed overview of compared provisions of the EU *acquis* with the articles of proposals of national regulations, with the

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

cionalne odredbe koje su djelimično preuzele ili uopšte nisu prenijele pojedine odredbe propisa Unije, obavezno je obrazloženje čime će se postići potpuna usklađenost i u kom roku. Na osnovu ovih podataka, crnogorska administracija, kao i cjelokupna stručna i laička javnost, u prilici je da ima uvid u trenutno stanje preuzetih propisa Unije, što se, u godinama koje su za nama, manifestovalo i kroz ocjene eksperata Evropske komisije, kao i veliki broj otvorenih poglavlja u pregovaračkom procesu.

U cilju unapređenja saradnje s Komisijom u oblasti usklađivanja zakonodavstva, od januara 2014. uvedena je obaveza dostavljanja svakog zakona Evropskoj komisiji na komentare. **Direkcija za usklađivanje s pravnom tekovinom EU** u MVPEI-u je koordinator procesa usklađivanja nacionalnog zakonodavstva s pravom EU i kontakt tačka za komunikaciju s Komisijom. Na ovaj način obezbijeđena je bolja pripremljenost nadležnih institucija u procesu donošenja propisa koji se usklađuju s pravnom tekovinom EU.

U periodu od **1. januara 2010.** do **31. marta 2016.** (od uvođenja obrazaca) dato je **1252** mišljenja (**730** na zakonske a **522** na podzakonske akte).

U prethodnom desetogodišnjem periodu, ukupno je dato **1810** mišljenja (**1048** na zakonske i **762** na podzakonske akte).

U cilju realnog planiranja obaveza tokom pretpriistupnog perioda, donijeti su značajni strategijski dokumenti, koji obuhvataju postojeće stanje u strategijskom i zakonodavnom okviru, kao i planove za predstojeći period, struktuirane po poglavljima pravne tekovine. Prvi takav dokument bio je **Nacionalni program za integraciju Crne Gore u EU**, koji se odnosio na period **2008-2012**. Svako poglavlje je obuhvatalo tekstualni dio, u kome je bilo navedeno postojeće stanje i planirane obaveze u svim oblastima pravne tekovine.

Imajući u vidu početak pregovora s EU javila se potreba za novim pristupom u planiranju obaveza u strateškom dokumentu za pristupanje. S tim u vezi, donijet je **Program pristupanja Crne Gore EU za period 2014-2018**, koji je usvojen krajem 2013. Strukturiran je u vidu tabelarnog prikaza, za sva 33 pregovaračka poglavlja. Imajući u vidu zahtjevnu dinamiku pregovaračkog procesa, Program pristupanja se revidira na godišnjem nivou. **Program pristupanja** za period **2015-2018**, usvojen je na sjednici Vlade od **5. februara 2015**, dok je aktuelni **Program pristupanja (2016-2018)**, usvojen na sjednici od **21. januara 2016**.

Od donošenja prvog Programa pristupanja usvojeno je ukupno **8 kvartalnih izvještaja** o realizaciji obaveza iz PPCG-a. U 2014. godini stepen realizacije je iznosio **51%**, da bi u 2015, kao rezultat bolje koordinacije, veće angažovanosti i prepoznavanja konkretnih zahtjeva procesa evropske integracije, stepen realizacije porastao i na nivou godine iznosio **88%**.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

stated degree of compatibility for each article. The final level of compatibility for specific piece of EU legislation is listed in the Statement, based on the data given in the Table. For national provisions that partially transposed or did not transpose certain provisions of the legislation of the Union, there is an explanation as to when the full compatibility would be achieved and how. Based on those data, the Montenegrin administration, as well as the entire professional and lay public, has the opportunity to have an insight into the current state of the transposed regulations of the Union, which in years behind us was manifested through the assessments of experts from the European Commission, as well as through the large number of opened chapters in the negotiation process.

In order to improve the cooperation with the Commission in the field of harmonization of legislation, as of January 2014, it became obligatory to deliver every law to the European Commission for comments. **Directorate for compliance with the EU *acquis***, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, is the coordinator of the process of compatibility of the national legislation with the EU *acquis* and the contact point for communication with the Commission. In this way, competent institutions are better prepared in the process of passing regulations that are harmonized with the EU *acquis*.

In the period **1 January – 31 March 2016** (ever since the forms were introduced), as many as **1252** opinions were given (**730** about laws and **522** about secondary legislation). Over the past ten years, a total of **1810** opinions were given (**1048** about laws and **762** about secondary legislation).

With the aim of realistic planning of obligations during the pre-accession period, a number of important strategic documents were adopted, which include the current situation in the strategic and legal framework and plans for the upcoming period, structured as per chapters of the *acquis*. The first such document was the **National Programme for Integration of Montenegro into the EU**, which covered the period **2008-2012**. Each chapter included the text component, which stated the current situation and the planned obligations in all areas of the *acquis*.

With the view of imminent commencement of negotiations with the EU, there was a need for a new approach to planning of obligations in the strategic document for accession. To this respect, the **Programme of Accession of Montenegro to the European Union 2014-2018** was adopted at the end of 2013. It is structured in a form of a table, for all 33 negotiating chapters. Having in mind the highly demanding dynamics of the negotiation process, the Program of accession is reviewed annually. The **Programme of Accession 2015-2018** was adopted by the Government on 2 February 2015, while the current **Programme of Accession** (2016-2018), was adopted at the session held on 21 January 2016. Since the adoption of the first Programme of Accession, a total of **8 quarterly reports** on implementation of obligations from Programme of Accession of Montenegro were adopted. In 2014, the level of their implementation stood at **51 %**, and in 2015, as a result of better coordination, greater engagement and recognition of the specific requirements of the process of European integration, the degree of implementation increased and on annual level it amounted to **88%**.

Tabelarni prikaz datih mišljenja o usklađenosti od 21. V 2006. do 31. III 2016.

	21. V 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	IK 2016	Ukupno
Zakoni	1	84	95	138	129	165	89	117	105	101	24	1048
Podzakoni	0	39	96	105	113	99	78	90	58	68	16	762
Ukupno po godinama	1	123	191	243	242	264	167	207	163	169	40	1810

**IZJAVA O USKLAĐENOSTI NACRTA/PREDLOGA PROPISA CRNE GORE
S PRAVNOM TEKOVINOM EVROPSKE UNIJE**

Identifikacioni broj Izjave	
1. Naziv nacrt/a/predloga propisa	
- na crnogorskom jeziku	
- na engleskom jeziku	
2. Podaci o obrađivaču propisa	
a) Organ državne uprave koji priprema propis	
Organ državne uprave	
- Sektor/odsjek	
- odgovorno lice (ime, prezime, telefon, e-mail)	
- kontakt osoba (ime, prezime, telefon, e-mail)	
b) Pravno lice s javnim ovlašćenjem za pripremu i sprovođenje propisa	
- Naziv pravnog lica	
- odgovorno lice (ime, prezime, telefon, e-mail)	
- kontakt osoba (ime, prezime, telefon, e-mail)	
3. Organi državne uprave koji primjenjuju/sprovode propis	
- Organ državne uprave	
4. Usklađenost nacrt/a/predloga propisa s odredbama Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju između Evropske unije i njenih država članica, s jedne strane i Crne Gore, s druge strane (SSP)	
a) Odredbe SSPa s kojima se usklađuje propis	
b) Stepen ispunjenosti obaveza koje proizilaze iz navedenih odredbi SSPa	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ispunjava u potpunosti
<input type="checkbox"/>	djelimično ispunjava
<input type="checkbox"/>	ne ispunjava
c) Razlozi za djelimično ispunjenje, odnosno neispunjene obaveze koje proizilaze iz navedenih odredbi SSPa	

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Table of opinions on compatibility from 21 May 2006 to 31 March 2016

	21 May 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	IQ 2016	Total
Laws	1	84	95	138	129	165	89	117	105	101	24	1048
Secondary legislation	0	39	96	105	113	99	78	90	58	68	16	762
Total per year	1	123	191	243	242	264	167	207	163	169	40	1810

STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY OF DRAFT MONTENEGRIN LEGISLATION WITH THE ACQUIS

Statement identification number	
1. Title of the draft legislation	
- In Montenegrin	
- In English	
2. Information on drafter of legislation	
a) State authority drafting the legislation:	
State authority	
- Department/Division	
- Responsible person (first name, last name, telephone, e-mail)	
- Contact person (first name, last name, telephone, e-mail)	
b) Legal person authorised to draft and implement the legislation:	
- Legal person	
- Responsible person (first name, last name, telephone, e-mail)	
- Contact person (first name, last name, telephone, e-mail)	
3. State authority implementing/enforcing the legislation:	
- State authority	
4. Compatibility of the draft legislation with the provisions of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Montenegro, of the other part (SAA)	
a) Provisions of the SAA:	
b) Level of fulfilment of commitments arising from the abovementioned provisions of the SAA:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	fully fulfilled
<input type="checkbox"/>	partly fulfilled
<input type="checkbox"/>	not fulfilled
c) Reasons for partial fulfilment i.e. non-fulfilment of commitments arising from the abovementioned provisions of the SAA	

5. Veza nacrta/predloga propisa s Programom pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji (PPCG)	
- PPCG za period	
- Poglavlje, potpoglavlje	
- Rok za donošenje propisa	
- Napomena	
6. Usklađenost nacrta/predloga propisa s pravnom tekovinom Evropske unije	
a) Usklađenost s primarnim izvorima prava Evropske unije	
b) Usklađenost sa sekundarnim izvorima prava Evropske unije	
c) Usklađenost s ostalim izvorima prava Evropske unije	
6.1. Razlozi za djelimičnu usklađenost ili neusklađenost nacrta/predloga propisa Crne Gore s pravnom tekovinom Evropske unije i rok u kojem je predviđeno postizanje potpune usklađenosti	
7. Ukoliko ne postoje odgovarajući propisi Evropske unije s kojima je potrebno obezbijediti usklađenost konstatovati tu činjenicu	
8. Navesti pravne akte Savjeta Evrope i ostale izvore međunarodnog prava korišćene pri izradi nacrta/predloga propisa	
9. Navesti da li su navedeni izvori prava Evropske unije, Savjeta Evrope i ostali izvori međunarodnog prava prevedeni na crnogorski jezik (prevode dostaviti u prilogu)	
10. Navesti da li je nacrt/predlog propisa iz tačke 1 Izjave o usklađenosti preveden na engleski jezik (prevod dostaviti u prilogu)	
11. Učešće konsultanata u izradi nacrta/predloga propisa i njihovo mišljenje o usklađenosti	
Potpis / ovlašćeno lice obrađivača propisa	Potpis / ministar vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija
Datum:	Datum:

Prilog obrasca:

1. Prevodi propisa Evropske unije
2. Prevod nacrta/predloga propisa na engleskom jeziku (ukoliko postoji)

5. Reference to the Programme of the EU Accession of Montenegro (PAMEU)	
- PAMEU for the period:	
- Chapter, subchapter:	
- Deadline for adoption of the legislation:	
- Note:	
6. Reference to the Programme of the EU Accession of Montenegro (PAMEU)	
a) Compatibility with the primary sources of EU law	
b) Compatibility with the secondary sources of EU law	
c) Compatibility with other sources of EU law	
6.1. Reasons for partial compatibility i.e. non-compatibility of the draft legislation with the <i>acquis</i> and timeframe for achieving full compatibility:	
7. Please note if there are no relevant EU provisions to provide compatibility with:	
8. Legal acts of the Council of Europe and other sources of international law used in drafting of the legislation:	
9. Please note whether the mentioned law sources of the EU, Council of Europe, and other sources of the international law have been translated into Montenegrin language (translation to be provided in the annex):	
10. Please note whether the draft legislation referred to in point 1 hereof is translated into English language (translation to be provided in the annex):	
11. Participation of consultants in drafting the legislation and their opinion on compatibility:	
Signature / Authorised person from the drafter	Signature / Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Date:	Date:

Annexes:

1. Translation of EU legislation
2. Translation of draft legislation into English language (if any)

TABELA USKLAĐENOSTI

1. Identifikacioni broj (IB) nacrtta/predloga propisa	1.1. Identifikacioni broj izjave o usklađenosti i datum utvrđivanja nacrtta/predloga propisa na Vladi				
2. Naziv izvora prava Evropske unije i CELEX oznaka					
3. Naziv nacrtta/predloga propisa Crne Gore					
Na crnogorskom jeziku					
	Na engleskom jeziku				
4. Usklađenost nacrtta/predloga propisa s izvorima prava Evropske unije	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
Odredba i tekst odredbe izvora prava Evropske unije (član, stav, tačka)	Odredba i tekst odredbe nacrtta/predloga propisa Crne Gore	Usklađenost odredbe predloga propisa Crne Gore s odredbom izvora prava Evropske unije	Razlog za djelimičnu usklađenost neusklađenost	Rok za postizanje potpune usklađenosti	

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE

1. Identification number of draft legislation	1.1. Identification number of the Statement of Compatibility and date of adoption of the legislation by the Government
2. Title of the source of EU law and its CELEX number	
3. Title of the Montenegrin draft legislation	
In Montenegrin	In English
4. Compatibility of the draft legislation with the source of EU law	
a)	b)
Provision of the source of EU law (Article, paragraph, item)	Compatibility of provisions of the Montenegrin draft legislation (Article, paragraph, item) with the provision of the source of EU law
	c)
	d)
	e)
	Reasons for partial compatibility or non-compatibility
	Timeframe for achieving full compatibility

PREVOĐENJE PRAVNE TEKOVINE

Prevođenje pravne tekovine Evropske unije na službene jezike njenih članica je neophodno za funkcionisanje demokratske unije kako bi građani mogli da razumiju svoja prava i obaveze u vezi sa EU. Ovo se takođe odnosi i na građane i preduzeća zemlje kandidata koji treba da razumiju nove zakonske akte koje zemlja kandidat priprema kako bi uskladila svoje zakonodavstvo sa onim Evropske unije (glavni aspekt priprema za članstvo u EU).

Priprema nacionalne verzije pravne tekovine Evropske unije je neophodna i kako bi se država mogla ravnopravno uključiti u višejezični režim EU. Taj režim je zapisan u osnivačkim ugovorima EU i Regulativi Savjeta br. 1 iz 1958. U Evropskoj uniji koju trenutno čine 28 država članica, 24 jezika imaju status zvaničnog jezika EU.

Svakim novim proširenjem, cjelokupan korpus pravnih akata EU koji je na snazi na dan pristupanja nove članice – pravna tekovina Evropske unije mora biti dostupna na jeziku nove države članice prije datuma pristupanja.

Priprema pravnih akata EU na nacionalnom jeziku jeste jedan od preduslova za pristupanje Evropskoj uniji.

U pretpristupnom periodu vlada zemlje kandidata odgovorna je za pripremu nacionalne verzije pravne tekovine Evropske unije na službenom jeziku te zemlje, a za to je dužna uspostaviti i posebnu organizacionu jedinicu za koordinaciju tog procesa. Centralna koordinacija pripreme nacionalne verzije pravne tekovine EU zvanično je dodijeljena Generalnom direktoratu za evropske poslove u MVPEI, odnosno Direkciji za pripremu crnogorske verzije pravne tekovine EU.

Pravna tekovina EU predstavlja kompletno zakonodavno nasljeđe Evropske unije i trenutno sadrži preko 170.000 stranica Službenog lista EU.

Proces pripreme nacionalne verzije pravne tekovine EU zahtijeva jasno definisano među-institucionalnu saradnju i koordinaciju. Ovaj proces pored samog prevođenja s nekog od zvaničnih jezika EU uključuje i tri stepena redakture: stručnu i pravnu redakturu i lekturu.

Prevođenje pravne tekovine EU 2014. i 2015.

Prvi veliki prevodilački projekt Crne Gore koji, između ostalog, uključuje i prevođenje pravne tekovine EU sa engleskog na crnogorski jezik uz korišćenje hrvatske verzije pravne tekovine EU, jeste projekat Prevođenje pravne tekovine EU, crnogorskog zakonodavstva i drugih dokumenata iz procesa pristupanja, za koji su finansijska sredstva dodijeljena iz

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

TRANSLATION OF THE EU ACQUIS

Translation of the EU *acquis* into official languages of the Member States is necessary for the functioning of democratic union, so that the citizens could understand their rights and obligations related to the EU. This also refers to citizens and businesses of a candidate country that need to understand the new legal acts that candidate country prepares in order to align its legislation with the EU *acquis* (main aspect of preparations for the membership in the EU).

Moreover, preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis* is necessary so that the country could be included in the multilingual regime of the EU on an equal footing. This regime was included in the EU Founding Treaties, as well as in the Council Regulation No 1 of 1958. The European Union, currently composed of 28 member states, has 24 official languages.

The entire corpus of the EU legal acts – the *acquis*, must be available in the language of a new member state before the accession.

Preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis* represents one of preconditions for the accession to the European Union.

