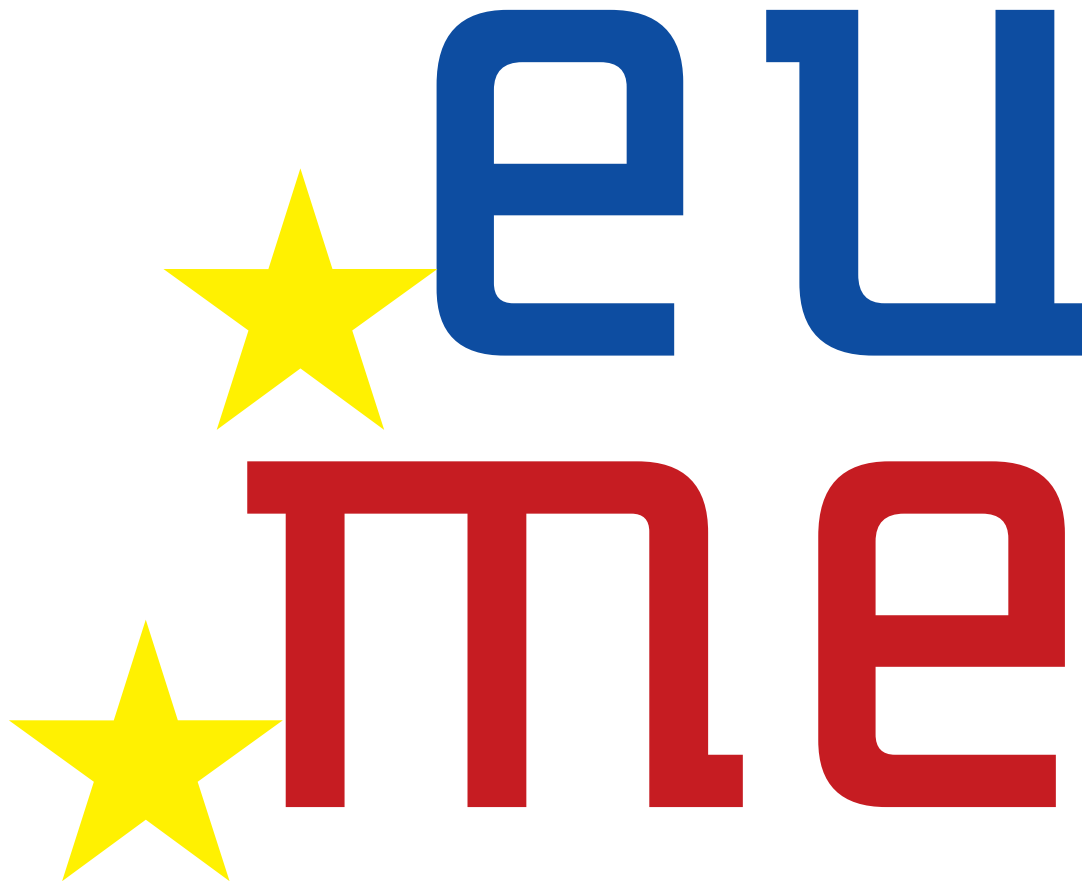




NEGOTIATING TEAM



This brochure uses gender-sensitive language.

CHIEF NEGOTIATOR'S OPENING WORD

Montenegro has successfully entered the third year of the accession negotiations. The results we have achieved represent a solid foundation for pursuing new European successes. They are the proof that efforts invested have paid off and they motivate us to continue moving forward with the same vigour. The special value of the first two years of negotiations is that we have managed to strengthen our internal dialogue and cooperation as regards the EU membership. The idea of the European integration as a domestic task, whose success will provide benefits for all our citizens, has pooled together all the human capital available in the country by gathering knowledge, experience, and energy.

The first year of negotiations was marked by the establishment of the negotiating structure, comprising over 1300 individuals, and also by explanatory and bilateral screenings that took place between March 2012 and 28 June 2013. The screening process helped the understanding of the state of play in all areas as well as to identify the biggest institutional, legal, and investment challenges for Montenegro.

Montenegrin society and administration made notable success over the past two years by opening and temporarily closing negotiations in Chapters 25 – Science and Research and 26 – Education and Culture, and by opening negotiations in ten additional in the following chapters: Chapter 4 – Free Movement of Capital, Chapter 5 – Public Procurement, Chapter 6 – Company Law, Chapter 7 – Intellectual Property Rights, Chapter 10 – Information Society and Media, Chapter 20 – Enterprise and Industrial Policy, Chapter 23 – Judiciary and Fundamental Rights, Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom, and Security, Chapter 31 – Foreign, Security, and Defence Policy, and Chapter 32 – Financial Control.

These milestones are a testimony of dedicated work and good results, and are an incentive to work even better.

In the following years of negotiating, we will continue to implement reforms aimed at improving political and democratic stability, creating an environment conducive to growth and development that would bring about better living standards of our citizens and produce positive outcomes in all areas.

In addition to aligning our legislation in all areas to European standards and applying it adequately, our focus will be on further strengthening our administrative capacity and building new institutions.

The membership in the Union provides for many possibilities, but it is necessary to prepare for them on time by strengthening our capacities, developing expertise by improving knowledge, skills, and capabilities, strengthening competitiveness, and improving quality. That is why the accession negotiations should be understood as a mechanism that will gradually prepare us for the EU rules and regulations.

Today, we are richer for a two-year experience and thus prepared to even greater extent for new European tasks.

Podgorica, October 2014

Chief Negotiator
Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović

On 9 December 2011 the European Council adopted the European Commission recommendations of 12 October 2011 to launch negotiations with Montenegro in June 2012.

"The European Council welcomes the Commission's assessment of the good progress made by Montenegro, which has achieved satisfactory results overall. With a view to opening accession negotiations with Montenegro in June 2012, the European Council tasks the Council with examining Montenegro's progress in the implementation of reforms, with a particular focus on the area of rule of law and fundamental rights, especially the fight against corruption and organised crime, on the basis of a report to be presented by the Commission in the first half of 2012. It invites the Commission to present without delay a proposal for a framework for negotiations with Montenegro in line with its December 2006 conclusions and established practice, also incorporating the new approach proposed by the Commission as regards the chapters on the judiciary and fundamental rights, and justice, freedom and security. The Commission is, in this context, also invited to initiate the process of analytical examination of the acquis with Montenegro on the above-mentioned chapters."

Following the European Council's decision to start accession talks with Montenegro, the Government appointed the Chief Negotiator for the negotiations on accession of Montenegro to the European Union on 29 December 2011, and on 2 February 2012 it adopted a Decision establishing the EU Negotiating Structure.

This was followed by the establishment of 33 working groups for negotiating on individual chapters of the EU acquis, and the appointment of 10 negotiators – Members of the Group for Negotiation.

The Negotiating Structure gathers over 1300 members from various areas of our society, including the state institutions, academic community, and the civil society. One third of the total members of the Negotiating Structure is composed of the representatives of civil society, while 55% of the members are women. Following the negotiation process development stages, the structure participates both in preparations and meetings on analytical overview of legislation (screening), technical meetings, drafting and developing the negotiating positions of Montenegro, as well as implementing the commitments arising from negotiating documents.

