



# REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL PROGRAMME (ANP) OF MONTENEGRO

IN THE PERIOD OF INTENSIFIED AND FOCUSED TALKS WITH NATO

PODGORICA, February 2015

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## INTRODUCTION

*With an intensive and regular dialogue with NATO and its member countries, in the fifth MAP cycle Montenegro also continues to be fully committed to the full implementation of the planned activities in order to meet all the necessary preconditions to receive an invitation to become a member by the end of 2015. In accordance with the new time schedule of the fifth MAP cycle and intensified and focused talks mechanism, this year's Report on the implementation of the fifth Annual National Programme was developed with special focus on the four key areas: **rule of law, defence sector reform, security sector reform and increasing public support**. In this final stage of joining NATO, Montenegro increased the intensity of implementation of activities in all areas identified in the fifth ANP, which is specifically stressed in the introductory part. Tabular part is focused on 4 key areas. In the coming period, Montenegro will continue implementing the priorities set, with the intention to fully carry out the planned measures by the end of this MAP cycle, in order to confirm its readiness to be a successful, committed and credible member of the Alliance.*

***Intensified and focused talks** are underway according to the schedule and Montenegro implements the planned tasks, successfully and timely, reports regularly on the achieved progress, either by sending senior Montenegrin officials to attend NAC meetings or in the form of non-papers, so that NATO and the member states can keep track of its progress in details and in a timely manner. In the coming years, as part of the intensified and focused dialogue, close communications will be continued with NATO allies on all aspects of reform, and the Government of Montenegro and competent institutions remain particularly dedicated and focused on judicial reform and fight against organized crime and corruption, as the most important issues in strengthening the rule of law.*

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***In the framework of political issues**, Montenegro continued to intensively cooperate with NATO and its member countries in all areas of common interest and to boost cooperation and communication with NATO in key areas of the MAP process. In this regard, Montenegro actively participated in the meetings of the **North Atlantic Council (NAC) in ISAF / RS format**. As part of intensified and focused talks, **Deputy Prime Minister and minister of justice D. Marković attended a NAC meeting, and the NSA director visited NATO in November 2014, whereas the NATO Military Committee paid a visit to Montenegro, organised in October 2014**. Participation of the Prime Minister is also planned at NAC+1 meeting in April this year, at the invitation of NATO Secretary General (see 1.1.1). Similarly, in the field of **coordination of Euro-Atlantic integration process**, NATO Membership Council held regular meetings at which it adopted the Framework annual action plan for increasing public support for Montenegro's membership in NATO for 2015 (December 2014) as well as revised Key messages to increase public support. The proposal for the dismissal of the National Coordinator for NATO was adopted at the last session of the NATO Membership Council, as he is moving to a new job, and the proposal for the appointment of the new National Coordinator for NATO was also adopted. He assumed office in February 2015. The process of drafting the 2105 action plan for increasing public support was coordinated; the action plan is based on lessons learned, among other things. The National Coordinator for NATO continuously communicated with representatives of the Parliament, political parties and local self-government units, NGOs, the media, students, etc., and participated in various meetings, to consider activities to increase public support. Political parties have started grassroots activities with their electorat, which has already shown positive results. In addition, active participation of MPs, including the ones representing opposition, is continuously being encouraged in order to benefit from the majority support that already exists in the Parliament.*

During 2014 Montenegro successfully continued **the process of European integration** (see: 1.1.4). Negotiations were open in nine chapters of the acquis, so that we now have 16 open chapters, of which 2 were provisionally closed. Chapters 7 - Intellectual property law and 10 - Information society and media were opened at the IGC on Montenegro's accession to the EU of 31 March 2014 and chapters 4 - Free movement of capital, 31 - Foreign, security and defence policy and 32 - Financial control were opened at the Intergovernmental Conference of 24 June 2014. At the IGC on Montenegro's accession to the European Union, held in Brussels on 16 December 2014, negotiations were opened in Chapters 18 - Statistics, 28 - Consumer and health protection, 29 - Customs Union and 33 - Financial and budgetary provisions. In the past year, Montenegro developed and submitted 13 negotiating positions, in chapters: 2, 3, 9, 14, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. Given the above, we can say that Montenegro continues to maintain a good pace of the EU accession process. We expect that this pace will continue in the current year. Work is continuing to fulfil benchmarks in those chapters in which they were set by the European Commission, and significant actions have already been taken to meet the closing benchmarks in those chapters in which negotiations are already open.