In the pre-accession period, the government of a candidate country is responsible for preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis* and it is obliged to establish a special organisational unit for the coordination of that process. Central coordination of preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis* was officially assigned to the Directorate General for European Affairs in the MFAEI, i.e. Directorate for Preparation of the Montenegrin Version of the EU Acquis.

*The EU *acquis* represents complete legislative heritage of the European Union and currently contains more than 170,000 pages of the Official Journal of the EU.*

The process of preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis* requires clearly defined interinstitutional cooperation and coordination. In addition to translation from one of the EU official languages, this process includes three levels of revision: expert revision, legal revision and proof-reading.

Translation of the EU *acquis* 2014 and 2015

The first great translation project in Montenegro, which, *inter alia*, includes translation of the EU *acquis* from English to Montenegrin language with the use of Croatian version of the *acquis*, is the project "Translation of the EU *Acquis*, Montenegrin Legislation and

fondova Instrumenta za pretpriступну помоћ (Ipa). Implementacija projekta је почела 11. decembra 2014. s ciljem da se prevođenjem primarnog zakonodavstva napravi osnova na kojoj ће се градити структура i крвни принципи за правилно prevođenje остатка правне тековине Европске уније. Nakon што smo preveli оснивачке уговоре i njihove измене крајем 2015. започето је i prevođenje прavnih аката које donose institucije Европске уније.

Prethodne aktivnosti

Upitnik 2009.

Prevođenje пitanja i одговора на Upitnik i aneksa 2009. bio је један од најзаhtjevnijih задатака за Crnu Goru u pogledu prevođenja, имајући u виду kratke рокове, доступни kvantitet i kvalitet prevodilačkih kapaciteta, као i потребу за precizno razrađenim sistemom koordinacije, što je заhtijevalо jaku informatičku подршку i finansijska sredstva.

U координацији prevođenja Upitnika od velikog значаја је било i kreiranje Portala Vlade Crne Gore. Portal представља softversko rješenje koje обезбеђује јединствен, sveobuhvatan i centralizovan систем за комуникацију, координацију i praćenje na svim корисниčким нивоима, od operativног до управљачког. Portal подржава unos podataka na crnogorskom i englesком језику i omogućava prevođenje dokumenata uporedo s pripremom i потврђивањем njihove crnogorske verzije. Pored Upitnika prevedeni su i brojni crnogorski zakoni koji ће чинити основу бaze prevoda nacionalних propisa.

U cilju pripreme prevođenja Upitnika formirana je i Radna grupa za izradu Priručnika za prevođenje pravnih i drugih akata u procesu evropskih integracija, која је била сastavljena од eminentnih првника sa poznavanjem evropskog i nacionalног права, predstavnika Sekretarijata за законодавство, икусних prevodilaca којипознају terminologiju EU i lektora за crnogorski језик. Priručник је израђен 2009. а revidiran 2012.

Za потребе prevođenja i revizije одговора на пitanja из Upitnika EK kao i aneksa angažовано је 117 prevodilaca који су на поменутим testiranjima имали најбоље резултате i пohađали адекватне обuke i семинаре.

U skladu sa planiranim dinamikom **svi odgovori i aneksi bili су prevedeni do 20. novembra 2009, а revizija prevedenih odgovora odносно контрола i ovjera prevoda u terminoloшком смислу окончана је 30. novembra 2009.** Na kraju процеса припремљено је, prevedено i revidirano ukupno **4433 strana odgovora i 7800 strana aneksa.** Предсједник Vlade Milo Đukanović је 9. decembra 2009, u sjedištu Evropske komisije u Briselu, уручио одговоре Vlade Crne Gore na Upitnik EK komesaru за проширење Oli Renu.

Testiranja prevodilaca (2009 i 2013)

Za потребе prevođenja Upitnika Evropske komisije i cjelokupног prevođenja u области evropskiх integracija u proteklom periodu raђена је analiza prevodilačког tržista u Crnoj

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Other Accession Related Documents". Funds for this project have been allocated from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). Implementation of the project started on 11 December 2014. The objective of translation of the primary legislation was to create the solid base for proper translation of the rest of the EU *acquis*. Following translation of the founding treaties and their amendments, at the end of 2015 we also started the translation of the legal acts adopted by the EU institutions.

Previous activities

Questionnaire 2009

Translation of the EC Questionnaire, answers and annexes, which was organised in 2009, was one of the most demanding tasks for Montenegro, bearing in mind short deadlines, quantity and quality of available translation capacities and the need for precisely developed coordination system that required strong IT support and financial resources. Creation of the Portal of the Government of Montenegro was also important for coordination of translation of the Questionnaire. This Portal represents software solution, which provides a single, comprehensive and centralised system for communication, coordination and monitoring at all user levels, from operating to managerial. Portal supports the entry of data into Montenegrin and English language and enables translation of documents parallel with preparation and confirmation of their Montenegrin version. Furthermore, numerous Montenegrin laws, which will represent the basis for translation of national regulations, were translated as annexes to the Questionnaire.

The Working Group for development of the Manual for Translation of Legal Acts in the European Integration Process was established with a view to translating the Questionnaire. It was composed of prominent lawyers with knowledge of national and European law, representatives of the Secretariat for Legislation, experienced translators with knowledge of the EU terminology and proof-readers for Montenegrin language. The Manual was drafted in 2009 and revised in 2012.

The process of translation and revision of annexes and answers to the EC Questionnaire involved 117 translators, who had the best test results and underwent the appropriate trainings and seminars.

In compliance with planned dynamics, **all answers and annexes were translated by 20 November 2009, while their revision, i.e. control and verification of terminology was completed on 30 November 2009. The total of 4433 pages of responses and 7800 pages of annexes** were prepared, translated and revised at the end of the process.

On 9 December 2009, the Prime Minister Milo Đukanović handed the answers of the Government of Montenegro to the EC Questionnaire to the European Commissioner for Enlargement Olli Rehn.

Gori, pri čemu su organizovana testiranja za veliki broj zainteresovanih crnogorskih prevodilaca. Sa tim ciljem, Ministarstvo evropskih integracija odnosno Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija organizovalo je u dva navrata (2009. i 2013. godine) testiranje svih zainteresovanih prevodilaca koji su ispunjavali kriterijume za saradnju. Formirana je solidna baza prevodilaca sa specijalizovanim grupama po poglavljima pravne tekovine EU.

Monterm i Montenkorpus

Radi ostvarivanja jednoobraznosti u procesu prevođenja, svi prevodioci obavezni su da koriste terminološku bazu Monterm, bazu prevoda Montekorpus kao i Priručnik za prevođenje pravnih akata Evropske unije. Monterm – terminološka baza i Montekorpus – zbirka tekstova i njihovih prevoda, dvojezični (englesko-crnogorski) korpus na internetu, izrađeni su u okviru tvining projekta MN07 IB JLS 01 (2009-2010). Podatke za ove baze prikuplja i uređuje Direkcija za pripremu crnogorske verzije prave tekovine EU.

Regionalna saradnja

Jedna od posebnih mogućnosti za države kandidate iz našeg regiona, koje imaju slične nacionalne jezike, jeste i regionalna saradnja na području pripreme prevoda zakonodavstva i terminologije EU. Za Crnu Goru u pogledu izade nacionalne verzije pravne tekovine od velikog značaja je regionalna saradnja sa zemljama Zapadnog Balkana koje su u procesu evropskih integracija. Stoga, od velike pomoći su nam bili i prevodi koje su nam u prethodnom periodu ustupile Hrvatska (2012) i Srbija (2013. i 2014). Takođe, razmjena iskustava država regiona na brojnim seminarima i radionicama na temu pripreme nacionalne verzije pravne tekovine EU u organizaciji Regionalne škole za državnu upravu (Respa) i Njemačkog društva za međunarodnu saradnju (GIZ) doprinosi boljoj saradnji i nalaženju rješenja za izazove s kojima se na ovom putu suočavamo.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Testing of translators (2009 and 2013)

The analysis of the Montenegrin translation market was conducted in the previous period for the needs of translation of the EC Questionnaire and the overall translation in the field of European Integration. In 2009 and 2013, the Ministry of European Integration, i.e. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration organised the testing of all interested translators who fulfilled criteria for cooperation. Solid pool of translators was created and specialised groups of translators for certain chapters were formed.

Monterm and Montekorpus

For the purpose of unification in the process of translation, external translators are obliged, under the contract they sign, to use computer translation tools Monterm – terminological database and Montekorpus – collection of texts and their translations, as well as the Manual for Translation of Legal Acts of the European Union. Monterm and Montekorpus were developed under the Twinning project MN07 IB JLS 01 (2009-2010). The data for Monterm and Montekorpus are collected and entered by the Directorate for Preparation of the Montenegrin Version of the EU Acquis.

Regional cooperation

One of possible solutions for candidate countries from our region, which have similar national languages, is the regional cooperation in translation of the EU legislation and preparation of the EU terminology. In the process of preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis*, regional cooperation with countries that are undergoing the European Integration process is very important for Montenegro. Therefore, a source of great assistance to use were also the translations, which in the previous period we received from Croatia (in 2012) and Serbia (in 2013 and 2014). Furthermore, experience exchange between the countries of the region in a number of seminars and workshops on the preparation of the national version of the EU *acquis*, which are organised by the Regional School for Public Administration and the German Society on International Cooperation (GIZ), contributes to better cooperation and finding solutions for the challenges we face in that process.

PREGOVORI O PRISTUPANJU CRNE GORE EVROPSKOJ UNIJI

Evropski savjet je 9. XII 2011. u svojim zaključcima pozdravio ocjenu Evropske komisije o dobrom napretku Crne Gore. U cilju otvaranja pregovora o pristupanju u junu 2012, Evropski savjet je zadužio Savjet opštih poslova da razmotri napredak Crne Gore u sprovođenju reformi u oblastima vladavine prava i temeljnih prava, s posebnom pažnjom na borbu protiv korupcije i organizovanog kriminala. Istim prilikom, Savjet je zadužio Evropsku komisiju da započne pripreme za proces analitičkog pregleda pravne tekovine sa Crnom Gorom, s akcentom na potrebu da se on prvo sproveđe za 23. i 24. poglavlje.

Imajući u vidu navedeno, Crna Gora je odmah započela pripreme za očekivano otvaranje pregovora i 29. XII 2011. imenovala glavnog pregovarača ambasadora Aleksandra Andriju Pejovića, tadašnjeg šefa Misije Crne Gore pri EU.

Dalji korak bio je formiranje pregovaračke strukture, što je formalizovano donošenjem Odluke o uspostavljanju strukture za pregovore o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji 2. II 2012. Tom odlukom formirano je šest tijela kojima je dat pravni osnov dalje koordinacije procesa pregovora i to:

- **Kolegijum za pregovore**, sastavljen od predsjednika Vlade, potpredsjednika Vlade, ministra vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija i glavnog pregovarača. Kolegijum raspravlja o svim pitanjima od značaja za pregovore i donosi konačnu odluku prije dostavljanja dokumenata Vladi na usvajanje.
- **Državna delegacija**, sastavljena od ministra vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija, glavnog pregovarača, šefa Misije Crne Gore pri EU i sekretara Pregovaračke grupe, predstavlja Crnu Goru u pregovorima sa Evropskom komisijom i državama članicama EU na Međuvladinim konferencijama o pristupanju Crne Gore EU.
- **Pregovaračka grupa** koja je zadužena za stručni i tehnički nivo pregovora s institucijama i državama članicama Evropske unije, po svim poglavljima pregovora - pravne tekovine Evropske unije. Pregovaračkom grupom predsedava glavni pregovarač i broji 10 članova i sekretara Pregovaračke grupe.
- **Kancelarija glavnog pregovarača** koja obavlja poslove iz domena: podrške aktivnostima glavnog pregovarača, organizacije i praćenja sastanaka s domaćim i stranim predstavnicima u zemlji i inostranstvu, pripreme sastanaka i posjete glavnog pregovarača, kao i učešća na javnim događajima. Kancelarija ima svoje predstavnike u Podgorici u okviru Ministarstva vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija i u Briselu u okviru Misije Crne Gore pri EU.

NEGOTIATIONS ON ACCESSION OF MONTENEGRO TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Council in its conclusions welcomed the assessment of the European Commission on the good progress of Montenegro on 9 December 2011. In order to open the accession negotiations in June 2012, the European Council tasked the General Affairs Council to examine the progress of Montenegro in the implementation of reforms in the areas of the rule of law and fundamental rights, with special attention to the fight against corruption and organized crime. On the same occasion, the Council tasked the European Commission to begin preparations for the process of screening of the *acquis* with Montenegro, and emphasised the need to do it first on Chapters 23 and 24.

Given the abovementioned, Montenegro immediately began preparations for the expected opening of negotiations and on 29 December 2011, Montenegro appointed Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, then the Head of Mission of Montenegro to the EU, as the Chief Negotiator.

A further step was to establish the negotiating structure, which was made formal on 2 February 2012 by the adoption of the Decision establishing the negotiating structure for the accession of Montenegro to the European Union. The Decision formed six bodies which all were given legal basis for further coordination of the process of negotiations, as follows:

- **College for Negotiations**, consisting of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and Chief Negotiator. College discusses all issues relevant to the negotiations and makes the final decision prior to the submission of documents to the Government for approval.
- **State delegation**, consisting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Chief Negotiator, Head of Mission of Montenegro to the European Union and the Secretary of the Negotiating Group. The delegation represents Montenegro in the negotiations with the European Commission and EU Member States at Intergovernmental Conferences on accession of Montenegro to the European Union.
- **Negotiating group**, which is responsible for the professional and technical level of negotiations with the institutions and Member States of the European Union, about all chapters of the negotiations - the *acquis* of European Union. Negotiating group is chaired by the Chief Negotiator and has ten members and the Secretary.
- **Office of the Chief Negotiator**, which performs tasks in the area: support to the activities of the Chief Negotiator, organization and monitoring of meetings with local and foreign representatives in the country and abroad, preparation of meetings and visits of the Chief Negotiator, as well as participation in public events. The Office has

- **Sekretarijat Pregovaračke grupe** koji koordinira zadatke i poslove koji proizlaze iz pregovora o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji, priprema analitički pregled, vrši tehničku obradu i priprema osnovu za rad radnih grupa za pripremu pregovora po pojedinim poglavljima, tehničku pripremu predloga pregovaračkih pozicija, pripremu sastanaka Državne delegacije i Pregovaračke grupe i koordinira korišćenje baze podataka za praćenje pregovora. Radom koordinira Sekretar pregovaračke grupe, a članovi su zaposleni u Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija zaduženi za određena poglavљa pravne tekovine.
- **Radne grupe za pripremu i vođenje pregovora** učestvuju u analitičkom pregledu i ocjeni usklađenosti zakonodavstva Crne Gore sa pravnom tekvinom Evropske unije, u izradi predloga pregovaračkih pozicija, u izradi, realizaciji i izvještavaju o realizaciji akcionalih planova i drugih dokumenata od značaja za pristupanje Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji, prate i izvještavaju o realizaciji početnih, privremenih i završnih mjerila; prate i izvještavaju o realizaciji Programa pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji, učestvuju na sastancima pododbora za stabilizaciju i pridruživanje, učestvuju u ekspertskim misijama i vrše druge poslove od značaja za pregovore, uz podršku organa državne uprave i drugih organa i institucija.

U cilju pripreme za analitički pregled pravne tekovine u 23. i 24. poglaviju, 8. III 2012. donijete su i odluke o obrazovanju radnih grupa za navedena poglavja i imenovan član Pregovaračke grupe. U martu i maju su u Briselu održani eksplanatorni i bilateralni sastanci analitičkog pregleda usklađenosti zakonodavstva, što je predstavljalo specifičnost imajući u vidu da pregovori još nijesu bili otvoreni, a takođe predstavljalo svojevrsnu uvertiru za uvođenje takozvanog novog pristupa.

Na osnovu rezultata ostvarenih u oblasti vladavine prava, Evropska komisija je sačinila takozvani Proljetnji izvještaj koji je predstavljen Savjetu. Pozitivni nalazi iz ovog izvještaja zajedno s napretkom u svim ostalim oblastima, predstavljali su temelj za **odluku Evropskog savjeta 29. VI 2012. da zvanično otpočnu pregovori o pristupanju sa Crnom Gorom**.

Članom 25 Generalne pozicije EU, predstavljene na pomenutoj Međuvladinoj konferenciji, uveden je i formalno **novi pristup u pregovorima**. Ovaj član glasi “*S obzirom na izazove sa kojima se suočava Crna Gora i dugoročna priroda reformi, poglavje Pravosuđe i temeljna prava i poglavje Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost treba razmatrati u ranoj fazi pregovora kako bi dali maksimalno vremena za implementaciju neophodnih zakona, institucija kao i bilans stanja implementacije prije i nakon zatvaranja pregovora.*“ Crna Gora je prva zemlja koja će pregovore voditi po takozvanom novom pristupu, koji u fokus stavlja pregovore u 23. i 24. poglaviju, a čiji će primjer slijediti svi naredni kandidati za članstvo u EU. U praksi to znači da bi vladavina prava trebala da bude u srcu pristupnog procesa tokom cijelog perioda od otvaranja do zatvaranja pregovora. EU je uzela je u obzir iskustvo iz pregovora s prethodnim državama kandidatima, posebno u odnosu na pregovaranje poglavja o pravosuđu, temeljnim pravima i pravdi, slobodi i bezbjednosti. Iz tog razloga, odlučeno je da rad na oba poglavљa počne rano u toku pregovora kako bi se obezbjedilo dovoljno vremena da se

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representatives in Podgorica within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, and in Brussels within the Mission of Montenegro to the European Union.