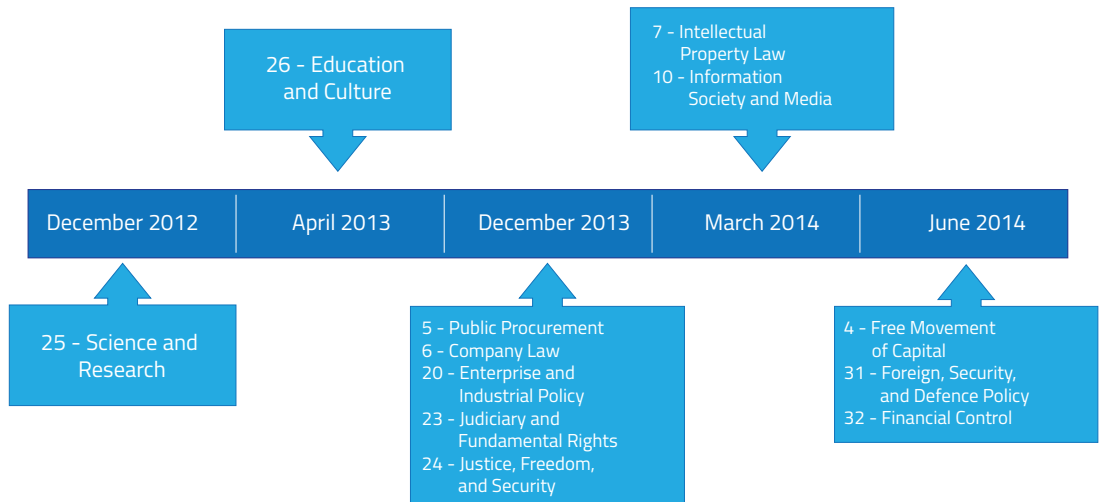
On 29 June 2012, the inter-governmental conference between Montenegro and the EU took place in Brussels, which marked the formal opening of accession negotiations. The conference attendants were Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, **Štefan Füle**, and Danish European Affairs Minister and the Council Chairman, **Nicolai Wammen**, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration **Milan Roćen** headed the Montenegrin delegation.



Opening of accession negotiations, Brussels, 29 June 2012

THE PROCESS OF OPENING NEGOTIATIONS CHAPTER BY CHAPTER

DECEMBER 2012 - JUNE 2014

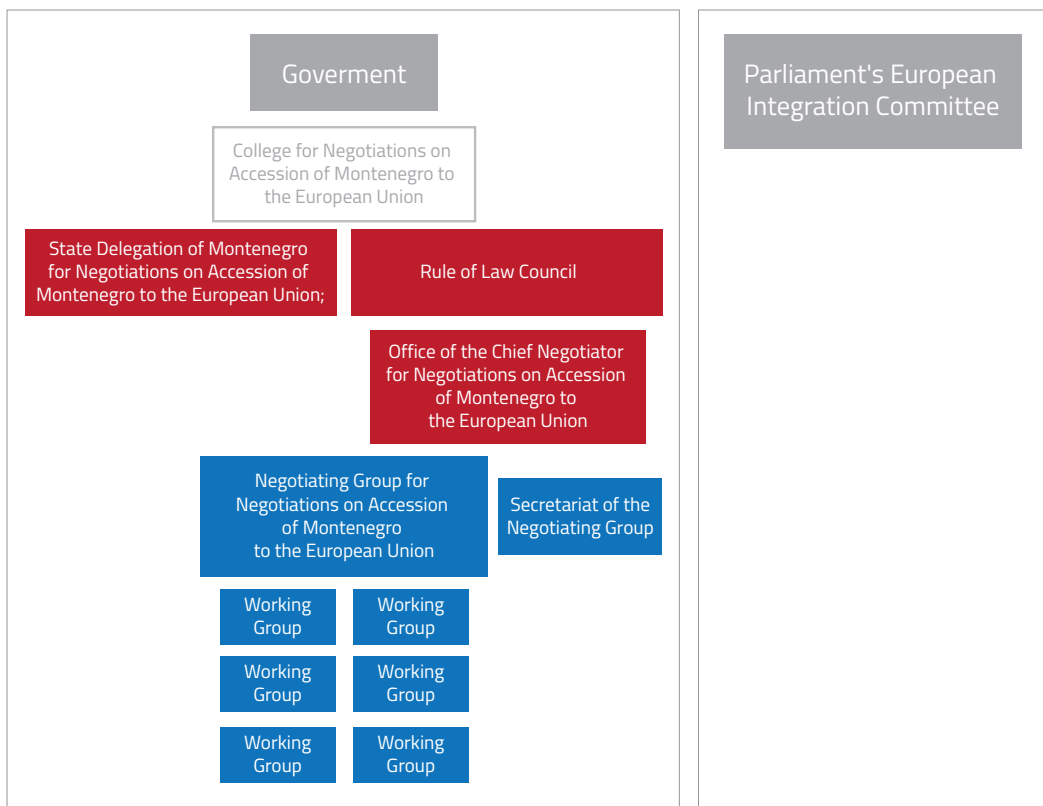


NEGOTIATING STRUCTURE FOR ACCESSION OF MONTENEGRO TO THE EU

The structure for negotiations on the accession of Montenegro to the European Union was established by a Government decision of 2 February 2012.

The aforementioned decision established the following bodies:

- College for Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union;
- State Delegation of Montenegro for Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union;
- Rule of Law Council (established on 6 March 2014 by the adoption of the Decision amending the Decision on establishing the negotiating structure)
- Negotiating Group for Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union;
- Working Groups for Preparation of Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union on Individual Negotiating Chapters – chapters of the EU acquis;
- Office of the Chief Negotiator for Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union;
- Secretariat of the Negotiating Group



College for Negotiations

College for Negotiations is a Government working body, which discusses draft negotiating positions and, following the procedure by the competent working body of the Parliament of Montenegro, submits the positions to the Government for adoption.

The College consists of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers, and Chief Negotiator. Other ministers can also participate in its work. The College discusses all the matters related to negotiations and decides on the most sensitive issues arising from the negotiation process. Nine College sessions have taken place so far.

State Delegation of Montenegro for Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union

State delegation holds direct political talks and negotiations with the Member States and EU institutions and is responsible for ensuring the smooth course of negotiations on all chapters of the EU acquis. The State Delegation is accountable to the Government and it acts in accordance with the negotiation guidelines adopted by the Government. The State Delegation submits a report to the Government on the state of affairs of negotiations following each meeting of the intergovernmental conference between Montenegro and the EU Member States at the ministerial level, as well as special reports at the Government's request.

Members of the State Delegation are: the Head of State Delegation - Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Deputy Head of State Delegation - Chief Negotiator, deputy chief negotiators, Head of Montenegro's Mission to the EU, and the Secretary of the Negotiating Group.

State Delegation so far has participated at four intergovernmental ministerial conferences and two deputy conferences.

The first State Delegation at the ministerial level, on the occasion of the launch of the negotiation process on 29 June 2012, was led by the then-Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Milan



Opening and provisional closing of Chapter 25 - Science and Education, Brussels, 18 December 2012

Roćen. The delegation members were Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, Ambassador to the EU Ivan Leković, and Secretary of the Negotiating Group Milivoje Jurišić.

State Delegation at the ministerial intergovernmental conference held on 18 December 2012 devoted to the provisional closing of negotiations in the area of Science and Education was headed by Minister Igor Lukšić, and other delegation members were Minister of Science Sanja Vlahović, Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, Ambassador to the EU Ivan Leković, and Secretary of the Negotiating Group Milivoje Jurišić.



Opening and provisional closing of Chapter 26 – Education and Culture, Brussels, 15 April 2013



Opening of chapters 5, 6, 20, 23, and 24, Brussels, 18 December 2013



*Opening of Chapter 7 – Intellectual Property Rights
10 Information Society and Media, Brussels, 31 March 2014*

In the first deputy-level intergovernmental conference, held on 15 April 2013 on the occasion of provisional closing of negotiations in the Chapter on Education and Culture, the State Delegation was headed by Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, and other delegation members were: Ambassador of Montenegro to the EU Ivan Leković, member of the negotiating group for Chapter 26 Professor Anđelko Lojpur, Head of the working group for Chapter 26 Mubera Kurpejović, and Secretary of the Negotiating Group Milivoje Jurišić.