Montenegro continued to provide **further contribution to global and regional security**. Very developed good-neighbourly relations create space for further intensive bilateral cooperation with all neighbouring countries (see 1.2.1). A major contribution to building a sustainable stability in the region is provided by the A5 Initiative that further improved security and defence cooperation in the Balkans (see: 1.2.2, act. 1). Montenegro continued to actively contribute to security and stability in Afghanistan by **participating in the ISAF mission** (completed on 31 December 2014) and by joining the »**Resolute Support**« mission (see: 4.3. act. 1).

In the area of **rule of law**, the focus of activities was placed especially on **judicial reform and boosting the fight against organised crime and corruption**. The reporting period was marked by the key stage of normative reforms manifested in adoption of a set of laws aimed at increasing independence, autonomy and impartiality of the judicial system (see: 2.1.1). The new laws which provide for organisational novelties made a very important step to rightsize the judiciary and raise efficiency to a higher level. These activities also created the basis for particularly significant institutional reforms that are also crucial from the aspect of **fight against organized crime and corruption**, and which are materialized primarily in the adoption of the **Law on the Special State Prosecutor's Office** on the basis of which a separate **state prosecutor's office fighting organized crime, high corruption, money laundering, terrorism and war crimes** will be established. At the same time, the new **Law on Courts, which provides for centralization of jurisdiction to try cases of organized crime, corruption, terrorism and war crimes into a specialized unit at the High Court in Podgorica**, achieves our objectives to reach a high level of specialization in order to implement effective measures to counteract the most severe forms of crime and to achieve better results in this field. Particularly significant activity in the fight against terrorism (see 3.3.2.) and in opposing ISIL, one of the biggest security threats at the international level, is an amendment of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes all forms of departures of foreign fighters to battlefields and participation in conflicts abroad, and prescribes severe sentences for perpetrators and organizers of those activities.

A substantial set of reforms in **intelligence and security sector**, organized in cooperation with NATO, the results of which are already recognized by the Allies, is rounded off with the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Law on the National Security Agency, which has improved the legal framework for the operation of the service, and created preconditions for a significant renewal and rejuvenation of human resources enabling further NSA reform and profiling in line with NATO standards and security interests of Montenegro. The goal of improving the normative framework is to strengthen the principle of legality and proper control over the implementation of service authorization in terms of data protection and human rights. On 29 September 2014, Montenegro signed an **agreement on operational and strategic cooperation with Europol**, whose implementation will start after ratification by the Montenegrin Parliament. The Ministry of Interior has appointed a Committee to implement an internal announcement and select a candidate who would, after a focused training program within the Mol and Police Directorate's system, be deployed to the headquarters of Europol, with the aim of stepping up cooperation with EU Member States and implementing commitments provided for under the Agreement on strategic and operational cooperation.

**At its session held on 29/01/2015, the Government of Montenegro extended the mandate of the Commission to monitor the conduct of the competent authorities in investigating cases of threats and violence against journalists, murders of journalists and attacks on the property of the media by the end of 2015 (see: 2.1.2.3.)** In the past year the Commission worked on creating the conditions for a thorough monitoring and control of investigations in all cases of attacks on journalists and media assets. Continuous activities of MoI / PD resulted in progress in the investigations. The key segment is the establishment of a **single database** of all investigations into attacks on journalists and media assets from all government institutions responsible for this issue: State Prosecutor's Office, Police Directorate and National Security Agency, as well as data obtained in the course of the work of this body. For this purpose, based on the powers arising from the Government's decision to establish this Commission, the construction of special premises for safekeeping the said data started, together with the MoI. The Commission, in cooperation with the OSCE Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media in Vienna, works on a campaign against violence against journalists whose implementation is expected later this year. The Parliament of Montenegro adopted on 27/12/2014 the **Law on Amendments to the Law on Internal Affairs**, which defined and specified powers of police officers in order to perform police duties as efficiently as possible, and the amendments contribute to a fuller and more complete organization of work and activities of police officers.