- **Secretariat of the Negotiating Group**, which coordinates the tasks and duties arising from the negotiations on accession of Montenegro to the European Union, prepares analytical examinations, performs technical processing and prepares the basis for the work of the working groups for preparation of negotiations on separate chapters, does technical preparation of drafting proposals of negotiating positions, prepares meetings of the State Delegation and the Negotiating Group and coordinates the use of a database to monitor the negotiations. The work is coordinated by Secretary of the Negotiating Group, and the members are employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration in charge of certain chapters of the *acquis*.
- **Working groups for preparation and negotiations** participate in the screening and assessment of compliance of Montenegrin legislation with the EU *acquis*; in the drafting of negotiating positions; in the development, implementation and reporting on the implementation of action plans and other documents of importance for accession of Montenegro to the European Union; monitor and report on implementation of the opening, interim and closing benchmarks; monitor and report on implementation of the accession of Montenegro to the European Union; participate in meetings of the subcommittees on Stabilisation and Association; participate in expert missions and perform other duties relevant to the negotiations, with the support of the state administration and other bodies and institutions.

On 8 March 2012, in order to prepare for screening of the *acquis* in Chapters 23 and 24, the Decision on the establishment of working groups for these chapters was adopted and a member of the Negotiating Group was appointed. The explanatory and bilateral meetings of the screening process of compatibility of the legal framework were held in March and May in Brussels; this was uncommon as the negotiations have not been opened yet, but it also represented a kind of prelude to the introduction of the so-called new approach.

On the basis of the results achieved in the field of the rule of law, the European Commission has drawn up the so-called Spring report which was presented to the Council. The positive findings of this report, together with progress in all other areas were the basis for the **Decision of the European Council made on 29 June 2012 to formally begin accession negotiations with Montenegro**.

Article 25 of the General EU position presented at the aforementioned Intergovernmental Conference meant a formal introduction of a **new approach in negotiations**. Article reads as follows: “*Given the challenges Montenegro is facing and the long-term nature of reforms, Chapter Judiciary and Fundamental Rights and Chapter Justice, Freedom and Security should be considered at an early stage in order to give as much time as possible to implement the necessary legislation, institutions and the state of affairs of the implementation prior to and after the conclusion of the negotiations*”. Montenegro is the first country to

donese neophodno zakonodavstvo, institucije i solidni mjerljivi rezultati o implementaciji prije nego se pregovori završe.

Kao rezultat odluke o otvaranju procesa pregovora, započet je proces formiranja radnih grupa postepeno u skladu s rasporedom procesa sprovodenja analitičkog pregleda pravne tekovine po pregovaračkim poglavljima. Crna Gora je prva zemlja koja je odlučila da u sastav svoje pregovaračke strukture, direktno uključi predstavnike civilnog sektora, čak i na mjestima šefova Radnih grupa, kao i članova pregovaračke grupe. Ovakvoj odluci, prethodile su konsultacije predstavnika civilnog sektora s glavnim pregovaračem, koje su obavljene prije samog formiranja strukture.

Crnogorsku pregovaračku strukturu čini 1368 članova od čega 327 dolazi iz civilnog sektora. Najveća RG za 18. poglavje Statistika ima 101 člana, a najmanja je radna grupa za 21. poglavje - Transevropske mreže s 12 članova. Kada je riječ o rodnoj ravnopravnosti važno je istaći da preko 55 posto strukture čine žene ne samo u članstvu već i u istoj srazmjeri na rukovodećim pozicijama. Što se tiče broja sastanaka pregovaračke strukture održano je 13 sjednica Kolegijuma za pregovore, 5 sjednica Savjeta za vladavinu prava, 15 sastanaka Pregovaračke grupe, kao i više od 500 sastanaka radnih grupa za pripremu pregovora i preko 2000 koordinativnih sastanaka u podgrupama.

Nakon otvaranja pregovora započeo je proces analitičkog pregleda i po ostalim poglavlji ma pravne tekovine ne računajući prethodno obavljeni za 23. i 24. poglavlje. On je započeo eksplanatornim analitičkim pregledom za 25. poglavlje - Nauka i istraživanje 24. IX 2012, a okončao se nešto više od sedam mjeseci kasnije 27. VI 2013. bilateralnim analitičkim pregledom za 31. poglavlje - Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika.

Nakon obavljenog procesa analitičkog pregleda, Evropska komisija je sačinjavala Izvještaje s analitičkog pregleda u kojima je data procjena trenutnog stanja u okviru pregovaračkog poglavlja, preporuke za dalje djelovanje i spremnosti za otvaranje tj. da li su postavljena početna mjerila. Evropska komisija je utvrdila da su početna mjerila za otvaranje pregovora potrebna u svega 13 od ukupno 33 poglavlja, dok je spremnost za otvaranje postojala u 20 poglavlja. U navedenih 13 poglavlja, postavljeno je ukupno 19 početnih mjerila. Crna Gora je do sada ispunila početna mjerila u 10 od 13 poglavlja u kojima su postavljena, dok su još preostala za ispunjenje početna mjerila u poglavljima 8. Konkurenčija, 17. Ekonomска i monetarna unija i 27. Životna sredina.

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conduct negotiations after the so-called new approach, which focuses on negotiations in Chapters 23 and 24, and whose example is to be followed by every other subsequent candidate for EU membership. In practice, this means that the rule of law should be at the very heart of the accession process during the entire period, from opening to closing of the negotiations. The European Union took into account the experience from the negotiations with candidate countries from previous negotiations, and in particular when it comes to negotiations of the Chapters on Judiciary, Fundamental Rights and Justice, Freedom and Security. For this reason, it was decided to start the works on both chapters at an early stage of negotiations to provide sufficient time to develop the necessary legislation, institutions and solid and measurable results about the implementation before the negotiations end.

As a result of the decision to open the negotiating process, we began the process of gradual forming of working groups in accordance with the timetable of the process of implementation of the screening of the *acquis* as per negotiating chapters. Montenegro is the first country that decided to include representatives of the civil sector straight into its negotiating structures, including the positions of heads of working groups, and members of the negotiating group. This decision was preceded by consultations between representatives of the civil sector and the Chief Negotiator.

Montenegrin negotiating structure consists of 1368 members, of which 327 come from the civil sector. The biggest Chapter - Statistics has 101 members; the smallest is the working group for Chapter 21 - Trans-European Networks. When it comes to gender equality, it is important to note that women make over 55 % of the structure; they do not take positions of members only but managing positions too and in the same proportion. When it comes to the number of meetings of the negotiating structure, a total of 13 sessions of the College for Negotiations were held, 5 meetings of the Council for the Rule of Law, 15 of the Negotiating Group, and over 500 meetings of the working groups for preparation of negotiations and over 2000 coordination meetings in subgroups.

The process of screening began after the opening of negotiations for other chapters of the *acquis*, not counting the previously performed screening of Chapters 23 and 24. It began with an explanatory screening for Chapter 25 - Science and Research on 24 November 2012, and ended a little over seven months later on 27 June 2013 with bilateral screening for Chapter 31 - Foreign, Security and Defence Policy.

Having completed the screening process, the European Commission would draft Screening reports in which they gave assessment of the current state of affairs within the negotiating chapter, recommendations for further actions and readiness to open i.e. set the opening benchmarks. The European Commission has found that opening benchmarks to open negotiations were necessary only in 13 out of 33 chapters, while 20 chapters were ready to open. Within the above mentioned 13 chapters, a list of 19 opening benchmarks was made. Montenegro has met so far the opening benchmarks in 10 out of 13 chapters. Opening benchmarks that remain to be fulfilled are in Chapters 8 - Competition, 17 - Economic and monetary union, and 27 - Environment.

PROCES FORMIRANJA RADNIH GRUPA I SPROVOĐENJA ANALITIČKOG PREGLEDA (SKRININGA)			
POGLAVLJE	FORMIRANJE RADNE GRUPE	EKSPLANATORNI SKRINING	BILATERALNI SKRINING
1. Sloboda kretanja robe	27. XII 2012.	14-17. I 2013	4-7. III 2013.
2. Sloboda kretanja radnika	11. IV 2013.	13. V 2013.	7. VI 2013.
3. Pravo osnivanja preduzeća i sloboda pružanja usluga	20. IX 2012.	29-30. XI 2012.	29-30. XI 2012.
4. Sloboda kretanja kapitala	14. XII 2012.	18. I 2013.	21. II 2013.
5. Javne nabavke	26. VII 2012.	27. IX 2012.	19. XI 2012.
6. Privredno pravo	6. IX 2012.	2. X 2012.	22. XI 2012.
7. Pravo intelektualne svojine	6. IX 12.	11-12. X 2012.	20-21. XI 2012.
8. Konkurenčija	6. IX 12.	3-4. X 2012.	3-4. XII 2012.
9. Finansijske usluge	21. III 2013.	17-18. IV 2013.	10-11. VI 2013.
10. Informatičko društvo i mediji	15. XI 2012.	6-7. XII 2012.	21-22. I 2013.
11. Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj	18. X 2012.	5-9. XI 2012.	10-14. XII 2012.
12. Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor	20. IX 2012.	15-19. X 2012.	28. I - 1. II 2013
13. Ribarstvo	14. II 2013.	19-20. II 2013.	14-15. III 2013.
14. Saobraćajna politika	4. IV 2013.	22-25. IV 2013.	27-30. V 2013.
15. Energetika	21. II 2013.	27. II-1. III 2013.	10-12. IV 2013.
16. Porezi	21. III 2013.	8-9. IV 2013.	29-30. IV 2013.
17. Ekonomski i monetarna politika	14. XII 2012.	10-11. I 2013.	25-26. II 2013.
18. Statistika	18. IV 2013.	3-4. VI 2013.	24-25. VI 2013.
19. Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje	15. XI 2012.	23-25. I 2013.	11-13. III 2013.
20. Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika	20. IX 2012.	25-26. X 2012.	27-28. XI 2012.
21. Transevropske mreže	26. IV 2013.	U okviru skrinininga za 14. i 15. poglavlje	
22. Regionalna politika i koordinacija strukturnih instrumenata	18. X 2012.	14-15. XI 2012.	17-18. XII 2012.
23. Pravosuđe i temeljna prava	8. III 2012.	26-27. III 2012.	30. - 31. V 2012.
24. Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost	8. III 2012.	28. - 30. III 2012.	23. - 25. V 2012.
25. Nauka i istraživanje	26. VII 2012.	24-25. IX 2012.	
26. Obrazovanje i kultura	26. VII 2012.	26. IX 2012.	13. XI 2012.
27. Životna sredina	17. I 2013.	4-8. II 2013.	18-22. III 2013.
28. Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja	31. I 2013.	15-16. IV 2013.	5-6. VI 2013.
29. Carinska unija	18. IV 2013.	23-24. V 2013.	20-21. VI 2013.
30. Vanjski odnosi	18. IV 2013.	14. V 2013.	13. VI 2013.
31. Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika	18. IV 2013.	8. V 2013.	27. VI 2013.
32. Finansijski nadzor	11. IV 2013.	16-17. V 2013.	18-19. VI 2013.
33. Finansijske i budžetske odredbe	11. IV 2013.	15. V 2013.	26. VI 2013.

PROCESS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORKING GROUPS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SCREENING			
CHAPTER	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORKING GROUP	EXPLANATORY SCREENING	BILATERAL SCREENING
1. Free movement of goods	27 December 2012	14-17 January 2013	4-7 March 2013
2. Freedom of movement for workers	11 April 2013	13 May 2013	7 June 2013
3. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	20 September 2012	29-30 November 2012	29-30 November 2012
4. Free movement of capital	14 December 2012	18 January 2013	21 February 2013
5. Public procurement	26 July 2012	27 September 2012	19 September 2012
6. Company law	6 September 2012	2 October 2012	22. XI 2012.
7. Intellectual property law	6 September 2012	11-12 October 2012	20-21 November 2012
8. Competition policy	6 September 2012	3-4 October 2012	3-4 December 2012.
9. Financial services	21 March 2013	17-18 April 2013	10-11 June 2013
10. Information society and media	15 November 2012	6-7 December 2012	21-22 January 2013
11. Agriculture and rural development	18 October 2012	5-9 November 2012	10-14 December 2012
12. Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy	20 September 2012	15-19 October 2012	28 January-1 February 2013
13. Fisheries	14 February 2013	19-20 February 2013	14-15 March 2013
14. Transport policy	4 April 2013	22-25 April 2013	27-30 May 2013
15. Energy	21 February 2013	27 February -1 March 2013	10-12 April 2013
16. Taxation	21 March 2013	8-9 April 2013	29-30 April 2013
17. Economic and monetary policy	14 December 2012	10-11 January 2013	25-26 February 2013
18. Statistics	18 April 2013	3-4 June 2013	24-25 June 2013
19. Social policy and employment	15 November 2012	23-25 January 2013	11-13 March 2013
20. Enterprise and industrial policy	20 September 2012	25-26 October 2012	27-28 November 2012
21. Trans-European networks	26 April 2013	Within the screening for Chapters 14 and 15.	
22. Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments	18 October 2012	14-15 November 2012	17-18 December 2012
23. Judiciary and fundamental rights	8 March 2012	26-27 March 2012	30 – 31 May 2012
24. Justice, freedom and security	8 March 2012	28 – 30 March 2012	23 – 25 May 2012
25. Science and research	26 July 2012	24-25 September 2012	
26. Education and culture	26 July 2012	26 September 2012	13 November 2012
27. Environment	17 January 2013	4-8 February 2013	18-22 March 2013
28. Consumer and health protection	31 January 2013	15-16 April 2013	5-6 June 2013
29. Customs union	18 April 2013	23-24 May 2013	20-21 June 2013
30. External relations	18 April 2013	14 April 2013	13 July 2013
31. Foreign, security and defence policy	18 April 2013	8 May 2013	27 June 2013
32. Financial control	11 April 2013	16-17 May 2013	18-19 June 2013
33. Financial and budgetary provisions	11 April 2013	15 May 2013	26 June 2013

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HRONOLOGIJA ISPUNJAVANJA POČETNIH MJERILA:

- ↓ **27. VI 2013.** ispunjena početna mjerila za 23. i 24. poglavlje, usvajanjem Akcionih planova;
- ↓ **24. IV 2014.** Ispunjeno početno mjerilo u 3. poglavlju - Pravo osnivanja preduzeća i sloboda pružanja usluga - usvojen Nacionalni plan razvoja kvalifikacija za obavljanje regulisanih profesija s Predlogom akcionog plana za period od 2013. do 2018;
- ↓ **26. III 2015.** Ispunjeno početno mjerilo u 19. poglavlju - Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje - usvojen Akcioni plan za postepeno usklađivanje sa pravnom tekvincem EU i izgradnju neophodnih kapaciteta za implementaciju i sprovođenje pravne tekvinci EU za poglavlje 19 - Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje;
- ↓ **23. IV 2015.** Ispunjeno početno mjerilo u 15. poglavlju - Energetika - usvojen Akcioni plan za sprovođenje direktive o obaveznim strateškim rezervama nafte i/ili naftnih derivata;
- ↓ **25. VI 2015.** Ispunjeno početno mjerilo u 11. poglavlju - Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj - usvojena Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih područja Crne Gore 2015-2020 s Akcionom planom za usaglašavanje s pravnom tekvincem EU Poglavlje 11 - Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj;
- ↓ **25. VI 2015.** Ispunjeno početno mjerilo u 13. poglavlju - Ribarstvo - usvojena Strategija ribarstva Crne Gore 2015-2020 s Akcionim planom za prenošenje, implementaciju i prevođenje pravne tekvinci EU;
- ↓ **3. IX 2015.** Ispunjeno početno mjerilo u 22. poglavlju - Regionalna politika i koordinacija strukturnih instrumenata - usvojen Akcioni plan za ispunjavanje zahtjeva u oblasti Kohezione politike EU;
- ↓ **8. X 2015.** Ispunjena sva tri početna mjerila u 12. poglavlju - Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor stupanjem na snagu posljednjih iz seta od 9 zakona u ovoj oblasti. Prethodno su ispunjena dva mjerila i to 10. IX 15. usvajanjem Strategije Crne Gore za transpoziciju i implementaciju pravne tekvinci Evropske unije za poglavlje 12 - Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarska i fitosanitarna politika s opštim i posebnim akcionim planom, kao i 29. IV 15. kada je Evropska komisija potvrdila Kategorizaciju svih prehrambenih objekata i objekata za obradu životinjskih nusproizvoda
- ↓ **17. XII 2015.** Ispunjena sva tri početna mjerila u 1. poglavlju - Sloboda kretanja robe, donošenjem Akcionog plana za usklađivanje nacionalnog zakonodavstva sa čl. 34 do 36 Ugovora o funkcionisanju EU (2015 - 2018). Prethodno su ispunjena ostala dva početna mjerila i to 16. X 2015. je usvojena Strategija Crne Gore za primjenu pravne tekvinci u oblasti slobode kretanja robe 2014-2018. s pratećim Akcionim planom, 31. X 14. na snagu je stupio Pravilnik za RTT opremu, a 1. XII 14. na snagu stupio Pravilnik o elektromagnetskoj kompatibilnosti

Nakon što se utvrdi da nema početnog mjerila u poglavlju, ili se potvrdi njegovo ispunjenje gdje je postavljeno, Crna Gora je pozivana da predstavi pregovaračke pozicije kako bi se stvorili preduslovi za sazivanje Međuvladine konferencije za otvaranje pregovora u poglavlju. Crna Gora je do sada usvojila i predala 28 pregovaračkih pozicija, od 33 poglavlja koja pregovara. Prva pregovaračka pozicija koja je usvojena bila je za 25. poglavlje - Nauka i istraživanje 15. XI 2012, dok je posljednja usvojena 12. III 2016. za 12. poglavlje - Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor.