State Delegation, at the ministerial intergovernmental conference held on 18 December 2013 on the occasion of opening five negotiation chapters, including the two on rule of law, was headed by Minister Igor Lukšić, and other delegation members were Justice Minister Duško Marković, Interior Minister Raško Konjević, Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, Ambassador to the EU Ivan Leković, and Secretary of the Negotiating Group Milivoje Jurišić.

State Delegation, at the second deputy-level intergovernmental conference held on 31 March 2014 on the occasion of opening negotiations in the chapters on Information Society and Media and the Intellectual Property Law was headed by Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, and other delegation members were: Ambassador of Montenegro to the EU Ivan Leković, Head of the working group for Chapter 7 Novak Adžić, Head of the working group for Chapter 10 Ružica Mišković, and the Secretary of the Negotiating Group Milivoje Jurišić.



At the fourth ministerial inter-governmental conference held on 24 June 2014, on the occasion of opening three more negotiation chapters, the State Delegation of Montenegro was headed by Minister Igor Lukšić, and other delegation members were the Chief Negotiator Ambassador Aleksandar Andrija Pejović, Ambassador to the EU Ivan Leković, and the Secretary of the Negotiating Group Milivoje Jurišić.

*Opening of Chapter 4 Free Movement of Capital,
31 Foreign, Security, and Defence Policy and 32 Financial Control, Brussels, 24 June 2014*

COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The Parliament of Montenegro plays an important oversight role in the accession negotiations process and the alignment of Montenegrin legislation with the EU acquis.

With the view to strengthening the Parliament's role in EU integration process, in May 2012 the Parliament adopted the Decision amending its Rules of Procedure. Thus, instead of the previous Committee for International Relations and European Integration, two new committees were established – Committee for International Relations and Emigrants and the Committee for European Integration, which is a key parliamentary body for monitoring the EU negotiations.

The Committee's competences include monitoring of accession negotiations, oversight and assessment of the course of negotiations, provision of opinions and guidelines on behalf of the Parliament on the prepared negotiating positions, consideration of information on the negotiation process and provision of opinions on issues arising from the negotiations, as well as assessment of activities of the negotiating team. The Committee has a chair and twelve members.

The adoption of the Resolution on the manner, quality and pace of the integration process of Montenegro into the EU in December 2013 has additionally defined the role of the Parliament and the Committee for European Integration in the negotiation process.

Rule of Law Council

By opening negotiations in Chapters 23 and 24 Montenegro has entered a new and more demanding phase, requiring for continued work and efficiency in coordinating the activities in the rule of law area. Therefore, a need was recognised for establishing a body that will be responsible, within the existing negotiating structure, for monitoring the work of state institutions, public administration bodies, and other institutions in the rule of law area with the aim of improving the implementation of priority commitments in the accession negotiations in this area.

By adopting the amendments to the Decision on establishing the negotiating structure on 6 March 2014, the Government has established the Rule of Law Council as the competent body for monitoring the negotiations in the area of Rule of Law, that is the Chapters 23 and 24.

The Council consists of the president, deputy president, and 39 members. The Council president is the Deputy Prime Minister for Political System, Foreign and Internal Policy. Deputy president is the Minister of Interior. Council members are: Secretary General of the Parliament of Montenegro, Secretary General of the Government, Minister of Defence, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Minister of Education, Minister of Culture, Minister of Economy, Minister of Transport and Maritime Affairs, Minister for Sustainable Development and Tourism, Minister of Health, Minister for Human and Minority Rights, Minister for Information Society and Telecommunications, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Chief Negotiator for Negotiations on Accession of Montenegro to the European Union, President of the Supreme Court, Supreme State Prosecutor, President of the Judicial Council, Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, National Security Agency Director, Police Director, Director of Customs Administration, Director of Administration for Inspection Affairs, Director of Administration for Anti-Corruption Initiative, Director of Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, Director of Public Procurement Administration, Director of Administration for the Care of Refugees, Director of Human Resources Management Authority, Director of the Administration for Real Estate, Director of the Property Administration, President of the State Commission for Controlling the Public Procurement Procedures, Director of the Confidential Data Protection Directorate, President of the Commission for Preventing the Conflict of Interest, Director of the Agency for Personal Data Protection and Free Access to Information, Director of the Police Academy, President of the State Election Commission, President of the State Audit Institution Council, Executive Director of the Judicial Training Centre and Secretary-General of the Union of Municipalities.

The Council competences are related to monitoring the implementation of commitments in Chapter 23 – Judiciary and Fundamental Rights, and Chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom, and Security, examination of the reasons for delays in implementation of commitments and provision of recommendations to the state bodies and other institutions for prompt action needed for implementation of commitments in these chapters. The Council performs other tasks as stipulated in the Decision establishing the negotiation structure.

NEGOTIATING GROUP

The Negotiating Group is in charge of the expert-and technical level cooperation with the institutions of the EU and Member States in all chapters of the acquis.

The Negotiating Group considers and adopts the proposals of negotiating positions and is accountable for its work to the Head of the State Delegation and the Government. The Negotiating Group performs its duties in accordance with the guidelines and instructions of the Head of the State Delegation. The Negotiating Group submits the reports on the state of play in negotiations after each intergovernmental conference to the Head of the State Delegation and to the Government, as well as special reports if requested by the Head of the State Delegation and the Government. So far, 13 meetings of the Negotiating Group have been held.

The Negotiating Group is composed of the Chief Negotiator, ten members of the Negotiating Group in charge of individual chapters, Head of the Mission of Montenegro to the EU and the Head of the Secretariat of the Negotiating Group. The Group has thus far held 13 meetings and has discussed 23 negotiating positions, 2 reports on fulfilled commitments in chapters, as well as 10 reports on negotiation chapters.

Appointment of negotiators went in parallel with the establishment of working groups for negotiations, from February 2012 until April 2013. During this period, eleven negotiators were appointed for 33 chapters of acquis, who comprise the Negotiating Group.

Each of eleven negotiators is in charge of at least two chapters. Even though they vary in size and complexity, each of the chapters bears significant weight and value in overall transformation of the society. If the acquis as a whole is viewed as a mosaic, than each of the 33 parts represent an invaluable important segment for creation of the whole picture.

NEGOTIATORS



Aleksandar Andrija PEJOVIĆ
Chief Negotiator and Negotiator for
Chapters 22, 31, 34 and 35



Nikola FABRIS
Vice Governor of the Central Bank
Negotiator for Chapters
4, 9, 17, and 18



Anđelko LOJPUR
Professor at the University of Mon-
tenegro, Negotiator for Chapters 10,
25, and 26



Arijana NIKOLIĆ
Director for Labour Market and Em-
ployment in the Ministry of Labour
and Social Welfare, Negotiator for
Chapters 2 and 19



Igor NOVELJIĆ
Secretary of the Ministry of
Economy, Negotiator for Chapters
1, 8, and 30



Daliborka PEJOVIĆ

State Secretary in the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism,
Negotiator for Chapters 27 and 28



Svetlana RAJKOVIĆ

Director General for International Legal Cooperation and European Integration in the Ministry of Justice,
Negotiator for Chapters 23 and 24



Vladimir SAVKOVIĆ

Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Montenegro
Negotiator for Chapters 3, 6, 7, and 20



Danijela STOLICA

Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Negotiator for Chapters 11, 12, and 13



Nikola VUKIĆEVIĆ

Director General for Budget at the Finance Ministry, Negotiator for Chapters 5, 16, 29, 32, and 33



Angelina ŽIVKOVIĆ

Acting Director General for National Roads at the Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs, Negotiator for Chapters 14, 15, and 21

WORKING GROUPS FOR PREPARATION OF NEGOTIATIONS



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in December 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Igor Noveljić**, Secretary of the Ministry of Economy, and the head of the working group is **Nina Vujošević**, Assistant Minister of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Tatjana Tomić** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 47 members (33 from state institutions, 14 from the civil society).*

Free movement of goods is one of the four fundamental freedoms that ensure the efficient functioning of the EU's internal, i.e. single market. This Chapter is related to the removal of all barriers to trade that prevent the placement of the products originating from other Union Member States into national markets. This is achieved by aligning national legislation in the areas of standardisation, accreditation, metrology, market surveillance, procedural measures, and Directives of "old" and "new" approach.