Moreover, Montenegro also continues to implement the measures to **promote, protect and advance human rights** and counter all forms of discrimination, with emphasis on gender equality and the protection and promotion of LGBT rights and the rights of persons with disabilities. Work was started on a new **Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities**, as well as on amendments to the **Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms** that have been harmonised with national laws and EU acquis and referred to the opinion of the European Commission, after which the Government will adopt the final text of the bill. Also, the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights initiated amendments to the **Law on Gender Equality**, in order to harmonize it with the Law on Prevention of Discrimination and the comments of the European Commission to make these laws in full compliance with the EU acquis. The Bill establishes a direct link with the laws governing non-discrimination; provides harmonization of definitions of direct and indirect discrimination; defines the term "gender identity" and specifies the penal provisions, which introduce more misdemeanours than it has so far been the case, which was also one of the most criticized segments of the Law on Gender Equality. The Government of Montenegro adopted the **final text of the Amendments to the Law on Gender Equality Bill**, which was, after submission of the final position of the European Commission, addressed to the Parliament. All three mentioned laws comply with the ratified international treaties and other documents adopted under the auspices of the UN, the EU and the Council of Europe. Through the Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality 2013-2017, Montenegro continues to implement provisions of the UNSC Resolution 1325.

With regards to the issue of refugees, implementation of infrastructure projects was continued in the municipal district Bukovica, and the construction of 106 residential units was planned, with the related infrastructure (road, electricity and sewage infrastructure) and 4,473,010.00 EUR were planned for this purpose. Implementation of the project began in mid-2008 and the construction of new 15 residential units was finished by the end of 2014, which makes for a total of 85 out of 106 residential units, as planned in the study by the end of the project. The construction of a road between the villages Plansko-Krčevine, in the total length of about 4 km was also finished. In 2015, it is necessary to step up the completion of the entire project, with the intention to complete the works on the construction of 21 residential buildings and construct and rehabilitate the remaining road and electrical infrastructure.

The **Law on Prevention of Corruption** was adopted for purposes of improving the normative framework, implementing anti-corruption laws effectively and better coordination in the field of prevention. It defines clear competences of the Prevention of Corruption Agency, an independent and autonomous body that will become

operational on 01/01/2016, in terms of prevention of conflict of interest, whistleblower protection, control of lobbying and control of political entities and electoral campaigns financing.

The new **Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism** was adopted in July 2014 to further align with the recommendations of MONEYVAL, with the new recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and the EU directives, in accordance with which appropriate bylaws were developed as well. In the framework of the **National Risk Assessment (NPR)** project, reports were developed by all 7 working groups, and following an internal analysis, these were agreed upon and forwarded for review and comments to the World Bank (WB) experts. After the amendments (in accordance with the suggestions of the World Bank), development of Action Plans will begin. Representatives of the National Security Agency were members of the working groups which drafted the "National Strategy for Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment". On this issue, through the working groups, the NSA cooperated intensively with the APMETF, PD, the Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, SAI, Public Property Administration, Tax Administration and others.

**The Parliament of Montenegro** continued the implementation of activities aimed at further enhancing its legislative and supervisory role. The previous period, as regards the legislative policy, was characterized by adopting a set of anti-corruption laws with particular emphasis on the adoption of the **Law on Financing of Political Entities and Electoral Campaigns**. In addition to MPs who formed the backbone of the working group, a significant contribution to the development of this law was provided by the representatives of the NGO sector. The establishment of committees to monitor the implementation of laws and other regulations of relevance to build confidence in the electoral process will ensue. Delegation of the Parliament of Montenegro to the **NATO Parliamentary Assembly** attended the session, which was held in The Hague, in November 2014.

Implementation of the 2013-2017 Cyber Security Strategy will be continued with the aim to further improve laws and secondary legislation in the field of **information security** in Montenegro. In accordance with the Action Plan for implementation, a number of activities were organised. On 16 October 2014 the Government of Montenegro adopted the Methodology for Selecting the Critical IT Infrastructure and the Action plan for the implementation of the methodology. The Analysis of Threats in Cyberspace of Montenegro was adopted by the Government on 18 December 2014 (see: 3.2). Montenegro will continue to actively participate in the implementation of the programme of cooperation with international and regional organizations, institutions and other entities involved in protection and rescue in **emergencies**. A National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted. The Government of Montenegro adopted the Decree on the contents of the Plan of measures for ensuring the integrity of public electronic communications networks and the use of electronic communications services in emergencies and the Decision on the use of priority rights of communication during emergencies. The Government is working on a Decision on the network terminal nodes with a priority right for the use of electronic communications networks in emergencies, thereby completing the normative part of the activities in this area.