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CHRONOLOGY OF FULFILMENT OF OPENING BENCHMARKS:

- ↓ **27 June 2013** - fulfilled opening benchmarks for Chapters 23 and 24 by adopting Action plans;
- ↓ **24 April 2014** - fulfilled opening benchmark for Chapter 3 - Right of establishment and freedom to provide services - adopted National plan of development of qualifications for regulated professions with proposal of the action plan 2013 - 2018;
- ↓ **26 March 2015** - fulfilled opening benchmark for Chapter 19 - Social policy and employment - adopted Action plan for gradual harmonisation with the EU *acquis* and development of capacities necessary for the implementation of the EU *acquis* for Chapter 19 - Social policy and employment;
- ↓ **23 April 2015** - fulfilled opening benchmark for Chapter 15 - Energy - adopted Action plan for implementation of the Directive to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products;
- ↓ **25 June 2015** - fulfilled opening benchmark for Chapter 11 - Agriculture and rural development- adopted Strategy for development of agriculture and rural areas of Montenegro 2015-2020 with the Action plan of harmonisation with the EU *acquis* for Chapter 11 - Agriculture and rural development;
- ↓ **25 June 2015** - fulfilled opening benchmark for Chapter 13 - Fisheries - adopted Strategy of fisheries of Montenegro 2015-2020 with the Action plan for transposition, implementation and translation of the EU *acquis*;
- ↓ **3 September 2015** - fulfilled opening benchmark for Chapter 22 - Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments - adopted Action plan for meeting the requirements in the area of EU cohesion policy;
- ↓ **8 October 2015** - fulfilled all three opening benchmarks in Chapter 12 - Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy by entry into force the final of set of 9 laws in that area. Previously, two benchmarks were met - on **10 October 2015** by adoption of the Strategy of Montenegro for transposition and implementation of the EU *acquis* for Chapter 12 - Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy with the general and special action plans, and on **29 April 2015** when the European Commission confirmed the categorisation of food facilities and facilities for processing of animal by-products.
- ↓ **17 December 2015** - fulfilled all three opening benchmarks in Chapter 1 - Free movement of goods, by adoption of the Action plan for harmonisation of the national legislation with Article 34-26 of the Treaty on the functioning the EU (2015 - 2018). Before that, two remaining opening benchmarks were fulfilled - Strategy for implementation of the *acquis* in the area of movement of goods 2014 - 2018 and the Action plan were adopted on **16 October 2015**, then on **31 October 2014** came into force the Rulebook for RTT equipment; the Rulebook on electromagnetic compatibility came into force on **1 December 2014**.

Once it is determined that there are no opening benchmarks in a chapter, or if it is confirmed that benchmarks have been met where set, then Montenegro would be invited to submit negotiation positions for the convening of the Intergovernmental conference for the opening of negotiations in chapters. So far, Montenegro has adopted and submitted

HRONOLOGIJA USVAJANJA PREGOVARAČKIH POZICIJA:

- ↓ **15. XI 2012.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **25. poglavlje** - Nauka i istraživanje;
- ↓ **28. II 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **26. poglavlje** - Obrazovanje i kultura;
- ↓ **9. V 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **20. poglavlje** - Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika;
- ↓ **3. X 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **6. poglavlje** - Privredno pravo;
- ↓ **8. X 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **23. poglavlje** - Pravosuđe i temeljna prava;
- ↓ **8. X 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **24. poglavlje** - Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost;
- ↓ **10. X 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **5. poglavlje** - Javne nabavke;
- ↓ **10. X 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **10. poglavlje** - Informaciono društvo i mediji;
- ↓ **17. X 2013.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **7. poglavlje** - Pravo intelektualne svojine;
- ↓ **6. II 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **4. poglavlje** - Sloboda kretanja kapitala;
- ↓ **13. II 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **31. poglavlje** - Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika;
- ↓ **6. III 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **32. poglavlje** - Finansijski nadzor;
- ↓ **8. V 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **18. poglavlje** - Statistika;
- ↓ **29. V 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **29. poglavlje** - Carinska unija;
- ↓ **29. V 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **33. poglavlje** - Finansijske i budžetske odredbe;
- ↓ **12. VI 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **16. poglavlje** - Porezi;
- ↓ **10. VII 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **2. poglavlje** - Sloboda kretanja radnika;
- ↓ **10. VII 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **28. poglavlje** - Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja;
- ↓ **31. VII 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **30. poglavlje** - Vanjski odnosi;
- ↓ **4. IX 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **21. poglavlje** - Transevropske mreže;
- ↓ **18. IX 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **3. poglavlje** - Pravo osnivanja preduzeća i sloboda pružanja usluga;
- ↓ **25. IX 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **14. poglavlje** - Saobraćajna politika;
- ↓ **9. X 2014.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **9. poglavlje** - Finansijske usluge;
- ↓ **8. X 2015.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **15. poglavlje** - Energetika;
- ↓ **28. XII 2015.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **13. poglavlje** - Ribarstvo;
- ↓ **3. III 2016.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **19. poglavlje** - Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje;
- ↓ **10. III 2016.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **11. poglavlje** - Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj;
- ↓ **10. III 2016.** - usvojena Pregovaračka pozicija za **12. poglavlje** - Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

28 negotiation positions of 33 chapters being negotiated. The first negotiation position adopted was for Chapter 25 - Science and research on 15 November 2012, while the last was adopted on 12 March 2016 for Chapter 12 - Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy.

CHRONOLOGY OF ADOPTION OF NEGOTIATION POSITIONS

- ↓ **15 November 2012** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 25** - Science and research;
- ↓ **28 February 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 26** - Education and culture;
- ↓ **9 May 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 20** - Enterprise and industrial policy;
- ↓ **3 October 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 6** - Company law;
- ↓ **8 October 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 23** - Judiciary and fundamental rights;
- ↓ **8 October 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 24** - Justice, freedom and security;
- ↓ **10 October 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 5** - Public procurement;
- ↓ **10 October 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **10 Chapter** - Information society and media;
- ↓ **17 October 2013** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 7** - Intellectual property law;
- ↓ **6 February 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 4** - Free movement of capital;
- ↓ **13 February 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 31** - Foreign, security and defence policy;
- ↓ **6 March 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 32** - Financial control;
- ↓ **8 May 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 18** - Statistics;
- ↓ **29 May 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 29** - Customs union;
- ↓ **29 May 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 33** - Financial and budgetary provisions;
- ↓ **12 December 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 16** - Taxation;
- ↓ **10 July 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 2** - Freedom of movement for workers;
- ↓ **10 July 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 28** - Consumer and health protection;
- ↓ **31 July 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 30** - External relations;
- ↓ **4 September 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 21** - Trans-European networks;
- ↓ **18 September 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 3** - Right of establishment and freedom to provide services;
- ↓ **25 September 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 14** - Transport policy;

Nakon predavanje pregovaračke pozicije Crne Gore, Evropska komisija sačinjava Zajedničku poziciju EU koju predstavlja Savjetu. Nakon saglasnosti Savjeta, Crna Gora se poziva na Međuvladinu konferenciju o pristupanju EU. Do sada je održano 10 Međuvladinih konferencija, od čega je 7 na ministarskom nivou, a 3 na zamjeničkom. Prva Međuvladina konferencija održana je 29. VI 2012. na kojoj su otvoreni pregovori o pristupanju EU, prvo pregovaračko poglavje 25. Nauka i istraživanje je otvoreno a istom prilikom i privremeno zatvoreno na II Međuvladinoj konferenciji 18. XII 2012. Na posljednjoj X Međuvladinoj konferenciji otvoreni su pregovori u poglavljima 14. Saobraćajna politika i 15. Energetika.

HRONOLOGIJA MEĐUVLADINIH KONFERENCIJA

- ↓ I Međuvladina konferencija - **29. VI 2012.** - otvoreni pregovori o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji
- ↓ II Međuvladina konferencija - **18. XII 2012.** otvoreno i privremeno zatvoreno 25. poglavje - Nauka i istraživanje.
- ↓ III Međuvladina konferencija - **15. IV 2013.** - otvoreno i privremeno zatvoreno 26. poglavje - Obrazovanje i kultura
- ↓ IV Međuvladina konferencija - **18. XII 2013.** otvoreno je pet pregovaračkih poglavlja: 23 - Pravosuđe i temeljna prava i 24 - Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost koja čine srž vladavine prava i okosnicu novog pristupa, otvorena su poglavlja 5 - Javne nabavke, 6 - Privredno pravo i 20 - Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika.
- ↓ V Međuvladina konferencija - **31. III 2014.** otvorena su dva pregovaračka poglavlja: 7 - Pravo intelektualne svojine i 10 - Informatičko društvo i mediji.
- ↓ VI Međuvladina konferencija - **24. VI 2014.** otvorena su tri pregovaračka poglavlja: 4 - Sloboda kretanja kapitala, 31 - Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika i 32 - Finansijski nadzor.
- ↓ VII Međuvladina konferencija - **16. XII 2014.** otvorena su četiri pregovaračka poglavlja: 18 - Statistika, 28 - Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja, 29 - Carinska unija i 33 - Finansijske i budžetske odredbe.
- ↓ VIII Međuvladina konferencija - **30. III 2015.** otvorena su dva pregovaračka poglavlja i to 16. Porezi i 30. Vanjski odnosi.
- ↓ IX Međuvladina konferencija - **22. VI 2015.** otvorena su dva pregovaračka poglavlja: 9 - Finansijske usluge i 21 - Transevropske mreže.
- ↓ X Međuvladina konferencija - **21. XII 2015.** otvoreni su pregovori u poglavljima 14. Saobraćajna politika i 15. Energetika.

U svojim Zajedničkim pozicijama, Evropska unija zadaje završna mjerila za privremeno zatvaranje pregovora o pristupanju. Do sada je Crna Gora dobila ukupno 51 završno mjerilo u 16 poglavlja.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

- ↓ **9 October 2014** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 9** - Financial services;
- ↓ **8 October 2015** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 15** - Energy;
- ↓ **28 July 2015** - adopted Negotiating position fo **Chapter 13** - Fisheries;
- ↓ **3 March 2016** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 19** - Social policy and employment;
- ↓ **10 March 2016** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 11** - Agriculture and rural development
- ↓ **10 March 2016** - adopted Negotiating position for **Chapter 12** - Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy.

Once the negotiating position of Montenegro is submitted, the European Commission makes the Joint position which it then presents to the Council. Having obtained consent by the Council, Montenegro is then invited to the Intergovernmental conference on accession to the European Union. So far, 10 Intergovernmental Conferences were held, where 7 were on the ministerial level, and 3 were on deputy-ministerial level. The first Intergovernmental Conference was held on 29 June 2012 when the accession negotiations were opened; the first negotiation Chapter 25 - Science and research was opened and provisionally closed at the Second Intergovernmental Conference held on 18 December 2012. At the latest, X Intergovernmental Conference, the negotiations for Chapters 14 - Transport policy and 15 - Energy were opened.

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

- ↓ I Intergovernmental conference - **29 June 2012** - opened negotiations on accession of Montenegro to the European Union.
- ↓ II Intergovernmental conference - **18 December 2012** opened and provisionally closed Chapter 25 - Science and research.
- ↓ III Intergovernmental conference - **15 April 2013** - opened and provisionally closed Chapter 26 - Education and culture.
- ↓ IV Intergovernmental conference - **18 December 2013** - five negotiation chapters opened: 23 - Judiciary and fundamental rights and 24 - Justice, freedom and security which make the core of the rule of law and the backbone of the new approach, followed by Chapters 5 - Public procurement, 6 - Company law, and 20 - Enterprise and industrial policy.
- ↓ V Intergovernmental conference - **31 March 2014** - two negotiation chapters opened: 7 - Intellectual property law and 10 - Information society and media.
- ↓ VI Intergovernmental conference - **24 June 2014** - three negotiation chapters opened: 4 - Free movement of capital, 31 - Foreign, security and defence policy, and 32 - Financial control.
- ↓ VII Intergovernmental conference - **16 December 2014** - four negotiation chapters opened: 18 - Statistics, 28 - Consumer and health protection, 29 - Customs union, and 33 - Financial and budgetary provisions.
- ↓ VIII Intergovernmental conference - **30 March 2015** - two negotiation chapters opened: 16 - Taxation and 30 - External relations.
- ↓ IX Intergovernmental conference - **22 June 2015** two negotiation chapters opened:

PRESJEK PROCESA PREGOVORA PO GODINAMA			
GOD.	ISPUNJENA POČETNA MJEĐILA	USVOJENA PREGOVARAČKA POZICIJA	OTVORENI ILI ZATVORENI PREGOVORI U POGLAVLJU
2012		25 – Nauka i istraživanje	25 – Nauka i istraživanje (poglavlje otvoreno i privremeno zatvoreno)
2013	23 – Pravosuđe i temeljna prava 24 – Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost	5 – Javne nabavke 6 – Privredno pravo 7 – Pravo intelektualne svojine 10 – Informatičko društvo i mediji 20 – Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika 23 – Pravosuđe i temeljna prava 24 – Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost 26 – Obrazovanje i kultura	5 – Javne nabavke 6 – Privredno pravo 20 – Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika 23 – Pravosuđe i temeljna prava 24 – Pravda, sloboda i bezbjednost 26 – Obrazovanje i kultura (poglavlje otvoreno i privremeno zatvoreno)
2014	3 – Pravo osnivanja preduzeća i sloboda pružanja usluga	2 – Sloboda kretanja radnika 3 – Pravo osnivanja preduzeća i sloboda pružanja usluga 4 – Sloboda kretanja kapitala 9 – Finansijske usluge 14 – Saobraćajna politika 16 – Porezi 18 – Statistika 21 – Trans-evropske mreže 28 – Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja 29 – Carinska unija 30 – Vanjski odnosi 31 – Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika 32 – Finansijski nadzor 33 – Finansijske i budžetske odredbe	4 – Sloboda kretanja kapitala 7 – Pravo intelektualne svojine 10 – Informatičko društvo i mediji 18 – Statistika 28 – Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja 29 – Carinska unija 31 – Vanjska, bezbjednosna i odbrambena politika 32 – Finansijski nadzor 33 – Finansijske i budžetske odredbe
2015	1 – Sloboda kretanja robe 11 – Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj 12 – Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor 13 – Ribarstvo 15 – Energetika 19 – Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje 22 – Regionalna politika i koordinacija strukturnih instrumenata	13 – Ribarstvo 15 – Energetika	9 – Finansijske usluge 14 – Saobraćajna politika 15 – Energetika 16 – Porezi 21 – Trans-evropske mreže 30 – Vanjski odnosi
2016		12 – Bezbjednost hrane, veterinarstvo i fitosanitarni nadzor 19 – Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje	

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

9 - Financial services, and 21 - Trans-European networks.

↓ X Intergovernmental conference - **21 December 2015** - negotiations opened for chapters: 14 - Transport policy, and 15 - Energy.

In its Common Positions, the European Union sets the closing benchmarks for the provisional closure of the accession negotiations. So far, Montenegro has received a total of 51 closing benchmarks in 16 chapters.

NEGOTIATIONS IN CHAPTERS 23 AND 24

In accordance with the new approach, which was first implemented in the case of Montenegro, the screening of these two chapters was carried out before the official start of the accession negotiations. This gave possibility to Montenegro to begin to work on fulfilment of opening benchmarks i.e. adoption of action plans along with the course of screening of other chapters of the *acquis*. Drafting of those documents began in December 2012 and ended by their adoption on 27 June 2013. Experts from Member States were involved in their drafting, and 7 plenary consultations with the European Commission were held about the same number of drafts of documents, and more than 300 co-ordinative meetings were held to discuss that. Prior to the adoption of action plans, there were extensive consultations with stakeholders who were presented with the document before adoption and many useful suggestions and proposals were gathered. Negotiating positions for these two chapters were adopted on 8 October 2013 and they were opened at the III Intergovernmental Conference on EU accession held on 18 December 2013.