Aligning with the EU acquis in this chapter means adjusting domestic economy so as to ensure free access to the market for more than 500 million consumers and 23 million companies.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Arijana Nikolić**, Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, and the head of the working group is **Vukica Jelić**, Director of the Employment Agency. Secretary of the working group is **Srđan Četković** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 33 members (18 from state institutions, 15 from the civil society).*

The aim of freedom of movement for workers policy is to enable EU citizens to move to, reside, study, or work in any of the EU Member States. Freedom of movement for workers, which is embedded into the EU treaties, is an integral part of the single market and a central element of its success. It encourages economic development and enables people to travel and spend across borders.

The acquis under this Chapter provides that EU citizens moving to another Member State have certain rights. These rights include: right to work without a working permit (except workers from new Member States undergoing an interim period), national treatment for labourers seeking employment in another Member State, right to equal social security as the nationals, right of family members to accompany the worker and receive family remuneration, full coordination of the social security systems, and mutual recognition of qualifications.

EURES is a European public employment services network, which aims to promote freedom of movement for workers within the EU, and especially by means of close cooperation between national employment services with the view of exchanging information on employment possibilities.

European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) is a free card that enables EU citizens to use medical services during their temporary stays in any EU Member State, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland and pay the same price (or get them for free in some States) for those services as their nationals.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
 Group



Secretary of the
 Working Group

*The working group was established in September 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Vladimir Savković**, Assistant Professor at the Law Faculty, University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Pavle Radovanović**, Secretary-General of the Chamber of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Milena Biro** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 32 members (14 from state institutions, 18 from the civil society).*

Aligning with the EU acquis in this chapter means adjusting the market to the conditions required for overall economic development, as well as for the recognition of our citizens' education qualifications in all EU countries.

This chapter encompasses three areas: establishment of a business, professional qualifications, and postal services.

Right of establishment is the right for Montenegrin business entities to establish a business and work in a stable and continuous way in one or more EU Member States.

Mutual recognition of professional qualifications is a part of the single market service provision platform which requires the establishment of a system for automatic recognition of diplomas for regulated professions (medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, architects, pharmacists, nurses, and midwives) acquired in any Member State.

Establishment of the single market for postal services and ensuring their quality is also the aim of this chapter.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in December 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Fabris**, Vice-Governor of the Central Bank, and the head of the working group is **Marijana Mitrović-Mijatović**, Director of Research and Statistics Sector at the Central Bank. Secretary of the working group is **Milena Biro** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 33 members (29 from state institutions, 4 from the civil society).*

Free movement of capital enables the free flow of capital within the EU, facilitates cross-border trade, contributes to the mobility of workers, facilitates the collection of capital required for launching business and growth of businesses, as well as the functioning of an integrated, open, and efficient internal market, which is in the best interest of all EU citizens. This Chapter prescribes the rules of free movement of capital between the Union Member States, which includes removing all restrictions on capital movement and payments.

To align the legislation with the *acquis* in this chapter means adjusting the national legislation and capital markets with the conditions necessary for the free flow of capital, non-discriminatory exercise of property rights, and actions aimed at fighting money laundering. For citizens, this means the freedom to open bank accounts and buy shares in other countries, invest and buy property where they find it the most cost effective. For companies, this means the freedom to invest in and own European companies and participate in their management. For state institutions, this freedom means lower credit rates, which considerably facilitates financing the costs of education, health, and all types of public spending.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in December 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Vukičević**, Assistant Minister of Finance, and the head of the working group is **Mersad Mujević**, Director of the Public Procurement Directorate. Secretary of the working group is **Milena Biro** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 29 members (25 from state institutions, 4 from the civil society).*

Public procurement is an important market for the EU. According to the Commission estimates, the overall value of public procurement is 16% of the gross national product of the Union.

Public procurement system is based on the general principles of transparency, equal treatment, freedom of competition, and non-discrimination. The EU acquis in this area aims to secure for service-providers, deliverers, and contractors the possibility to bid in public tenders in EU Member States, and to strengthen economic development and efficiency.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



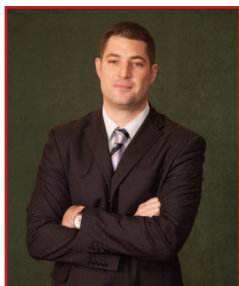
Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in August/September 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Vladimir Savković**, Doc. Dr at the Law Faculty, University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Goran Nikolić**, Adviser at the Ministry of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Tatjana Tomić** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 27 members (17 from state institutions, 10 from the civil society).*

This chapter is related to the establishment and operation of businesses in EU Member States. It contains two parts: right of companies in the narrow sense, accounting and audit.

Company law in the narrow sense is related to the rights of establishment, registration, domestic and cross-border merger, and division of companies. Accounting and audit involves the establishment of the systems of checks of auditors and the efficient public oversight system, as well as the system of publishing annual financial reports.

The alignment of Montenegrin legislation in the area of company law and the new tendencies in this area will create preconditions enabling all national businesses to become more relevant and equal participants in global economy. Furthermore, the alignment aims at removing legal uncertainty, which may pose additional obstacles to business and investment.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in September 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Vladimir Savković**, Doc. Dr at the Law Faculty, University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Novak Adžić**, Director of the Intellectual Property Office. Secretary of the working group is **Marko Mrdak** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 21 members (15 from state institutions, 6 from the civil society).*

Intellectual property covers the right of authors and related rights, and the right of industrial property. It is the right of owners to possess their literary, scientific, or art works, and works in other creative areas. The aim of European regulations related to intellectual property rights is to adjust national regulations in Member States so as to ensure to keep pace with technological developments and international commitments under the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organisation.

Industrial property encompasses the rights protecting producers' business interest from competition, their market position, and the funds they invest in R&D and product promotion. Industrial design protects the external shape and form of the product together with certain other aspects and properties and trademarks that distinguish products from similar ones.

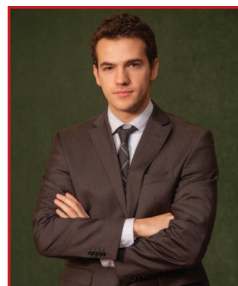
The EU acquis ensures a common starting point for protecting industrial design and establishes a Community Design (RCD) and a Community Trade Mark (CTM).



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

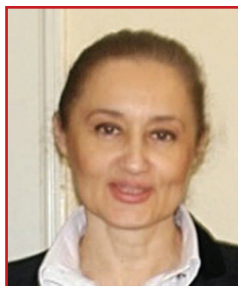
*The working group was established in August/September 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Igor Noveljić**, Secretary of the Ministry of Economy, and the head of the working group is **Zoran Perišić**, Assistant Minister of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Marko Mrdak** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 26 members (14 from state institutions, 12 from the civil society).*

The EU acquis relating to the competition includes control of state aid and competition protection policy. The EU Member States have agreed on common rules enabling all participants an equal position in the market.

The rules of competition are the foundation of a country's market economy. Its purpose is to better help the market to function and to ensure equal rules for all participants. These rules include anti-cartel deals – conclusion of prohibited agreements that involve price fixing, limiting of production and R&D, and division of the market and purchase sources.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in March 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Fabris**, Vice-Governor of the Central Bank, and the head of the working group is **Ana Vlahović**, Adviser to the Vice-Governor of the Central Bank. Secretary of the working group is **Zorka Kordić** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 35 members (21 from state institutions, 14 from the civil society).*

This Chapter is related to the alignment of regulatory framework in the sectors of banking, insurance, occupational pension funds, capital markets and financial markets infrastructure with the EU acquis, as well as the efficient implementation of the acquis by the relevant supervisory institutions, with the final goal of preserving financial stability.

This Chapter covers four areas: 1. Banking and financial conglomerates, 2. Insurance and occupational pensions, 3. Securities markets and investment services, 4. Financial markets infrastructure.

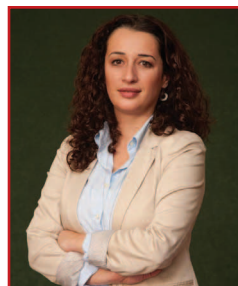
The implementation of the acquis in this area lays within the competences of the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Insurance Supervision Agency, and the Deposit Protection Fund.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in November 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Anđelko Lojpur**, Professor at the University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Ružica Mišković**, Adviser at the Ministry of Information Society and Media. Secretary of the working group is **Melita Rastoder** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 39 members (23 from state institutions, 16 from the civil society).*

This Chapter comprises of three areas: electronic communication, information society services, and audio-visual policy.

The European regulations promote and encourage the competition, development of and broader access to contemporary services and new technologies, with the emphasis on end-user interests.

Key issues within the field of the electronic communications are: broadband access, standardisation, interconnectedness, market and market analysis, universal services and user rights, privacy issues, digitalisation, and radio spectrum. Key issues in the area of information society services are: information safety, e-government, e-health, e-signature, e-trade, e-commerce and the public sector. Key issues in audio-visual policy are: audio-visual media services, public radio emitting services, protection of minors, film heritage, and cultural diversity.

The acquis in this area relates to the rules that enable the efficient functioning of the single market in the area of telecommunication services and networks, as well as their promotion, development, and wider availability. The EU's objective is to ensure affordable services to users (phone, fax, Internet access, free emergency calls), whilst stimulating the market game and reducing outstanding monopolies for certain services (e.g. high-speed Internet access). The EU's priority is to reduce the "digital gap" between the richer and the poorer regions.

In the area of audio-visual policy, i.e. media, the EU places a special emphasis on the protection of minors from unsuitable content and advertising in the media. This form of protection is also extended to the rules on teleshopping and advertising. European audio-visual products are promoted, as well as independent producers' products, and recommendations are given on media pluralism, etc.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in October 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Danijela Stolica**, Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the head of the working group is **Kristina Lapčević**, Adviser to the Minister for Economic Analysis at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Secretary of the working group is **Velimir Šljivančanin** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 74 members (44 from state institutions, 30 from the civil society).*

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the EU's agricultural policy, whose main goals are insuring the living standards of farmers, stability and security of supply of food at affordable prices, while preserving the rural areas.

The basic principles of CAP:

- The Single Market – all Member States form a single market providing with uniform rules for all the states, with regards to both the common market and trade with third countries.
- The priority of the EU is reflected in an effort to avoid market distortions and establish stability in the supply of agricultural products.
- Financial solidarity is pertinent to all the EU Member States, without exception. The Member States contribute towards CAP expenses, but not all the Member States contribute in equal parts.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in September 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Danijela Stolica**, Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the head of the working group is **Zorka Prljević**, Director of the Phytosanitary Directorate. Secretary of the working group is **Srđan Četković** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 55 members (20 from state institutions, 35 from the civil society).*

The EU acquis in this area aims to ensure a high level of protection for consumer health, and health and well-being of animals and plants, whilst at the same time preventing the spread of infectious and parasite diseases and organisms harmful to the plants in Montenegro and the European Union.

The EU applies an integrated approach “from the field to the table,” which includes three mutually supporting parts:

- Food safety (hygiene rules for foodstuff production and distribution, official control and mechanisms for ensuring food safety);
- Veterinary policy: rules on animals and animal products distribution, animal health, official control of third-country imports, and monitoring of animal migration;
- Phytosanitary oversight: rules on the control of harmful organisms in plants and plant materials, market placement of plant protection products, seeds and planting materials, control of pesticide residue in plant products.
- This Chapter also includes regulations related to genetically modified organisms (GMOs)



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in February 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Danijela Stolica**, Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the head of the working group is **Aleksandar Joksimović**, Director of the Marine Biology Institute. Secretary of the working group is **Velimir Šljivančanin** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 43 members (24 from state institutions, 19 from the civil society).*

Fisheries are an important industry and historically speaking they have a very long-standing activity in the EU countries. Rational exploitation of renewable resources and the issues of market regulation, structural policy, oversight, control, and international cooperation in the area of fisheries are covered by the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).

The EU's Common Fisheries Policy deals with the issues of harvesting and managing fish, regulating the fisheries markets, structural policy issues, oversight and control, as well as international cooperation.

The CFP used to be part of the CAP; the establishment of a separate policy came after the accession of countries with large fishing fleets and maritime resources to the EU, as well as the growing need to solve specific problems, such as protection of fish resources.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in February 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Angelina Živković**, Advisor to the Minister of Transport and Maritime Affairs, and the head of the working group is **Zoran Radonjić**, Secretary of the Ministry. Secretary of the working group is **Amina Bajrović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 52 members (34 from state institutions, 18 from the civil society).*

Legal framework of the transport policy ensures an establishment of an efficient system of transport of goods and people within the EU and internationally, which helps reduce barriers between countries. Transport policy aims to accommodate the growing needs for citizen and goods mobility, which is done through safer transport, better services, improved efficiency of transport and infrastructure through information and intelligent transport systems. The EU's regulations in the area of transport define standards for reducing unfavourable effects on the environment as well as more efficient passenger protection and the implementation of social legislation.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in February 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Angelina Živković**, Advisor to the Minister of Transport and Maritime Affairs, and the head of the working group is **Dragica Sekulić**, Assistant Minister of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Sanja Radović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 26 members (11 from state institutions, 15 from the civil society).*

The EU energy policy objectives include the improvement of competitiveness, security of energy supplies and the protection of the environment.

The energy acquis consists of rules and policies, notably regarding to the competition and state aid, but also inclusive of the coal sector, conditions for the equal access to resources for prospection, exploration and production in the sector of oil and gas, the internal energy market (opening up of the electricity and gas markets), the promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, nuclear energy and nuclear safety and radiation protection. With regard to international agreements, the Chapter incorporates the Energy Charter Treaty and related instruments.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in March 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Vukićević**, Assistant Minister of Finance and the head of the working group is **Novo Radović**, Director General for Tax and Customs at the Finance Ministry. Secretary of the working group is **Đorđe Janković** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 34 members (27 from state institutions, 7 from the civil society).*

Tax harmonisation refers to the coordination of tax systems in the EU Member States with the view to avoiding national tax measures that could have an adverse effect on the functioning of the single market.

Each Member State has the right to maintain its own tax system and even introduce new tax measures, but it is necessary to harmonise some parts of the national legislation with the EU regulations. In the area of taxes, the rule of consensus among Member States has been preserved. There are, nonetheless, common rules, which, in the spirit of non-disruption of the market competition, lay down minimal tax rates (VAT, excise).

The differences between the Member States' tax systems and national tax policies, cause discrimination regarding investment in Member States, and for this reason a certain level of tax harmonisation has become a precondition for the functioning of the single market. The EU's objective is not to standardise national tax systems, but rather to ensure that they are compatible not only with each other but also with the objectives set out in the Treaty on European Union. This may be achieved through coordination, administration of common policies and actions in certain areas, and harmonisation of national legislation through regulations and directives, in accordance with the EU Treaty.