By opening of Chapters 23 and 24, Montenegro received 83 interim benchmarks, which make a special category of benchmarks that need to be fulfilled prior to receiving the closing ones. To fulfil them demanded adjustments of the negotiation structures. Hence, the Council for the rule of law was established on 27 March 2014 as the seventh body of the negotiating structure of Montenegro. This body is in charge of high-level monitoring of all activities and solving of all challenges, with the aim of improving the coordination in implementation of obligations from Chapters 23 and 24. Furthermore, it also changed some members of work groups and their tasks.

In order to make the Action plans more fit the fulfilment of interim benchmarks, they were amended and adopted on 19 February, a year and a half after a successful implementation.

PREGOVORI U 23. I 24. POGLAVLJU

U skladu s novim pristupom, koji se prvi put sprovodi na primjeru Crne Gore, analitički pre-gled za ova dva poglavlja sproveden je i prije zvaničnog početka pregovora o pristupanju. To je dalo mogućnost Crnoj Gori da započne rad na ispunjavanju početnih mjerila odnosno usvajanja Akcionalih planova, uporedo sa tokom analitičkog pregleda po ostalim poglavlji-ma pravne tekovine. Izrada ovih dokumenata započeta je u decembru 2012, a okončana njihovim usvajanjem 27. VI 2013. U njihovu izradu uključeni su bili eksperti država članica, a održano je 7 plenarnih konsultacija s Evropskom komisijom, povodom isto toliko verzija nacrta dokumenata, dok je održano preko 300 koordinativnih sastanaka na ovu temu. Prije usvajanja Akcionalih planova, održane su široke konsultacije sa zainteresovanom javnošću, kojoj je predstavljen dokument prije usvajanja i prikupljene sve korisne sugestije i predlozi. Pregovaračke pozicije za ova dva poglavlja usvojene su 8. X 2013. što je stvorilo preduslo-ve da se ona otvore na III Međuvladinoj konferenciji o pristupanju EU 18. XII 2013.

Otvaranjem pregovora u 23. i 24. poglavlju, Crna Gora je dobila 83 privremena mjerila, koja predstavljaju posebnu kategoriju mjerila koja je potrebno ispuniti prije dobijanja za-vršnih mjerila. Zahtjevnost njihovog ispunjenja, prouzrokovala je potrebu prilagođavanja pregovaračke strukture. Savjet za vladavinu prava je formiran 27. III 2014. kao sedmo tijelo pregovaračke strukture Crne Gore. Ovo tijelo je zaduženo da na visokom nivou nad-zire sve aktivnosti i rješava potencijalne izazove, a sve u cilju unapređenja koordinacije u realizaciji obaveza iz 23. i 24. poglavlja. Takođe, izmijenjeni su sastavi ali i zadaci radnih grupa za ova poglavlja.

Kako bi se i sami Akcioni planovi upodobili potrebi preciziranja aktivnosti od značaja za ispunjenje privremenih mjerila, oni su adaptirani i usvojeni 19. II 2015. nakon godinu i po uspješnog sprovođenja.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS OF NEGOTIATIONS PER YEAR			
YEAR	OPENING BENCHMARKS FULFILLED	ADOPTED NEGOTIATION POSITION	OPENED OR CLOSED NEGOTIATIONS IN CHAPTER
2012		25 – Science and research	25 – Science and research (Chapter opened and provisionally closed)
2013	23 – Judiciary and fundamental rights 24 – Justice, freedom and security	5 – Public procurement 6 – Company law 7 – Intellectual property law 10 – Information society and media 20 – Enterprise and industrial policy 23 – Judiciary and fundamental rights 24 – Justice, freedom and security 26 – Education and culture	5 – Public procurement 6 – Company law 20 – Enterprise and industrial policy 23 – Judiciary and fundamental rights 24 – Justice, freedom and security 26 – Education and culture (Chapter opened and provisionally closed)
2014	3 – Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	2 – Freedom of movement for workers 3 – Right of establishment and freedom to provide services 4 – Free movement of capital 9 – Financial services 14 – Transport policy 16 – Taxation 18 – Statistics 21 – Trans-European networks 28 – Consumer and health protection 29 – Customs union 30 – External relations 31 – Foreign, security and defence policy 32 – Financial control 33 – Financial and budgetary provisions	4 – Free movement of capital 7 – Intellectual property law 10 – Information society and media 18 – Statistics 28 – Consumer and health protection 29 – Customs union 31 – Foreign, security and defence policy 32 – Financial control 33 – Financial and budgetary provisions
2015	1 – Free movement of goods 11 – Agriculture and rural development 12 – Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy 13 – Fisheries 15 – Energy 19 – Social policy and employment 22 – Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments	13 – Fisheries 15 – Energy	9 – Financial services 14 – Transport policy 15 – Energy 16 – Taxation 21 – Trans-European networks 30 – External relations
2016		12 – Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy 19 – Social policy and employment	

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

INSTRUMENT PREPRISTUPNE PODRŠKE – IPA

IPA, ili Instrument prepristupne podrške (*Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance*), jeste sredstvo bespovratne podrške koju Evropska unija pruža Crnoj Gori na njenom putu prema članstvu. U ostvarenju važnih zadataka koji su pred nama, sredstva iz prepristupne podrške namijenjena su sprovođenju reformi koje treba da unaprijede kvalitet života građana.

Realizacijom projekata Ipe u finansijskom periodu od 2007. do 2013, u države kandidate i potencijalne kandidate za članstvo u EU uloženo je 11,5 milijardi eura. Riječ je, zapravo, o finansijskoj i tehničkoj podršci, putem koje zemlje korisnici usaglašavaju svoje zakonodavstvo i primjenjuju pravne tekovine EU istovremeno se pripremajući za korišćenje različitih fondova koji će im biti na raspolaganju nakon članstva u EU. Podrška treba da doprinese jačanju demokratskih institucija i vladavine prava, reformi državne uprave, reformi privrede, poštovanju ljudskih i manjinskih prava, promociji rodne ravnopravnosti, jačanju civilnog društva, unapređenju regionalne saradnje, kao i dostizanju održivog razvoja i smanjenju siromaštva.

Korisnici sredstava Ipe su ministarstva i organi uprave koji donose i primjenjuju zakone i propise, lokalne samouprave, javne ustanove, kao i nevladine organizacije, asocijacije, udruženja. Krajnji korisnici dostupnih sredstava su građani Crne Gore budući da konkretni rezultati projekata u konačnom utiču na kvalitet života građana – bilo da se radi o unapređenju kvaliteta rada institucija, usvajanju evropskih standarda ili izgradnji infrastrukture u različitim oblastima.

Tokom finansijske perspektive 2007-2013, Crna Gora je do decembra 2014. koristila sredstva Ipe kroz komponente:

- I – Podrška tranziciji i izgradnji institucija,
- II – Prekogranična saradnja;

Decembra 2014. Crna Gora je ispunila sve preduslove za indirektno (decentralizovano) upravljanje sredstvima za komponente:

- III – Regionalni razvoj,
- IV – Razvoj ljudskih resursa;

Tokom ove finansijske perspektive, Crna Gora nije ispunila preduslove za indirektno upravljanje sredstvima u okviru V komponente Ipe – Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj, pa je podrška poljoprivredi pružena u okviru I komponente – Podrška tranziciji i izgradnji institucija.

Ukupan iznos sredstava koje je Evropska komisija opredijelila Crnoj Gori za projekte u okviru ovih komponenti, u programskom razdoblju 2007-2013, iznosi 235 miliona eura.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE – IPA

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is the means of grant support by the European Union to Montenegro on its path to membership. In accomplishment of important tasks that lie ahead of us, the funds from the pre-accession assistance are intended for the implementation of reforms that should improve the quality of life of citizens.

Through the implementation of IPA during the financial period 2007-2013, candidate countries and potential candidates received investments worth EUR 11.5 billion. That is, in fact, the form of financial and technical support, through which the beneficiary countries harmonise their legislation and apply the EU *acquis* while preparing themselves at the same time for the use of various funds that will be available once they become Member States. The support should contribute to strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law, public administration reform, economic reforms, respect of human and minority rights, promotion of gender equality, strengthening of civil society, improvement of regional cooperation, as well as the achievement of sustainable development and reduction of poverty.

Beneficiaries of IPA funds are ministries and administrative bodies that pass and apply laws and regulations, local self-governments, public institutions, non-governmental organisations and associations. Final beneficiaries of funds are the citizens of Montenegro, since the outcomes of projects affect the quality of their lives – whether it is about improving the quality of work of institutions, adoption of European standards or development of infrastructure in various areas.

During the financial perspective 2007-2013, Montenegro used the IPA funds until December 2014, through the following components:

- I – Transition assistance and Institution Building,
- II – Cross-Border Cooperation;

In December 2014, Montenegro fulfilled all prerequisites for an indirect (decentralised) management of funds for the following components:

- III –Regional development,
- IV –Human resources development;

During this financial perspective, Montenegro did not fulfil the prerequisites for indirect management of funds within the IPA component V – Agriculture and Rural Development, so the support to the agriculture was provided within the component I – Transition Assistance and Institution Building.

The total amount of funds that the European Commission allocated to Montenegro for projects under these components during the programme period 2007-2013, amounts to EUR 235 million.

Važno je istaći da je, uz pomoć Ipe, u prethodnom periodu pružena podrška razvoju civilnog društva, kao jednog od instrumenata za osnaživanje participativne demokratije na zapadnom Balkanu.

Konačno, uz podršku Višekorisničkog programa, sprovodili smo projekte koji imaju regionalni značaj i obuhvataju oblasti koje prevazilaze granice naše zemlje.

PREKOGRANIČNA SARADNJA

Posebno važan segment Ipe predstavlja i prekogranična saradnja, putem koje je Crna Gora uspostavila čvrstu susjedsku saradnju u oblasti obrazovanja, kulture, sporta, turizma i zaštite životne sredine.

Unapređenje prekogranične saradnje jedan je od prioriteta Evropske unije, a proces evropskih integracija dodatno podstiče i poboljšava dobrosusjedske odnose.

Crna Gora je, kroz II komponentu Ipe, učestvovala u osam programa prekogranične saradnje. Realizovali smo pet bilateralnih programa (sa Albanijom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom, Hrvatskom, Kosovom* i Srbijom), Jadranski prekogranični program i dva transnacionalna programa - Jugoistočna Evropa i Mediteranski program.

Prekogranični programi realizuju se da bi se promovisali dobrosusjedski odnosi, doprinijelo stabilnosti i prosperitetu regiona i bolje povezali ljudi u pograničnim područjima. Cilj projekata je smanjivanje postojećih razlika među susjednim zemljama i unapređenje kulturne, socijalne i naučne saradnje između lokalnih i regionalnih zajednica. Učešće u prekograničnim projektima Crna Gora se priprema za aktivno korišćenje strukturnih fondova, koji će joj biti dostupni kad postane punopravna članica EU.

Projekti sprovedeni u dosadašnjem periodu fokusirali su se na ekonomski razvoj, a posebna pažnja posvećena je turizmu, zaštiti životne sredine, ekološkoj zaštiti, inovacijama i istraživanjima. Takođe, sprovedeni su i manji projekti koji podstiču socijalnu koheziju, tzv. projekti „ljudi – ljudima”.

Kroz programe prekogranične saradnje u Crnoj Gori je do sada ugovoren 204 projekta u oblasti ekonomske saradnje, zaštite životne sredine, turizma, poljoprivrede, kulture, obrazovanja, zapošljavanja, socijalne kohezije, kao i nekoliko manjih infrastrukturnih projekata. Njihova ukupna vrijednost iznosi 35 miliona eura.

Pozivi za dostavljanje projektnih prijedloga

25.06.2009. Objavljen Prvi poziv za dostavljanje projektnih prijedloga za Program prekogranične saradnje **Srbija – Crna Gora**. U okviru poziva na raspolaganju je bilo 1.980.000

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

It is important to note that, with the help of IPA, assistance was provided to support the development of civil society, as one of the instruments for strengthening the participatory democracy in the Western Balkans.

Finally, with the support of Multi-beneficiary Programme, we carried out projects of regional importance that stretch beyond the borders of our country.

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

A particularly important segment of IPA is the cross-border cooperation, through which Montenegro established a strong cooperation with its neighbours in areas such as education, culture, sport, tourism and environment.

Improvement of the cross-border cooperation is one of priorities of the European Union, and the process of European integrations encourages and improves good neighbourly relations even more.

Through IPA Component II, Montenegro took part in eight cross-border cooperation programmes. We implemented five bilateral programmes (with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo* and Serbia), Adriatic Cross-Border Programme and two trans-national programmes – South East Europe and the Mediterranean Programme.

Cross-border programmes are implemented to promote good relations between the neighbours, contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region and connect people in border areas. The goal of the projects is to reduce the existing differences among neighbouring countries and to promote cultural, social and scientific cooperation between local and regional communities. By participating in cross-border projects, Montenegro prepares itself for an active use of structural funds that will be available once it becomes a Member State.

Projects implemented so far have focused on economic development, but special attention was paid to tourism, environment, environmental protection, innovation and research. Furthermore, smaller projects that encourage the social cohesion, the so-called “people-to-people” projects, were carried out as well.

Through cross-border cooperation so far, as many as 204 projects were contracted in the areas of economic cooperation, environmental protection, tourism, agriculture, culture, education, employment, social cohesion and several smaller infrastructural projects. Their total value amounts to EUR 35 million.

Calls for Project Proposals

25 June 2009. The first call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Serbia–Montenegro** was released. Within the call, a total of EUR 1,980,000 was available,

EUR, od čega je u za projekte u Republici Srbiji na raspolaganju bilo 900.000 EUR, dok je za projekte u Crnoj Gori na raspolaganju bilo 1.080.000 EUR. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoreno je 13 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 1,9 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Povećanje produktivnosti i konkurentnosti privrednih, ruralnih, kulturnih i prirodnih resursa programske oblasti; Prekogranične inicijative usmjerene na razmjenu ljudi i ideja sa ciljem poboljšanja saradnje stručne javnosti i civilnog društva.

29.06.2009. Objavljen Prvi poziv za projekte u okviru Programa prekogranične saradnje **Albanija – Crna Gora**. Ukupna raspoloživa finansijska sredstva za ovaj poziv su iznosila 1.307.000 EUR, od čega 540.000 EUR za Crnu Goru i 767.000 EUR za Republiku Albaniju. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoreno je 6 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 993. 241,37EUR koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Ekonomski razvoj sa naglaskom na turizam; Zaštita i unapređenje životne sredine; Unapređenje socijalne kohezije kroz projekte ljudi-ljudima.

9.07.2009. Objavljen Prvi poziv za dostavljanje prijedloga projekata u okviru Programa prekogranične saradanje **Bosna i Hercegovina – Crna Gora** sa ukupno dostupnim sredstvima u iznosu od 1.980.000 EUR, od čega 1.080.000 EUR za aplikante u Crnoj Gori i 900.000 EUR za aplikante u Bosni i Hercegovini. U okviru ovog poziva ugovoreno je 12 projekata ukupne vrijednosti 2,3 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Inicijative usmjerene na prekogranični privredni razvoj sa naglaskom na turistički i ruralni razvoj; Inicijative usmjerene na unapređenje životne sredine ponajviše u cilju zaštite, promocije i raspolaganja prirodnim resursima i Ostvarivanje društvene kohezije i kulturne razmjene putem institucionalnih i intervencija putem ličnog kontakta i akcija ljudi-ljudima.

21.08.2009. Objavljen Prvi poziv za podnošenje prijedloga projekata Prekograničnog programa **Hrvatska – Crna Gora**. U okviru poziva na raspolaganju je bilo 1.620.00 EUR, od čega je za projekte u Republici Hrvatskoj na raspolaganju bilo 720.000 EUR, dok je za projekte u Crnoj Gori na raspolaganju bilo 900.000 EUR. Ugovoreno je 5 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 1,5 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Zajedničke akcije za zaštitu životne sredine, prirodnog i kulturnog nasljeđa; Zajednički turistički i kulturni prostor; Mali prekogranični razvojni projekti zajednice.

29.06.2010. Objavljen Drugi poziv za projekte u okviru Programa prekogranične saradnje **Albanija – Crna Gora**. Ukupna raspoloživa finansijska sredstva za ovaj poziv su iznosila 2.520.000 EUR od čega 1.080.000 EUR za aplikante iz Crne Gore i 1.440.000 EUR za aplikante iz Republike Albanije. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoreno je 11 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 2 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Ekonomski razvoj sa naglaskom na turizam; Zaštita i unapređenje životne sredine; Unapređenje socijalne kohezije kroz projekte ljudi-ljudima.