**Until July 2014, head of the working group was Tatjana Bošković, Senior Adviser at the Finance Ministry.*



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in December 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Fabris**, Vice-Governor of the Central Bank, and the head of the working group is **Milica Kilibarda**, Director of Monetary Policy and Fiscal Research at the Central Bank. Secretary of the working group is **Zorka Kordić** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 38 members (32 from state institutions, 6 from the civil society).*

The *acquis* in the area of economic and monetary policy refers to specific rules requiring the independence of central banks in Member States, prohibiting direct financing of the public sector by central banks and prohibiting privileged access of the public sector to financial institutions.

The Member States are expected to treat economic policies as a matter of common interest and to co-ordinate their economic policies and keep national budgets stable.

Alignment of economic policies includes joint planning of economic integration, encouraging growth, job safety, and the EU's global economic competitiveness.

In order to join the European Monetary Union (EMU), candidate States must fulfil Maastricht Criteria from 1992:

- Stable prices: inflation rate can be up to 1.5% higher than in three countries with the lowest inflation rate.
- Stable public finance: budgetary deficit can be up to 3% of the GDP; public debt can be up to 60% of the GDP.

In addition to economic criteria, all countries must meet institutional criteria: harmonising legislation with the *acquis* and ensuring Central Bank independence (functional, institutional, and personal independence).

** Until September 2013, head of the working group was Zorica Kalezić, Adviser to the Vice-Governor of the Central Bank.*



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Fabris**, Vice-Governor of the Central Bank, and the head of the working group is **Gordana Radojević**, director of the Statistics Directorate. Secretary of the working group is **Ana Tomković** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 101 members (89 from state institutions, 12 from the civil society).*

Alignment with the acquis in this Chapter is of great importance, not only in the area of statistics, but also for other negotiating chapters, as statistics offers tools necessary to monitor progress in the other areas.

The aim of the negotiations in this Chapter is to harmonise official statistics with European standards and methodology, through the establishment of a harmonised methodological system, which offers minimal expenditure, but delivers the highest quality data, in the quickest and most affordable manner to all users.

Therefore, the quality of the basis of the state's official policy is contingent upon the merit and availability of statistical data. The main instances of Montenegro's official statistics are the national statistic institutes that are in charge of coordinating the statistics system in the country. At the European level, the Eurostat - European Statistical Office, which gathers and publishes statistics data, performs this. The European Statistics is based on principles such as impartiality, reliability, confidentiality, transparency, and objectivity, which encourage the States to raise the standards of their official statistics.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

The working group was established in December 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Arijana Nikolić**, Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, and the head of the working group is **Slobodan Filipović**, Director for Employment at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Secretary of the working group is **Dragana Garbin** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 51 members (40 from state institutions, 11 from the civil society).

Employment policy includes the EU's strategic objectives aimed at ensuring full employment, good working conditions, high productivity, and social cohesion in accordance with the "flexi-security" policy which combines flexibility and security in the labour markets.

The acquis in this Chapter includes minimal standards in the areas of labour law, equal treatment of men and women in terms of employment and social security, health, and safety at work. In addition, special binding rules have been set to ensure the protection from discrimination on the basis of gender, race, ethnic background, disability, sexual orientation, age, faith, or belief.

European Social Fund (ESF) is the main instrument for the EU employment strategic policy. It was established in 1957 and it finances measures aimed at boosting employment in EU countries and regions, especially those less developed.

Europe 2020 is a EU strategy on how to secure new and safe work places and better life for citizens. The strategy objective is to ensure economic development based on knowledge, preserving the environment, and high levels of employment, productivity, and social cohesion.

* Until June 2014, head of the working group was Vesna Simović, Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in September 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Vladimir Savković**, Doc. Dr at Law Faculty, University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Dragan Kujović**, Assistant Minister of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Vladana Mitrović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 47 members (36 from state institutions, 11 from the civil society).*

The EU enterprise policy aims to establish a favourable environment for producers and entrepreneurs by offering support for competitiveness and equal business activity in Europe and across the world.

The topics for negotiations are industry policy, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and enterprise policy, the Union programmes, the Directive on suppressing late payments, financial aid instruments, tourism industry, air and maritime industry, timber industry, steel and metal industry.

The EU's industry policy aims to promote strategies that would increase competitiveness and accelerate the adjustment to structural changes, stimulate a favourable business and growth environment across the EU, and boost domestic and foreign investment. It also aims to improve the overall business climate in which small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) operate, which includes privatisation and restructuring.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Angelina Živković**, Advisor to the Minister of Transport and Maritime Affairs, and the head of the working group is **Zoran Vukašinović**, Head of Unit for normative and legal affairs at the Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs. Secretary of the working group is **Amina Bajrović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 13 members (8 from state institutions, 5 from the civil society).*

The Trans-European Networks (TEN) are the cornerstone of the EU's internal market development. The aim of this Chapter is to create the necessary road, energy, and telecommunication networks that will connect all EU countries with the possibility of involving third countries.

A modern infrastructure connecting various regions and national networks would ensure the free flow of goods, services, capital, and labour, this provides an important element for ensuring the EU's social cohesion.

This Chapter comprises the trans-European transport network, the trans-European energy network, and the trans-European telecommunications network.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
 Group



Secretary of the
 Working Group

*The working group was established in October 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is State Secretary for European Integration Ambassador **Aleksandar Andrija Pejović**, and the head of the working group is **Ivana Petričević**, Director-General of the Directorate General for Coordination of EU Assistance Programmes at the MFAEI. Secretary of the working group is **Bojan Vujović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 32 members (27 from state institutions, 5 from the civil society).*

The European Union's regional policy covers financial support to countries and regions for their implementation of projects whose objective is to strengthen economic, social, and territorial cohesion, with a special emphasis on: (1) increasing economic and social cohesion by reducing gaps between the EU regions; (2) increasing regional competitiveness with the view to ensuring the Union's global competitiveness; and (3) European territorial cooperation aimed at promoting cooperation between EU regions.

This Chapter contains framework regulations that define rules for the preparation and granting of operational programmes whose implementation is funded from the European Structural and Investment funds, i.e. the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund and – for some countries – the Cohesion Fund, bearing in mind the territorial organisation of each country.

In 2007-2013, the EU Member States had access to around 338.8 million EUR from these three funds. These funds will become available to Montenegro following accession.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in March 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Svetlana Rajković**, Assistant Minister of Justice, and the head of the working group is **Branka Lakočević**, Assistant Minister of Justice. Secretary of the working group is **Violeta Berišaj** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 49 members (40 from state institutions, 9 from the civil society).*

The aim of this Chapter is to create preconditions for an independent and impartial judiciary, with administrative capacities sufficient for the protection of the rule of law.

This Chapter of the acquis covers the area of the judiciary, anti-corruption, fundamental rights, and rights of EU citizens. In addition to the need for a full alignment of national legislation with the EU acquis, it is necessary that a candidate country shows visible and measurable results and track record in applying legislation.

The acquis in the area of anti-corruption is composed of a series of UN and CoE conventions, decisions, and recommendations by the European Council. The candidate country must fully align with the acquis and show readiness to make tangible results in the prevention of and fight against corruption.

The area of fundamental rights comprises a series of conventions, protocols, charters, and declarations, which the candidate country must introduce into its legal system, as well as ensure their implementation.

Rights of EU citizens include the conditions necessary for 'enjoyment of rights' of EU nationals. These include voting rights and right to run for elections for the European Parliament, right to vote and run for local elections, right of free migration, and diplomatic and consular protection. Most of the acquis in this area includes decisions and directives, which enter into force on the day of accession to the EU.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



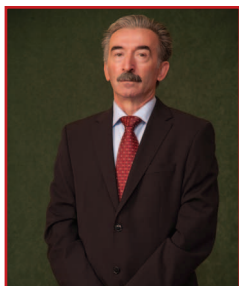
Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in March 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Svetlana Rajković**, Assistant Minister of Justice, and the head of the working group is **Mira Cerović**, Adviser at the Interior Ministry. Secretary of the working group is **Miloš Radonjić** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 39 members (36 from state institutions, 3 from the civil society).*

The main objective of all activities within this Chapter is to ensure free movement of people and their safety.

This Chapter of the acquis contains several sub-divisions: migration, visas, borders and Schengen, cooperation in criminal and civil matters, police cooperation and the fight against organised crime, the fight against terrorism, cooperation in the field of drugs, customs, and against forgery of the euro.

** Until June 2014, head of the working group was Dragan Pejanović, Secretary of the Interior Ministry.*



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in July 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Anđelko Lojpur**, Professor at the University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Smiljana Prelević**, Secretary of the Ministry of Science. Secretary of the working group is **Marko Mrdak** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 26 members (8 from state institutions, 18 from the civil society).*

The EU devotes particular attention to science and research, as it is a very important development area. Knowledge, as the most important intellectual resource, is gaining importance and the establishment of a stable research system is becoming fundamental in modern societies and the main force behind improving living standards.

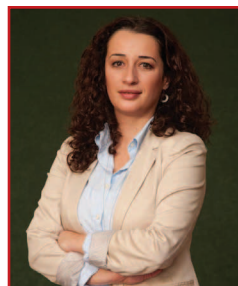
Through its strategies and programmes, the EU has ensured high quality conditions for the development of science and research, which is beneficial to economic growth. In order to ensure the attainment of the Lisbon Strategy main objective, making the EU the most competitive and dynamic economy in the world, the Member States have decided to increase their investment in science and research to 3% of the GDP and thus encourage competitiveness and growth.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in July 2012. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Anđelko Lojpur**, Professor at the University of Montenegro, and the head of the working group is **Mubera Kurpejović**, Assistant Minister of Education and Sports. Secretary of the working group is **Melita Rastoder** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 41 members (18 from state institutions, 23 from the civil society).*

This Chapter covers the areas of education, training, youth, sports, culture, access to education, and EU programmes and instruments.

The areas of education and culture are within the competences of the Member States. Through available mechanisms, the EU contributes to the development of education and mobility.

The EU is taking concrete measures to ensure education becomes part of the employment strategy and to ensure the EU's role as the world knowledge hub. The EU promotes the protection of cultural riches and European values, supports artists and culture workers to live and work in other European countries, stimulates free flow of culture and art products across the Union, and cherishes inter-cultural dialogue. The EU aims to ensure equal conditions for obtaining knowledge, whilst at the same time taking into account national, regional, cultural, and linguistic diversity, as well as the sovereignty of the Member States' education policies. Nonetheless, the EU stresses and promotes the need for cooperation.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in January 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Daliborka Pejović**, Secretary of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, and the head of the working group is **Ivana Vojinović**, Assistant Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism. Secretary of the working group is **Sanja Radović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 61 members (50 from state institutions, 11 from the civil society).*

The EU's environmental and climate policies aim to promote sustainable development, low-carbon economy, and efficient resource management and the protection of the environment for future generations.

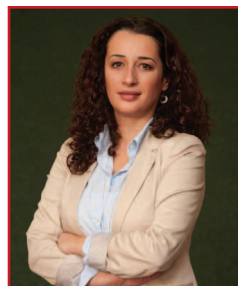
The acquis contains horizontal legislation, air quality, climate change, waste management, water management, nature protection, industrial pollution, civil protection, chemicals, and noise protection. The aim of environmental protection is to safeguard health and life, quality of the eco-system, protection of plant and animal species and cultural heritage, preservation of natural balance and ecological stability, and rational exploitation of natural resources. Negotiations in this area are a good opportunity to improve environmental protection as the necessary precondition for implementing principles and standards of sustainable development.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

The working group was established in January 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Daliborka Pejović**, Secretary of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, and the head of the working group is **Rada Marković**, Assistant Director, Inspection Directorate. Secretary of the working group is **Melita Rastoder** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 42 members (30 from state institutions, 12 from the civil society).

This Chapter treats two groups of issues: consumer protection and health protection.

Protection of consumers' economic interests, information provision and education of consumers, as well as the efficient protection of their interests are the basic principles of the European Union consumer protection policy.

Key issues in the product safety area are: general product safety, deceptive products, and quick exchange of information on dangerous products. Key issues as for the protection of consumers' economic interests' are: long-distance contracts; out-of-office contracts; provisions running contrary to the principles of honesty (unjust provisions in consumer contracts); sale of mass-products and threatening guarantees; deceptive and comparative advertising; disloyal commercial practices; time-sharing of real-estate; travel and vacation arrangements; responsibility for malfunctioning products; court orders; consumer loans, and cooperation between consumer protection bodies.

Health protection policy is aimed at aligning the national public health protection policies within the Union. The common policy is pursued through development of health protection and oversight of health policy performance, joint fight against contagious diseases, rare diseases, cancer, prevention of addictions and accidents, and diseases related to environmental protection. This area also discusses rights of patients in cross-border health care, mental health, blood, tissue, cells, and organs health care, as well as the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, and tobacco control.

The EU's health protection objectives are: alignment of legislation related to health protection within the EU; citizen protection from health threats; promotion of healthy lifestyles; contribution to suppressing major diseases; contribution to more efficient health care systems; health information provision; citizens' right to express views on health issues.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Vukičević**, Assistant Minister of Finance and the head of the working group is **Mitar Bajčeta**, Senior Adviser at the Finance Ministry. Secretary of the working group is **Đorđe Janković** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 31 members (27 from state institutions, 4 from the civil society).*

The customs union is a single customs area of 28 EU Member States, where all internal trade and exchange between member-States is customs-free, i.e. there are no customs fees or customs oversight.

Main objectives of the Customs Union are: establishment of a free trade area, boosting economic relations between EU Member States, development of trade activities, improving the living standards, better employment opportunities, raising productivity, and ensuring financial stability.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Igor Noveljić**, Secretary of the Ministry of Economy, and the head of the working group is **Goran Šćepanović**, Assistant Minister of Economy. Secretary of the working group is **Jelena Leković** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 24 members (22 from state institutions, 2 from the civil society).*

This Chapter covers all the aspects of the EU's international activity, including the common trade policy, bilateral agreements with third countries, as well as development and humanitarian aid.

Common trade policy covers trade in goods and services, commercial aspects of intellectual property, FDI, export policy, and trade protection measures. Its aims are: development of world trade, gradual removal of barriers in international trade and foreign investment, as well as the reduction of customs and other trade barriers.

The EU has concluded numerous agreements with third countries, regional, and international organisations. So far, it has signed over 200 free trade agreements. In addition, the customs union has been established with Turkey, Andorra, and San Marino. Trade partnership and cooperation agreements have also been signed with Russia.

Candidate countries need to align their agreements on free trade, economic relations, and investment with the EU acquis.

In the area of humanitarian and development aid, Montenegro is expected to align its legislation with the acquis, international commitments accepted by the Member States, and to strengthen capacities for participation in humanitarian and development aid intended for developing countries and least developed countries.



Negotiator



Head of the Working
Group



Secretary of the
Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is State Secretary for European Integration Ambassador **Aleksandar Andrija Pejović**, and the head of the working group is **Vladimir Radulović**, State Secretary for Political Affairs at the MFAEI. Secretary of the working group is **Milena Šofranac** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 27 members (22 from state institutions, 5 from the civil society).*

This area covers issues of the candidate countries' relations with the EU and its institutions. This Chapter treats the issues of Common Foreign, Security, and Defence Policy, as well as the Common Security and Defence Policy. The emphasis is on Montenegro's accession and alignment with the Council of the European Union and High Representative for Foreign Policy declarations and decisions.