1.04.2011. Objavljen Drugi poziv za dostavljanje prijedloga projekata za Program prekogranične saradanje **Bosna i Hercegovina – Crna Gora** sa ukupno dostupnim sredstvima u iznosu od 1.980.000 EUR, od čega 1.080.000 EUR za aplikante u Crnoj Gori i 900.000

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

of which the projects in the Republic of Serbia could use EUR 900,000, while projects in Montenegro could use EUR 1,080,000. Through this call, a total of 13 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries of EUR 1.9 million that were carried out within the measures: Improving the productivity and competitiveness of economic, rural, cultural and natural resources of the programme area; Cross-border initiatives targeting the exchange of people and ideas to enhance the professional and civic society cooperation.

29 June 2009. The first call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Albania – Montenegro** was released. Within the call, total funds available were EUR1,307,000 EUR where 540,000 were available for Montenegro and EUR 767,000 for the Republic of Albania. Through this call, a total of 6 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries of EUR 993,241,37 that were carried out within the measures: Economic development with an emphasis on tourism; Protection and improvement of environment; Enhancing social cohesion through projects people - to -people.

9 July 2009. The first call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Bosnia and Herzegovina – Montenegro** was released with total available funds of EUR 1,980,000 of which EUR 1,080,000 were made available for applicants in Montenegro and EUR 900,000 for applicants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through this call, a total of 12 projects were contracted with a total value of EUR 2.3 million that were carried out within the measures: Initiatives aimed at cross-border economic development with an emphasis on tourism and rural development; Initiatives aimed at improving the environment mainly for protection, promotion and management of natural resources; Social cohesion and cultural exchange through institutional interventions and through personal contacts and actions people-to-people.

21 August 2009. The first call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Croatia – Montenegro** was released with total available funds of EUR1,620,000 of which EUR 720,000 were made available for applicants in Croatia, and EUR 900,000 for applicants in Montenegro. Through this call, a total of 5 projects were contracted with a total value of EUR 1.5 million that were carried out within the measures: Joint actions for environment, nature and cultural heritage protection; Joint tourism and cultural space; Small cross-border community development projects.

29 June 2010. The second call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Albania – Montenegro** was released. Within the call, total funds available were EUR 2,520,000, where EUR 1,080,000 were available for applicants from Montenegro and EUR 1,440,000 for applicants from the Republic of Albania. Through this call, a total of 11 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries of EUR 2 million that were carried out within the measures: Economic development with an emphasis on tourism; Protection and improvement of environment; Enhancing social cohesion through projects people-to-people.

1 April 2011. The second call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro** was released with total available funds of EUR 1,980,000, of which EUR 1,080,000 were made available for applicants in Montenegro and EUR 900,000 for applicants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through this call, a total of

EUR za aplikante u Bosni i Hercegovini. Kroz ovaj Poziv ugovoren je 9 projekata ukupne vrijednosti 2.185 miliona EUR od čega je 1.178 miliona EUR za crnogorske partnere. Projekti su realizovani u okviru mjera: Inicijative usmjerene na prekogranični privredni razvoj sa naglaskom na turistički i ruralni razvoj; Inicijative usmjerene na unapređenje životne sredine ponajviše u cilju zaštite, promocije i raspolaganja prirodnim resursima; Ostvarivanje društvene kohezije i kulturne razmjene putem institucionalnih i intervencija putem ličnog kontakta i akcija ljudi-ljudima.

15.08.2011. Objavljen Drugi poziv za dostavljanje projektnih prijedloga za Program prekogranične saradnje **Srbija – Crna Gora**. U okviru ovog poziva na raspolaganju je bilo 3.393.676,38 EUR, od čega je za projekte u Republici Srbiji na raspolaganju bilo 1.534.203,31 EUR, dok je za projekte u Crnoj Gori na raspolaganju bilo 1.859.473,07 EUR. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoren je 15 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 3,9 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Povećanje produktivnosti i konkurentnosti privrednih, ruralnih, kulturnih i prirodnih resursa programske oblasti; Prekogranične inicijative usmjerene na razmjenu ljudi i ideja sa ciljem poboljšanja saradnje stručne javnosti i civilnog društva.

05.12.2011. Objavljen Drugi poziv za podnošenje projektnih prijedloga Prekograničnog programa **Hrvatska – Crna Gora**. Ukupan iznos dostupan u okviru ovog poziva za projekte bio je 2.430.000,00 EUR od čega je 1.080.000 EUR bilo dostupno u Hrvatskoj dok je 1.350.000 EUR bilo dostupno za aplikante u Crnoj Gori. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoren je 7 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 2,2 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Zajedničke akcije za zaštitu životne sredine, prirodnog i kulturnog nasleđa; Zajednički turistički i kulturni prostor; Mali prekogranični razvojni projekti zajednice.

3.12.2012. Objavljen Treći poziv za projekte u okviru Programa prekogranične saradnje **Albanija – Crna Gora**. Ukupna raspoloživa finansijska sredstva za ovaj poziv su iznosila 2.610.000,00 EUR, od čega je 1.080.000 EUR bilo dostupno za aplikante u Crnoj Gori i 1.530.000 EUR za aplikante u Albaniji. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoren je 7 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 2,3 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Ekonomski razvoj sa naglaskom na turizam; Zaštita i unapređenje životne sredine; Unapređenje socijalne kohezije kroz projekte ljudi-ljudima.

25.07.2013. Objavljen Treći poziv za dostavljanje prijedloga projekata za Program prekogranične saradnje **Bosna i Hercegovina – Crna Gora** sa ukupno dostupnim sredstvima u iznosu od 3.150.000 EUR od čega je iznos od 1.530.000 EUR bio dostupan aplikantima iz Bosne i Hercegovine a 1.620.000 EUR je bio namijenjen aplikantima iz Crne Gore. U okviru trećeg poziva za dostavljanje prijedloga projekata u okviru Prekograničnog programa Bosna i Hercegovina - Crna Gora, odobreno je ukupno 13 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 3 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Inicijative usmjerene na prekogranični privredni razvoj sa naglaskom na turistički i ruralni razvoj; Inicijative usmjerene na unapređenje životne sredine ponajviše u cilju zaštite, promocije i raspolaganja prirodnim resursima; Ostvarivanje društvene kohezije i kulturne razmjene putem institucionalnih i intervencija putem ličnog kontakta i akcija ljudi-ljudima.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

9 projects were contracted with a total value of EUR 2.185 million, whereas EUR 1.178 million were intended for the Montenegrin partners. The projects were realised under the following measures: Initiatives aimed at cross-border economic development with an emphasis on tourism and rural development; Initiatives aimed at improving the environment mainly for protection, promotion and management of natural resources; Social cohesion and cultural exchange through institutional interventions and through personal contacts and actions people-to-people.

15 August 2011. The second call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Serbia – Montenegro** was released. Within the call, a total of EUR 3,393,676 was available, of which the projects in the Republic of Serbia could use EUR 1,534,203 while projects in Montenegro could use EUR 1,859,473. Through this call, a total of 15 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries of EUR 3.9 million that were carried out within the measures: Improving the productivity and competitiveness of economic, rural, cultural and natural resources of the programme area; Cross-border initiatives targeting the exchange of people and ideas to enhance the of professional and civic society cooperation.

5 December 2011. The second call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Croatia – Montenegro** was released with total available funds of EUR 2,430,000 of which EUR 1,080,000 were made available for applicants in Croatia and EUR 1,350,000 for applicants in Montenegro. Through this call, a total of 7 projects were contracted with a total value of EUR 2.2 million that were carried out within the measures: Joint actions for environment, nature and cultural heritage protection; Joint tourism and cultural space; Small cross-border community development projects.

3 December 2012. Third call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Albania – Montenegro** was released. Within the call, total funds available were EUR 2,610,000 where EUR 1,080,000 were available for applicants in Montenegro and EUR 1,530,000 for the applicants in the Republic of Albania. Through this call, a total of 7 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries of EUR 2.3 million that were carried out within the measures: Economic development with an emphasis on tourism; Protection and improvement of environment; Enhancing social cohesion through projects people to people.

25 July 2013. The third call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Bosnia and Herzegovina – Montenegro** was released with total available funds of EUR 3,150,000 of which EUR 1,530,000 were made available for applicants in Bosnia and Herzegovina and EUR 1,620,000 for applicants in Montenegro. Through this call, a total of 13 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries was EUR 3 million that were carried out within the measures: Initiatives aimed at cross-border economic development with an emphasis on tourism and rural development; Initiatives aimed at improving the environment mainly for protection, promotion and management of natural resources; Social cohesion and cultural exchange through institutional interventions and through personal contacts and actions people-to-people.

13 September 2013. The second call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Croatia – Montenegro**. Total funds available within this call were EUR 1,940,798

13.09.2013. Objavljen Treći poziv na podnošenje projektnih prijedloga Prekograničnog programa **Hrvatska – Crna Gora**. Ukupan iznos dostupan u okviru ovog poziva za projekte bio je 1.940.798,95 EUR od čega je 900.000 EUR bilo dostupno u Hrvatskoj dok je 1.040.798,95 EUR bilo dostupno za aplikante u Crnoj Gori. Kroz ovaj poziv ugovoren je 6 projekata ukupne vrijednosti za obje zemlje 1,5 miliona eura koji su realizovani u okviru mjera: Zajedničke akcije za zaštitu životne sredine, prirodnog i kulturnog nasljeđa; Zajednički turistički i kulturni prostor; Mali prekogranični razvojni projekti zajednice.

14.04.2014. Održana Konferencija posvećena transnacionalnim programima **Jugoistočna Evropa (JIE) i Mediteran (MED)** u Budvi, u organizaciji Ministarstva vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija. Istaknuti su ostvareni rezultati u okviru pomenutih programa gdje je realizovano ukupno 39 projekata, čija vrijednost u Crnoj Gori je preko četiri miliona eura. Realizacija projekata u okviru navedenih programa veoma je važna za ispunjenje ciljeva i politika EU, kao i za jačanje saradnje i razmjenu dobroih praksi i inovativnih pristupa.

19.06.2015. Objavljen Treći poziv za dostavljanje projektnih prijedloga za Program prekogranične saradnje **Srbija – Crna Gora**. U okviru ovog poziva na raspolaganju je bilo 2.160,00 EUR, od čega je u za projekte u Republici Srbiji na raspolaganju bilo 1.080.000 EUR, dok je za projekte u Crnoj Gori na raspolaganju bilo 1.080.000 EUR. U toku je ocjenjivanje projektnih predloga koji će biti realizovani u okviru mjera: Povećanje produktivnosti i konkurentnosti privrednih, ruralnih, kulturnih i prirodnih resursa programske oblasti; Prekogranične inicijative usmjerene na razmjenu ljudi i ideja sa ciljem poboljšanja saradnje stručne javnosti i civilnog društva.

31.07.2015. Objavljen Prvi poziv za dostavljanje projektnih prijedloga u okviru Programa prekogranične saradnje **Crna Gora – Kosovo**. U okviru ovog poziva na raspolaganju je bilo 3.240.000 EUR, od čega je u za projekte u Crnoj Gori na raspolaganju bilo 1.620.000 EUR, dok je za projekte na Kosovu na raspolaganju bilo 1.620.000 EUR. U okviru poziva ugovoren je 9 projekata. Ugovorenna vrijednost podržanih projekata za obje zemlje iznosi 3,7 miliona eura, a projekti su realizovani u okviru mjera: Zaštita životne sredine; Održivi ekonomski razvoj; Socijalna kohezija i inicijative ljudi-ljudima.

23. decembar 2015. Održana Završna konferencija Programa prekogranične saradnje **Albanija – Crna Gora**. Program je otpočeo sproveđenje 2008. i kroz tri poziva realizovana su 24 projekta ukupne vrijednosti 5,9 miliona eura. Posebna vrijednost Programa je doprinos zbližavanju ljudi i institucija u pograničnom području, te intenziviranje ekonomske saradnje, kao i saradnje u oblasti kulturne razmjene, prevodilaštva i etnografije.

11.01.2016. Održana Završna konferencija Programa prekogranične saradnje **Hrvatska-Crna Gora**. Program je otpočeo sproveđenje 2008. i tokom implementacije Programa objavljena su tri javna poziva za podnošenje prijedloga projekata i ugovoren ukupno 18 projekata vrijednosti 6,5 miliona eura.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

of which EUR 900,000 were made available for applicants in Croatia and EUR 1,040,798 for applicants in Montenegro. Through this call, a total of 6 projects were contracted with a total value for both countries of EUR 1.5 million, which were carried out within the measures: Joint actions for environment, nature and cultural heritage protection; Joint tourism and cultural space; Small cross-border community development projects.

14 April 2014. Conference dedicated to transnational programmes **South East Europe (SEE)** and the **Mediterranean (MED)** was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and held in Budva. The conference emphasised the achieved results within the above mentioned projects, within which a total of 39 projects were carried out with value of over four million in Montenegro. The implementation of projects in the framework of these programmes is very important as for the fulfilment of the objectives and policies of the EU, as well as for the strengthening of cooperation and exchange of good practices and innovative approaches.

19 June 2015. The third call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Serbia-Montenegro** was released. Within the call, a total of EUR 2,160,000 was available, of which the projects in the Republic of Serbia could use EUR 1,080,000, while projects in Montenegro could use EUR 1,080,000. Currently, there is an on-going assessment of project proposals that are to be carried out within the measures: Improving the productivity and competitiveness of economic, rural, cultural and natural resources of the programme area; Cross-border initiatives targeting the exchange of people and ideas to enhance the of professional and civic society cooperation.

31 July 2015. The first call for project proposal for the Cross-border Programme **Montenegro – Kosovo** was released. Within the call, a total of EUR 3,240,000 was available, of which the projects in Kosovo could use EUR 1,620,000 while projects in Montenegro could use EUR 1,620,000 Within the call a total of 9 projects were contracted. The value of supported projects for both countries amounts to EUR 3.7 million, and projects were carried out within the measures: Environment protection; Sustainable economic development; Social cohesion and people-to-people initiatives.

23 December 2015. The Final conference of the Program of Cross-border cooperation **Albania – Montenegro** was held. The implementation of programme began in 2008 and as many as 24 projects were carried out within three calls of total value of EUR 5.9 million. A special value of this Programme is contribution to bringing together people and institutions in cross-border areas, and the intensification of economic development and cooperation in the area of cultural exchange, translation and ethnography.

11 January 2016. The Final conference of the Program of Cross-border cooperation **Croatia – Montenegro** was held. The implementation of the Programme began in 2008, and during its implementation three calls for proposals were released and as many as 18 projects, worth EUR 6.5 million, were contracted.

VIŠEKORISNIČKA IPA

- Crna Gora koristi i pogodnosti koje pruža Višekorisnička Ipa, namijenjena zemljama Zapadnog Balkana koje su u procesu pristupanja i Turskoj. Projekte koji su podržani kroz Višekorisničku Ipu centralizovano priprema i sprovodi Evropska komisija, s ciljem promovisanja regionalne saradnje u skladu sa prepoznatim zajedničkim potrebama i sa prioritetima definisanim strateškim dokumentima Višekorisničke Ipe.
- U okviru prethodne finansijske perspektive 2007-2013, Evropska komisija je isplanirala 125 regionalnih projekata za sve zemlje korisnice ukupne vrijednosti 746.680.150 eura, čija je implementacija završena ili je još u toku.
- Shodno Višekorisničkom indikativnom strategijskom dokumentu za 2014-2020, Evropska komisija je planirala da u projekte Vieškorisničke Ipe uloži skoro 3 milijarde eura za cjelokupni sedmogodišnji period.

ZAPADNOBALKANSKI INVESTICIJSKI OKVIR (ZIO)

- Crna Gora je i korisnica Zapadno balkanskog investicijskog okvira, kao instrumenta posredstvom kojeg Evropska komisija odobrava bespovratna sredstva za finansiranje izrade projektne dokumentacije i obezbjeđivanje tehničkih preduslova za početak sprovođenja projekata, dok se sprovođenje projekta finansira kroz kreditna sredstva međunarodnih finansijskih institucija.
- Crnoj Gori je, u periodu 2007-2015, u okviru ZIO odobreno 28 projekata ukupne vrijednosti 27.828.000 eura.
- Evropska komisija je u okviru reforme funkcionalisanja Zapadnobalkanskog investicijskog okvira odlučila da, pored dodjele sredstava za pripremu projekata, direktno podrži i sprovođenje infrastrukturnih projekata u državama Zapadnog Balkana. Za ovu namjenu je izdvojena 1 milijarda eura koja će biti dodijeljena u okviru tzv. Berlinskog procesa.
- U okviru dodjele sredstava za podršku infrastrukturnim projektima za 2015. Crnoj Gori su odobrena dva projekta (*Interkonekcija prenosnih sistema Crne Gore, Srbije i Bosne i Hercegovine 400kV dalekovodom i Signalizacija i rekonstrukcija mostova na željezničkoj pruzi Bar-Vrbnica*) s ukupnim iznosom bespovratne podrške EU od 45 miliona eura koji su odobreni od strane Evropske komisije i predstavljeni na Bečkom samitu u avgustu 2015.