Negotiations in this Chapter include the overall security and defence system and cooperation with international organisations. It contains several sub-areas: cooperation with international organisations (especially the CoE and the UN), arms control, the European Security and Defence Policy, political dialogue with the EU, cooperation with NATO, fight against terrorism.

This Chapter covers the candidate country's participation in missions and military and defence institutions and organisations important to the EU, primarily NATO and peacekeeping missions.

At the same time, the country must have a well-developed arms control system based on a normative framework in line with the EU acquis.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Vukičević**, Assistant Minister of Finance, and the head of the working group is **Ana Krsmanović**, Assistant Minister of Finance. Secretary of the working group is **Aleksandar Nikčević** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 24 members (20 from state institutions, 4 from the civil society).*

This Chapter is related to the adoption of standards, methods, and international principles of internal financial control across the entire public sector, as well as the control of spending from the EU funds.

Financial control includes four main areas: public internal financial control (PIFC), external audit, protection of the EU's financial interests, and protection of the euro from forgery.

Main objectives of this Chapter are: financial stability of the Member States, prevention of misuse of financial means, contribution to a more efficient, successful, and accountable spending, which offers an important mechanism for fighting corruption.

Internal financial control systems contribute to an improved discipline and provide for transparency in using public and EU funds, as well as the protection of EU financial interests.



Negotiator



Head of the Working Group



Secretary of the Working Group

*The working group was established in April 2013. The negotiator for this Chapter is **Nikola Vukičević**, Assistant Minister of Finance, and the head of the working group is **Miodrag Radonjić**, Assistant Minister of Finance. Secretary of the working group is **Vladana Mitrović** of the MFAEI. The working group comprises 26 members (22 from state institutions, 4 from the civil society).*

This Chapter includes rules on own resources, which are the EU budget revenues.

Each Member State has the right to use the funds from the Union budget, but is also obliged to contribute to the budget. The common budget funds are collected from three sources: traditional own resources (customs), own resources from the value added tax (VAT), and own resources from the Member States contributions based on the gross national income (GNI).

The EU budget is used to fund a great deal of activities, from rural development and environmental protection to border protection and human rights promotion. The Commission, the Council, and the Parliament have a right to vote on the amount of the budget and its allocation. However, the Commission and the Member States are responsible for budgetary expenditure.

For the period 2014-2020 the EU has allocated 959.988 billion EUR.



Negotiator

This Chapter treats the future member's participation in the work of the EU institutions.

This means determining the number of its representatives in the institutions, and the number of votes and voting procedures in certain bodies. This primarily refers to the number of votes at the European Council and the Council of Ministers. The process defines exactly the number of votes the future member will have when decisions are being reached within the Council and in cases when decisions are reached through a qualified majority vote.

Each country that joins the Union has the possibility of having a Commissioner. When it comes to the European Parliament, the country has the right to have its citizens run for elections for members of the European Parliament (MEPs), as well as vote in the EU elections. How many MEPs a country will have in each sitting Parliament sitting is determined by the EU Council prior to the election.

Following accession, the new member receives the right to appoint a judge at the Court of Justice of the European Union. In a similar fashion, the Central Bank Governors from each of the member countries participate in the work of the European Central Bank. In addition, each country has a representative at the European Court of Auditors, European Economic and Social Committee, Committee of the Regions, etc.



Negotiator

This Chapter is negotiated at the very end of the integration process. It involves all the issues that may arise during negotiations but are not part of any of the other EU acquis chapters.

OFFICE FOR SUPPORT TO THE CHIEF NEGOTIATOR

Office of the Chief Negotiator performs tasks related to: supporting the implementation of the tasks and daily activities of the Chief Negotiator, organising and following the meetings of the Chief Negotiator with national and foreign representatives in the country and abroad, preparation of the Chief Negotiator's meetings and visits as well as his participation in public events. The Office coordinates the tasks with the Negotiating Structure and other stakeholders relevant to the accession process. The part of the Chief Negotiator's Office that performs its duties in Brussels as part of the Mission of Montenegro to the European Union is mainly focused on the communication with EU institutions, principally with the European Commission and the Council, as well as with permanent representations of the Member States to the EU. The Office of the Chief Negotiator at Montenegro's Mission to the EU is a channel for the negotiating structure's communication (at the operational level of negotiators, heads and secretaries of the working groups for preparing negotiations on individual chapters) with the European Commission. It coordinates the two-way delivery of relevant materials and documents in the negotiation process between the negotiating structure and the EU.

SECRETARIAT OF THE NEGOTIATING GROUP

Secretariat of the Negotiating Group is in charge of coordinating tasks related to the accession negotiations, preparation of the analytical overview of alignment of Montenegrin legislation with the EU acquis, drafting reports during negotiations, technical preparation of the working groups' activities for negotiation on individual chapters, technical preparation of the draft negotiating positions, preparation of the State Delegation's meetings and the Negotiating Group's meetings, and the coordination of the electronic database for monitoring the negotiations. The Secretariat was established in February 2012 by the Decision on establishing the negotiating structure for Montenegro's negotiation on EU accession. The Secretariat has 18 members who are MFAEI representatives, and their work is coordinated by the Secretary of the Negotiating Group, who is appointed and dismissed by the Government, and is proposed by the Head of the State Delegation, with the Chief Negotiator's consent.



Miodrag Radović

Secretary of the Negotiating Group



Tatjana Tomić

Secretary of the
WGs 1, 6



Dragana Garbin

Secretary of the
WGs 19



Milena Biro

Secretary of the
WGs 3, 4, 5



Marko Mrdak

Secretary of the
WGs 7, 8, 25



Zorka Kordić

Secretary of the
WGs 9, 17



Melita Rastoder

Secretary of the
WGs 10, 26, 28



Velimir Šljivančanin

Secretary of the
WGs 11, 13



Srđan Četković

Secretary of the
WGs 2, 12



Amina Bajrović
Secretary of the
WGs 14, 21



Sanja Radović
Secretary of the
WGs 15, 27



Đorđe Janković
Secretary of the
WGs 16, 29



Ana Tomković
Secretary of the
WG 18



Vladana Mitrović
Secretary of the
WGs 20, 33



Bojan Vujović
Secretary of the
WG 22



Violeta Berišaj
Secretary of the
WG 23



Miloš Radonjić
Secretary of the
WG 24



Jelena Leković
Secretary of the
WG 30



Milena Šofranac
Secretary of the
WG 31



Aleksandar Nikčević
Secretary of the
WG 32

**Until September 2014, Milivoje Jurišić was the Secretary of the Negotiating Group.*

IN LIEU OF CONCLUDING REMARKS

The success we have achieved on our European path after two years of accession negotiations is the product of several years of thorough preparations, good organisation and coordination of tasks, hard work, seriousness, and responsibility.

The Negotiating Structure, which comprises 1300 people directly involved in the negotiations, has given an immeasurable contribution to our meeting the European tasks and progressing towards EU membership. In addition, the entire society has shown tremendous commitment, the spirit of cooperation, and unity in pursuing our common mission – the future EU membership of Montenegro.

The results are encouraging, but they also bind us to continue moving forward with the same pace, quality, and dedication. We are aware that we are now running the most important section of the European marathon and that results, for the most part, are up to us. An additional motivation is the fact that we are pursuing these reforms not because of the Union, but for us, to improve the quality of life and to create a better future for all of us.

After two years of accession negotiations we may safely say that we have laid stable foundations to our European future; and much more. We stand ready to continue taking bold steps towards Europe.

me4 eu
eu4 me
me for eu eu for me