PROGRAMI EVROPSKE UNIJE

Crna Gora aktivno učestvuje i u programi Evropske unije, koji su usmjereni ka ekonomskoj, socijalnoj i političkoj integraciji prvenstveno država članica EU, uz mogućnost postepenog uključivanja država kandidata za članstvo. Programi Unije predstavljaju jedan od značajnih instrumenata prepristupne strategije EU i omogućavaju neposredno upoznavanje zemalja kandidata sa zajedničkim politikama EU. Učešće u programima EU podra-

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

Multi-Beneficiary Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

- Montenegro uses benefits from the Multi-Beneficiary IPA that is intended for the Western Balkan countries that are in the accession process and Turkey. Projects supported through the Multi-Beneficiary IPA are entirely prepared and carried out by the European Commission with the aim of promoting regional cooperation in accordance with the identified common needs and priorities defined by strategic documents of the Multi-Beneficiary IPA.
- In the context of the previous financial perspective 2007-2013, the European Commission planned 125 regional projects for all beneficiary countries of total value of EUR 746,680, whose implementation is either completed or still in progress.
- In accordance with the Multi-country Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020, the European Commission is planning to invest nearly EUR 3 billion in projects of the Multi-beneficiary IPA for the entire 7-year period.

WESTERN BALKANS INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK – WBIF

- Montenegro is a beneficiary of the Western Balkan Investment Framework, as an instrument through which the European Commission approves grants to fund the development of project documentation and providing of technical requirements to start the implementation of projects, while the actual implementation is financed through loans of international financial institutions.
- In the context of WBIF, 28 projects were approved to Montenegro, in the period 2007-2015, worth EUR 27,828.000.
- In the framework of reforms of the functioning of the Western Balkan Investment Framework, the European Commission decided to support and implement directly infrastructural projects in the countries of the Western Balkans, in addition to the allocation of funds for project preparation. For this purpose, 1 EUR billion was allocated, which will be granted under the so-called Berlin process.
- In the context of the allocation of funds to support infrastructural projects for year 2015, Montenegro was approved two projects (Interconnection transmission system of Montenegro-Serbia-Bosnia and Herzegovina 400kV by the transmission line and Signalling and reconstruction of bridges on the railway line Bar-Vrbnica) with the total amount of grant worth EUR 45 million, which was approved by the European Commission and presented at the Vienna summit in August 2015.

EU PROGRAMMES

Montenegro is an active participant in programmes of the European Union, which are aimed at economic, social and political integration of Member States primarily, with the possibility of gradual inclusion of candidate countries. Programmes of the Union represent an important instrument of pre-accession strategy of the EU and they allow direct introduction of candidate countries with common policies of the European Union. Particip-

zumijeva uplatu godišnjeg učešća, koja je propisana za svaki od programa, uz mogućnost refundacije dijela učešća iz Ipe.

U prethodnoj finansijskoj perspektivi EU 2007-2013, Crna Gora je učestvovala u sedam programa Unije: (1) Sedmi okvirni program EU za istraživanje, tehnološki razvoj i ogledne aktivnosti 2007-2013, (2) Okvirni program za preduzetništvo i inovacije/Okvirni program za konkurentnost i inovacije 2007-2013, (3) Program podrške ICT politici, (4) Kultura 2013, (5) Carine 2013, (6) Evropa za građane, i (7) Program cjeloživotnog učenja.

Na osnovu iskustva sa prethodnim programima i nakon sagledavanja mogućnosti i koristi koje učešće u programima Unije pruža, Crna Gora je donijela odluku da u finansijskoj perspektivi 2014-2020 učestvuje u sljedećim programima: (1) Erasmus+, (2) Cosme, (3) Horizont 2020, (4) Carine 2020, (5) Fiskalis 2020, (6) Kreativna Evropa, (7) Evropa za građane, i (8) Evropski program za zapošljavanje i socijalne inovacije.

IPA 2014-2020 (IPA II)

Shodno Indikativnom strategijskom dokumentu za Crnu Goru za Ipu II, koji je Evropska komisija usvojila 18. VIII 2014, finansijska podrška Crnoj Gori u periodu 2014-2020 biće usmjerena kroz osam sektora:

- 1) Demokratija i javna uprava;
- 2) Vladavina prava i temeljna prava;
- 3) Životna sredina i klimatske akcije;
- 4) Saobraćaj;
- 5) Konkurentnost i inovacije;
- 6) Obrazovanje, zapošljavanje i socijalna politika;
- 7) Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj;
- 8) Regionalna i teritorijalna saradnja.

Za nacionalne programe Ipe (koji ne uključuju sektor Regionalna i teritorijalna saradnja) Evropska komisija je za period 2014-2020 za Crnu Goru izdvojila 270,5 miliona eura pomoći.

U okviru finansijske perspektive 2014-2020, Crna Gora će učestrovati u devet prekograničnih i transnacionalnih programa:

- četiri bilateralna programa (Bosna i Hercegovina – Crna Gora, Crna Gora – Albanija, Crna Gora – Kosovo i Srbija – Crna Gora);
- dva trilateralna programa (Hrvatska – Bosna i Hercegovina – Crna Gora i Italija – Albanija – Crna Gora);
- tri transnacionalna programa (Dunavski, Jadransko-jonski i Mediteranski program).

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

pation in EU programmes entails the payment of an annual fee, which is set for each of the programmes, with the possibility of reimbursement of a part of the payment from the IPA.

In the previous financial perspective EU 2007-2013, Montenegro participated in seven programmes of the European Union: (1) Seventh framework programme for research, technological development and research activities 2007-2013, (2) Framework programme for entrepreneurship and innovation/Framework programme for competitiveness and innovation 2007-2013, (3) Programme of ICT policy, (4) Culture 2013, (5) Customs 2013, (6) Europe for citizens, and (7) Life-long learning programme.

Based on the experiences with previous programmes and after a review of possibilities and benefits that arise from the programmes of the European Union, Montenegro made decision to take part in the following programmes during the financial perspective 2014-2020: (1) Erasmus+, (2) Cosme, (3) Horizon 2020, (4) Customs 2020, (5) Fiskalis 2020, (6) Creative Europe, (7) Europe for citizens, and (8) European programme for employment and social innovations.

IPA 2014-2020 (IPA II)

In accordance with the Indicative Strategy Paper for Montenegro for IPA II, which the European Commission adopted on 18 August 2014, financial support to Montenegro in the period 2014-2020 will be directed through eight sectors:

- 1) Democracy and governance;
- 2) Rule of law and fundamental rights;
- 3) Environment and climate action;
- 4) Transport;
- 5) Competitiveness and innovation;
- 6) Education, employment and social policies;
- 1) Agriculture and rural development;
- 7) Regional and territorial cooperation.

For national programs of IPA (which does not include sector Regional and territorial cooperation), the European Commission allocated EUR 270.5 million for the period 2014-2020 for Montenegro.

Within the financial perspective 2014-2020, Montenegro will take part in nine cross-borders and transnational programmes:

- Four bilateral programmes (Bosnia and Herzegovina – Montenegro, Montenegro – Albania, Montenegro – Kosovo and Serbia – Montenegro);
- Two trilateral programmes (Croatia – Bosnia and Herzegovina – Montenegro and Italy – Albania – Montenegro);
- Three transnational programmes (Adriatic-Ionian, Mediterranean, and Danube programmes).

INFORMISANJE GRAĐANA O EU I PROCESU PRISTUPANJA CRNE GORE UNIJI

Pristupanje Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji je proces koji zahtijeva višegodišnji rad na sproveđenju suštinskih reformi koje će državu i društvo pripremiti za buduće članstvo i približiti nas evropskom kvalitetu života. Osim usvajanja i primjene evropskih propisa i standara i postepenog preuzimanja obaveza i odgovornosti koje proističu iz članstva, uspješno ostvarivanje evropske integracije podrazumijeva i punu informisanost građana Crne Gore, njihovo aktivno učešće i podršku procesu.

Iako u Crnoj Gori postoji visok stepen podrške i politički konsenzus u vezi sa članstvom u Evropskoj uniji, rezultati brojnih istraživanja javnog mnjenja su pokazali da veliki broj građana ne posjeduje dovoljno znanja o Evropskoj uniji, procesu integracije i poziciji Crne Gore u tom procesu.

Potreba da se građanima pruži više informacija o pravima i obavezama koje prističu iz članstva, kao i prednostima, nedostacima, koristima i troškovima članstva u EU, iznjedrila je kreiranje strategijskog pristupa u informisanju javnosti o evropskoj integraciji Crne Gore.

Tokom prethodne decenije, donijeta su tri strategijska dokumenta za informisanje javnosti o procesu evropske integracije Crne Gore.

Prva Komunikaciona strategija za informisanje javnosti o procesu pridruživanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji usvojena je 16. septembra 2004. Realizacija ove strategije je bila obilježena značajnom saradnjom s nevladinim organizacijama, koje su u saradnji sa Ministarstvom za ekonomski odnose sa inostranstvom i evropske integracije, a nakon toga i Sekretarijatom za evropske integracije i drugim institucijama na državnom i lokalnom nivou, ili samostalno, sprovodile svoje programske aktivnosti na ostvarivanju zacrtanih odrednica Strategije.

Dinamika procesa približavanja EU, kao i obaveze koje je Crna Gora ispunila u skladu sa zahtjevima i kriterijumima, uslovila je potrebu za izradom novog dokumenta, kojim će se postaviti smjernice informisanja i komuniciranja sa javnošću o procesu pristupanja Crne Gore EU. Tako je juna 2010. usvojena druga Komunikaciona strategija za informisanje javnosti o Evropskoj uniji i pripremama Crne Gore za članstvo za period 2010 – 2014. koja je predstavljala strateški dokument koji se odnosio na informisanje, promovisanje i mobilizaciju javnosti (građana, organizacija, institucija, profesionalnih struktura) u procesu integracije Crne Gore u EU. Tokom njenog sproveđenje ostvarena je značajna saradnja s predstavnicima civilnog društva u Crnoj Gori (nevladinim organizacijama, medijima, biznis zajednicom i univerzitetima u Crnoj Gori), kao i s predstavnicima međunarodne zajednice.

Treći dokument, Strategija informisanja javnosti o pristupanju Crne Gore EU 2014-2018. je usvojena 27. marta 2014. Ovaj dokument daje okvir za komunikaciju procesa evropske integracije Crne Gore sa domaćim i međunarodnim strateškim ciljnim javnostima u

INFORMING THE CITIZENS ABOUT THE EU AND ABOUT THE PROCESS OF ACCESSION OF MONTENEGRO TO THE UNION

Accession of Montenegro to the European Union is a process that requires many years of work on implementation of fundamental reforms to prepare the state and the society for future membership and to bring us closer to the European quality of life. In addition to adoption and implementation of the European regulations and standards and to gradual taking over of obligations and responsibilities arising from the membership, a successful realisation of the European integration also implies that the citizens of Montenegro should be fully informed while actively participating in the process and supporting it.

Even though there is a high level of support and a political consensus in Montenegro regarding membership in the European Union, the results of numerous public opinion polls have shown that a great number of the citizens does not have sufficient knowledge about the European Union, the integration process and the position of Montenegro in that process.

The need to provide the citizens with more information on the rights and obligations arising from the membership, as well as about the advantages, disadvantages, benefits and costs of membership in the EU, yielded the creation of a strategic approach to public information regarding the European integration of Montenegro.

In the course of the previous decade, three strategic documents on public information regarding the process of the European integration of Montenegro were adopted.

The first Communication Strategy for Informing the Public about the Process of Montenegro's Association with the European Union was adopted on 16 September 2004. Realisation of this Strategy was marked with significant cooperation with non-governmental organisations, which, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and European Integration, followed by the Secretariat for European Integration and other institutions both on the national and local level, or independently, were implementing their programme activities concerning the realisation of the Strategy's set guidelines.

The schedule of the process of approximation to the EU, as well as the obligations fulfilled by Montenegro in accordance with the requests and criteria, necessitated the need for preparation of a new document that would set the guidelines of public information and communication about the process of accession of Montenegro to the EU. Accordingly, the second Communication Strategy for Informing the Public on the European Union and on Preparations of Montenegro for Membership 2010 – 2014 was adopted in June 2010 and it was a strategic document with respect to informing, promoting and mobilisation of the public (citizens, organisations, institutions, professional structures) within the process of Montenegro's integration with the EU. In the course of its implementation,

cilju boljeg razumijevanja procesa integracije i snaženja podrške članstvu Crne Gore EU. Strategija je nastala kao rezultat zajedničkog rada MVPEI, drugih organa državne uprave, predstavnika NVO-a i eksperata iz oblasti odnosa s javnostima.

Sve tri strategije su bile detaljno razrađivane godišnjim akcionim planovima koje je pripremalo Ministarstvo u saradnji s partnerima, koje čine druge institucije, Delegacija EU i civilno društvo.

SARADNJA S CIVILNIM DRUŠTVOM, LOKALNIM SAMOUPRAVAMA, AKADEMSKOM I POSLOVNOM ZAJEDNICOM

Polazeći od stanovišta da je evropska integracija projekt cijelog društva i da je preuslov njene uspješne realizacije postojanje visokog stepena razumijevanja i prihvatanja, kao i aktivno učešće svih društvenih subjekata, tokom protekle decenije je uspostavljena kvalitetna saradnja s medijima, nevladinim organizacijama, akademskom i poslovnom zajednicom, lokalnim samoupravama, međunarodnim organizacijama i fondacijama.

Predstavnici nevladinih organizacija su dali značajan doprinos izradi i sproveođenju svih strategija informisanja.

Takođe, tokom protekle decenije su potpisana četiri memoranduma/sporazuma o saradnji u oblasti evropske integracije i to:

- Jula 2004. je potpisana prvi Memorandum o saradnji između Ministarstva za ekonomski odnose s inostranstvom i 7 NVO-a.
- 7. maja 2008. Potpisana je Sporazum o saradnji između Sekretarijata za evropske integracije i 11 NVO-a.
- 15. oktobra 2009. potpisana je Memorandum o saradnji Ministarstva za evropske integracije i 14 NVO-a.
- 3. februara 2010. je potpisana Memorandum o saradnji Ministarstva za evropske integracije i 16 NVO-a sa sjevera Crne Gore

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significant cooperation with representatives of the Montenegro's civil society (non-governmental organisations, media, business community and universities in Montenegro) was achieved, as well as with representatives of the international community.

The third document, i.e. the Strategy for Informing the Public about Accession of Montenegro to the EU 2014-2018 was adopted on 27 March 2014. This document provides the framework for communication regarding the process of Montenegro's integration with the EU with national and international strategic target publics, with a view to better understanding of the integration process and to enhancing the support to Montenegro's membership with the EU. The Strategy emerged as the result of joint work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, other state administration bodies, representatives of the NGOs and experts in the field of public relations.

All three strategies were elaborated in detail in annual action plans prepared by the Ministry in cooperation with its partners that include other institutions, the Delegation of the EU and the civil society.

COOPERATION WITH THE CIVIL SOCIETY, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS, ACADEMIC AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY

Starting from the standpoint that the European integration is a project of the entire society and that the prerequisite of its successful realisation is the existence of a high level of understanding and acceptance, as well as active participation of all social stakeholders, in the course of the previous decade quality cooperation was established with the media, non-governmental organisations, academic and business community, local self-governments, international organisations and foundations.

Representatives of non-governmental organisations gave significant contribution to preparation and implementation of all the information strategies.

Also, in the course of the past decade, four memoranda/agreements on cooperation with NGOs in the field of the European integration were signed, as follows:

- The first Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and 7 NGOs was signed in July 2004.
- The Memorandum of Cooperation between the Secretariat for European Integration and 11 NGOs was signed on 7 May 2008.
- The Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry for European Integration and 14 NGOs was signed on 15 October 2009.
- The Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry for European Integration and 16 NGOs from the north of Montenegro was signed on 3 February 2010.

Memorandumi su predviđali kontinuiranu saradnju, prije svega u sprovođenju komunikacione strategije, pripremi dokumenata, organizaciji javnih debata o procesu evropske integracije, kao i učešće Ministarstva/Sekretarijata u aktivnostima i skupovima koje organizuju NVO.

Značajan doprinos diseminaciji informacija i uključivanju što većeg broja subjekata u proces dali su i akademска zajednica (univerziteti, fakulteti), Privredna komora Crne Gore, Unija poslodavaca i Zajednica opština koje su bile domaćini velikog broja skupova i događaja na različite teme koje su imale za cilj razmjenu mišljenja i podsticanje debate o raznim aspektima procesa evropske integracije, s ciljem približavanja Evropske unije građanima i nastavka kvalitetnog informisanja o procesu pristupnih pregovora i pravima i obaveza koje proističu iz članstva u EU.

Takođe, u sklopu projekata koje su sprovele partnerske nevladine organizacije, u saradnji s Delegacijom Evropske unije u Crnoj Gori, Ministarstvom vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija i lokalnim samoupravama, organizovana je informativna kampanja u skoro svim crnogorskim opštinama s ciljem unapređenja informisanosti građana o procesu pristupanja. Tako su tokom 2013, u okviru projekata: "Hajde da razgovaramo o EU", "EU info Bus" i "EU znači DA" koje su sprovele FORS Montenegro, Centar za građansko obrazovanje i Eko Centar Delfin, realizovane brojne aktivnosti u devet sjevernih, šest centralnih i šest južnih opština. Aktivnosti su uključile seriju radionica i predavanja za razlike ciljne grupe, debate i druge promotivne aktivnosti koje doprinose promociji vrijednosti Evropske unije, razumijevanju njenih politika, procesa evropske integracije, kao i izazova i koristi koje proizilaze iz budućeg članstva u EU.

Poseban doprinos informisanju građana o pristupanju Crne Gore EU dalo je sprovođenje projekta „Informisanje javnosti o evropskoj integraciji i podršci Ipa u Crnoj Gori“ koji su, u periodu novembar 2015 - maj 2016, realizovali Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija, Delegacija Evropske unije, Britanska ambasada Podgorica i British Council. U okviru projekta je organizovana obuka za crnogorske novinare, a takođe su realizovane javne debate o pregovaračkim poglavljima, radijske emisije o različitim aspektima procesa pristupanja i TV reportaže o iskustvima građana država članica u pojedinim oblastima pravne tekovine. Posebno značajan segment projekta odnosi se na pokretanje web portala eu.me na kojem su dostupne sve informacije, dokumenta i aktuelnosti u vezi s pregovaračkim procesom, procesom stabilizacije i pridruživanja i Instrumentom pretpristupne podrške. Važan dio projekta je bio i izbor pjesme procesa evropske integracije „Pokreni se“ i izrada spota za tu kompoziciju.

SARADNJA S MEDIJIMA

Proces pristupanja EU je, najvećim dijelom, tehnička priča koju nije lako objasniti građanima. Stoga je naš zadatak tokom svih ovih godina bio da na adekvatan način približimo EU i njene vrijednosti i politike, kao i da predstavimo obaveze koje Crna Gora ima u pro-

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

The memoranda provided for continued cooperation, foremostly with regard to the implementation of the communication strategy, preparation of documents, organisation of public debates on the process of the European integration, as well as participation of the Ministry/Secretariat in activities and gatherings organised by NGOs.

A significant contribution to dissemination of information and to inclusion of the greatest possible number of stakeholders in the process was given by the academic community (universities, faculties), the Chamber of Commerce of Montenegro, the Union of Employers of Montenegro and the Union of Municipalities, which hosted a great number of gatherings and events on various topics aimed at the exchange of opinions and at encouraging debate of various aspects of the European integration process, with a view to bringing the European Union closer to the citizens and to continuing the provision of quality information regarding the process of accession negotiations and the rights and obligations arising from the membership with the EU.

Also, under the project implemented by partner non-governmental organisations in collaboration with the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and local self-governments, an informative campaign was organised in almost all Montenegrin municipalities, with the aim to make the citizens better informed about the accession process. In particular, in the course of the year 2013, under the project titled “Let’s talk about the EU”, „EU Info Bus“ and „EU Means YES“, implemented by FORS Montenegro, the Centre for Civic Education and the Eco Centre Dolphin, numerous activities were realised in nine northern, six central and six southern municipalities. The activities included a series of workshops and lectures for different target groups, debates and other promotional activities that contribute to promotion of the values of the European Union, to understanding of its policies, of the European integration process, as well as of challenges and benefits arising from the future membership in the EU.

A special contribution to informing the citizens about accession of Montenegro to the EU was provided by implementation of the project titled “Communicating EU Accession and IPA Assistance in Montenegro”, realised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, the Delegation of the European Union, the British Embassy Podgorica and the British Council in the period November 2015 – May 2016. Under the project, training for Montenegrin journalist was organised, public debates on the negotiation chapters were realised, as well as radio broadcasts on different aspects of the accession process and TV reportages on experiences of citizens of the member states in certain areas of the *acquis*. An especially important segment of the project regards launching of the web portal eu.me, where all the information, documents and current topics regarding the negotiation process, stabilisation and association process and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance are available. An important part of the project was the selection of the song “Move Yourself” that promotes the European integration process and making of a video for this piece of music.

cesu pristupanja i ukažemo na mogućnosti koje će građanima biti na raspolaganju nakon stupanja u članstvo.

U tom dijelu je poseban fokus bio na saradnji s medijima u okviru koje je realizovan veliki broj seminara, brifinga, konferencija, ali i konkursa za TV i radio stanice i producijske kuće.

O svim važnim događajima i aktivnostima iz procesa evropske integracije, predstavnici medija su bili blagovremeno informisani putem najava i saopštenja na internetskim stranicama Vlade Crne Gore i Ministarstva, kao i kroz saradnju na izradi intervjuja i tematskih emisija. Tokom protekle decenije su realizovani i značajni serijali televizijskih i radijskih emisija, kao i u štampanim medijima.

Uz tradicionalne kanale komunikacije (TV, radio, štampani mediji) i Internet, od 2014. posebna pažnja je posvećena novim sredstvima online komunikacije (društvene mreže – facebook, twitter i YouTube).

Takođe je, u saradnji s Fondacijom Konrad Adenauer, od decembra 2005. se realizuje projekt redovnih razgovora sa predstavnicima medija i diplomatskog kora (“Radni doručak s novinarima”), u cilju predstavljanja procesa pristupanja EU, aktivnostima nadležnih organa i rezultata koje Crna Gora ostvaruje na tom putu. Od decembra 2005. do maja 2016. je održano više od trideset radnih doručaka s novinarima.

PUBLIKACIJE/PROMOTIVNI MATERIJAL

U cilju kvalitetnog približavanja procesa evropske integracije različitim ciljnim javnostima, tokom protekle decenije je posebna pažnja bila posvećena izradi informativnog materijala. Neke od publikacija koje smo pripremili i objavili su: tromjesečni informator o procesu evropskih integracije EuroMont, brošure Pojmovnik evropskih integracija, Uvod u Evropsko pravo, Proširena Evropa - ekonomski promjene i očekivanja, Pregovarački tim, Na granici s EU, 25. poglavje Nauka i istraživanje i 26. poglavje Obrazovanje i kultura. Takođe, štampani su i distribuirani i Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, Lisabonski ugovor i Knjiga kvartalnih izvještaja. U okviru programa prekogranične saradnje su pripremljene sljedeće brošure: Podrška EU u Crnoj Gori, brošura o projektima iz Prvog i Drugog poziva u okviru Programa prekogranične saradnje Hrvatska - Crna Gora, brošura “U susret novim prekograničnim programima Ipa II 2014-2020”, brošura o projektima Drugog poziva Programa prekogranične saradnje Albanija - Crna Gora, flajer o Programu prekogranične saradnje Srbija - Crna Gora, Ipa brošura, Brošura “Projekti finansirani u okviru programa transnacionalne saradnju SEE I MED”, Letak o Programu Hrvatska – Crna Gora.

Nakon zvaničnog početka pristupnih pregovora, MVPEI je izradilo informativne flajere o pregovaračkom procesu, poglavljima 23 i 24, Sporazumu o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju i o Instrumentu pretpripravne podrške. Takođe su štampani flajeri sa kratkim informacijama o 35 pregovaračkih poglavljima (tiraž 30.000 primjeraka), pojedinačni flajeri o 33 pregovaračka poglavlja (15.000 primjeraka), flajer Crna Gora i EU.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

COOPERATION WITH MEDIA

The process of accession to the EU is prevailingly a technical matter not easily explicable to the citizens. Therefore, our task in the course of all these years has been to familiarise the citizens with the EU and its values and policies in suitable manner, as well as to present the obligations of Montenegro in the process of accession and point out to the possibilities that will be available to the citizens upon entering into membership.

With regard to this, a special focus was given to cooperation with media, which included realisation of a great number of seminars, briefings, conferences, but also open competitions for TV and radio stations and production companies.

The representatives of media were timely informed about all important events and activities regarding the process of the European integration by means of announcements and releases published on the Internet pages of the Government of Montenegro and of the Ministry, as well as through cooperation regarding preparation of interviews and topical broadcasts. In the course of the past decade, important TV and radio broadcast series were realised, as well as press series.

Along with the traditional communication channels (TV, radio and press media) and the Internet, special attention has been paid to new means of online communication (social networks – Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) as from 2014.

Also, since December 2005, in cooperation with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the project of regular talks with representatives of the media has been being realised („Working Breakfast with Journalists“), with a view to present the process of accession to the EU, the activities of the competent bodies and the results being achieved by Montenegro on this path. More than thirty working breakfasts with journalists were organised from December 2005 to May 2016.

PUBLICATIONS/PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL

With the aim to familiarise different target publics with the process of the European integration in a quality manner, special attention was paid to preparation of information material in the course of the past decade. Some of the publications prepared and published by us are as follows: a quarterly information bulletin on the process of the European integration named EuroMont, brochures named Glossary of the European Integration, Introduction to the European Law, Enlarged Europe – Economic Changes and Expectations, Negotiating Team, On the Border with the EU, Chapter 25 Science and Research and Chapter 26 Education and Culture. Also, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, the Treaty of Lisbon and the Quarterly Reports Book were printed and distributed. Under the cross-border cooperation programmes, the following brochures were prepared: Support to the EU in Montenegro, the brochure on projects from the First and Second Call under

LOGO PROCESA EVROPSKE INTEGRACIJE – EU4ME

Poseban segment komunikacijskih aktivnosti odnosio se na izradu vizuelnog identiteta procesa pristupanja Crne Gore EU.

Nakon sprovedenog Konkursa za izradu idejnog rješenja vizuelnog identiteta Procesa pristupanja Crne Gore EU, koji su realizovali Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija i Delegacija EU u Crnoj Gori, 12. juna 2013. je predstavljen novi vizuelni identitet procesa evropske integracije EU4ME.

PROJEKAT EU U ŠKOLE

Polazeći od činjenice da su upravo mladi ona ciljna grupa koja će imati najviše koristi od budućeg članstva, i u skladu s tim potrebe njihovog kvalitetnog i pravovrmenog informisanja o EU i procesu pristupanja, jula 2009. je, u organizaciji Ministarstva za evropske integracije, grupe profesora s Ekonomskog fakulteta i Zavoda za školstvo, a uz podršku Evropske komisije, zvanično počela realizacija projekta: Uvođenje predmeta “Evropska unija” u osnovne škole i predmeta “Evropske integracije” u gimnazije.

Projekat je obuhvatio organizaciju seminara za nastavnike, pripremu priručnika za nastavu, učila za djecu i promotivnu kampanju o jačanju svijesti o potrebi izučavanja Evropske unije, njenog sistema vrijednosti, ciljeva nastanka, osnovnih principa funkciranja njenih institucija, jedinstvenog tržišta EU i procesa pristupanja Uniji.

Nastava iz predmeta Evropska unija i Evropske integracije na završnim godinama osnovne škole, odnosno gimnazije, počela je da se realizuje od septembra 2009. u 65 odjeljenja – 43 odjeljenja u 11 osnovnih škola i 22 odjeljenja u 10 srednjih škola u 13 crnogorskih opština.

OBILJEŽAVANJE DANA EVROPE

U saradnji s Delegacijom Evropske unije u Crnoj Gori, lokalnim samoupravama, partnerima iz NVO sektora i ambasadama država članica EU u Crnoj Gori, svake godine se, organizacijom prigodnih manifestacija, obilježava Dan Evrope.

Ovi događaji su prilika da se građanima, u direktnoj komunikaciji, predstave koristi od budućeg članstva, ali i da se razgovara o temeljitim reformama koje nas očekuju, o aktualnim projektima, budućim potrebama i mogućim izazovima. Pored informativnih štandova, na kojima građani mogu dobiti informacije o Evropskoj uniji i pripremama Crne Gore za članstvo putem raznovrsnog promotivnog materijala, organizuju se i kvizovi znanja za učenike osnovnih škola, kreativne radionice, sportska takmičenja, izložbe likovnih radova, kulturno – umjetnički program i brojne druge aktivnosti.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Croatia – Montenegro, the brochure titled “Towards New Cross-Border Programmes IPA II 2014-2020“, the brochure on projects from the Second Call under the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Albania – Montenegro, the flyer on the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Serbia – Montenegro, the IPA brochure, the brochure titled “Projects Financed Under the Transnational Cooperation Programmes SEE and MED“, the leaflet about the Programme Croatia – Montenegro.

Following the official commencement of the accession negotiations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration prepared new information flyers about the negotiation process, Chapters 23 and 24, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance. Also, flyers with brief information about 35 negotiation chapters, individual flyers for 33 negotiation chapters, and the flyer named Montenegro and the EU were printed out.

LOGO OF THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESS – EU4ME

An especially important segment of the communication activities is creation of a visual identity of the process of Montenegro's accession to the EU.

After running the Open competition for creation of a conceptual solution for visual identity of the process of Montenegro's accession to the EU, realised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and by the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro, a new visual identity of the European integration process was presented - EU4ME.

“EU IN SCHOOLS” PROJECT

Young people are that part of society that will have the most benefits from the future membership in the EU. With a view to informing them about the Union and the accession process in a quality and timely manner, the implementation of the project titled “Introduction of ‘European Union’ school subject in primary schools and of ‘European integration’ school subject in grammar schools” officially started in July 2009 and it was organised by the Ministry for European Integration, a group of professors from the Faculty of Economics and by the Education Office, and supported by the European Commission.

The project included organisation of seminars for teachers, preparation of teaching manuals and teaching aids for children and a promotional campaign on raising awareness of the need to study the European Union, its system of values, objectives of its establishment, basic principles of functioning of its institutions, the single EU market and the process of accession to the Union.

Teaching ‘European Union’ and ‘European Integration’ school subjects in final years of primary and grammar school, respectively, started in September 2009 in 65 classes – 43 classes in 11 primary schools and 22 classes in 10 secondary schools in 13 Montenegrin municipalities.

PODRŠKA JAVNOSTI

U Crnoj Gori od 2006. postoji stabilan pozitivan trend kad je pitanju stav građana u odnosu na evropsku integraciju Crne Gore koji se kreće od 61 – 76,5 %. Posljednji rezultati istraživanja iz novembra 2015. pokazuju da građani vjeruju u EU, u proces pristupanja, reforme koje sprovodimo i koristi koje im članstvo donosi. Procenat opredijeljenih građana, onih koji imaju stav po tom pitanju i kažu da bi izašli na eventualni referendum i glasali za ulazak u Evropsku uniju je 73,6%. Takođe, nalazi istraživanja pokazuju da je informisanost građana o procesu pristupanja Crne Gore u EU povećana kada je u pitanju poznavanje procesa i uopšte obaveza koje proističu iz članstva.

Ti rezultati su pokazatelj da sve što smo radili u prethodnom periodu kroz primjenu Strategije informisanja javnosti o pristupanju Crne Gore EU daje rezultate.

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016

CELEBRATION OF EUROPE DAY

In collaboration with the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro, local self-governments, partners from the NGO sector and embassies of the EU member states in Montenegro, Europe Day is celebrated every year by organising topical events.

These events are an opportunity to present to the citizens, through direct communication, the benefits that arise from the future membership, but also to talk about fundamental reforms that stand ahead of us, about current projects, future needs and potential challenges. In addition to information stands, where citizens can get information on the European Union and on preparations of Montenegro for membership in the form of diverse promotional material, knowledge quizzes are organised for primary school students, as well as creative workshops, sports competitions, art exhibitions, cultural-artistic programme and numerous other activities.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Since 2006, there is a stable positive trend in Montenegro with regard to attitude of citizens towards the European integration of Montenegro, which varies from 61 to 76.5%. The latest research results from November 2015 indicate that citizens believe in the EU, in the accession process, in reforms being implemented and in benefits arising from the membership. The percentage of decided citizens, i.e. of those who have taken an attitude with regard to this matter or who say that they would come out to a possible referendum and vote for joining the European Union, is 73.6%. Also, the findings of researches indicate that familiarity of the citizens with the process of Montenegro's accession to the EU is increased in terms of familiarity with the process and general familiarity with the obligations arising from the membership.

These results are the indicator that everything we have been doing in the previous period through implementation of the Strategy for Informing the Public about Montenegro's Accession to the EU is yielding results.



2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016





2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016





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Hronologija evropske integracije





 BRITISH
COUNCIL



Britanska ambasada
Podgorica



Crna Gora
Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova
i evropskih integracija

me4eu
eu4me
ja za europu europa za mene

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Sadržaj ove Monografije je isključiva odgovornost autora i ni na koji način ne odražava stavove Evropske unije.

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