Montenegro actively participates in the **Science for Peace and Security** programme which allows scientific cooperation through specific topics (the key priorities) in the field of security. Current areas of cooperation are: demining and detection of unexploded ordnance, environmental security and CBRN protection (chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear protection). Promotion of the program will be further strengthened in the future through cooperation in the framework of the implementation of projects »Increasing the capacity for cleaning unexploded ordnance in Montenegro« and »Improvement of harmonized seismic hazard maps of the Western Balkans«. Also, activities were continued with regards to the project »Removal of Radioactive Waste and Residual Explosive Devices«, which is done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in cooperation with the Regional Centre for Divers Training and Underwater Demining (RCUD) and the Centre

for Ecotoxicological Research (CETI). Implementation and start of the project is expected by the end of the fourth trimester of 2015. Activities of the project »Atmospheric Pressure Plasma Jet for Neutralisation of Chemical & Biological Weapons« were continued.

Also, international field exercise ("IPA MNE QUAKE 2014") with the earthquake scenario was successfully organized and implemented in the reporting period, in accordance with international standards in the field of search and rescue from the ruins (INSARAG) which was attended by search and rescue from the ruins teams from nine countries (Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina); a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established; and an application was submitted for the NICS (Next-Generation Incident Command System) project within the NATO SPS programme. Representatives of the working groups of **NATO's Civil Emergency Planning Committee - CEPC** regularly participated in meetings at NATO headquarters in Brussels, as well as in plenary session. Activities were carried out to put into full operation the OKC 112, and to complete the internal procedures for the ratification of the **Agreement between Montenegro and the European Union on the participation of Montenegro in EU's Civil Protection Mechanism**; at its session held on 15 January 2015 the Government of Montenegro endorsed the Bill on the ratification of the said agreement and sent it to the Parliament for adoption.

By adopting the **Law on International Restrictive Measures**, Montenegro contributes to the maintenance of international peace and security, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, development of democracy and the rule of law, at the global and national levels. Law on International Restrictive Measures is a supplement and upgrade to the existing legal and administrative frameworks for the implementation of certain types of sanctions. This law will ensure coordination between various state authorities competent for the implementation of certain categories of restrictive measures and establish a mechanism for determining the list of countries, entities and individuals which are subject to international sanctions.

**As for military and defence matters**, Montenegro continued the process of defence system development in order to continue to build institutions, necessary infrastructure and acquire capabilities to perform obligations pertinent to the full membership in NATO and the EU. Via its participation in international operations and regional initiatives, Montenegro strives to improve military capabilities, crisis management capabilities, as well as overall cooperation and stabilization with the countries from the region.

**Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division** continuously worked on increasing and enhancing the capacities in all segments. Also, Montenegro continued the implementation of international treaties on arms control, disarmament and the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as an important factor of international security and stability. Montenegro continues destroying surplus arms and ordnance within destruction programmes, which also includes NATO Trust Fund, which is currently opened for donations by NATO member and partner countries. The Ministry of Defence has been working on the project »Building Integrity«, as well as on the implementation of the UN Resolution 1325. The most recent AFM organizational and authorised strength changes ended with reorganization of the Armed Forces and the transition from brigade to battalion level, resulting in a more efficient command and execution of missions and tasks of the Armed Forces of Montenegro, achieving a better unit manning and coordinating the military structure with the best practice of NATO countries.

Further focus was placed on **improving the interoperability of the Armed Forces of Montenegro** through the implementation of Partnership Goals (Fourth package - 48 PGs), and equipping and training part of declared units was continued in line with the Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC). The main priorities in terms of equipping the Armed Forces are the declared forces, solving the problem of air space surveillance and command and information systems (see: Chapter 4).

**Resources:** In 2014, of the available funds from the budget in the amount of 35.79 million €, a total of 32.09 million € were used. In addition to used budgetary funds, revenues of €3.9 million were generated in 2014 through the sale of arms, military equipment and provision of services, of which €3.73 million were spent for modernization and equipping, or 95% of the received amount. Taking into account used budgetary funds and funds spent from revenues, total appropriation in 2014 amounted to 35.82 million € or 1.06% of the GDP. Taking into account the funds allocated for military pensions, the total allocations for defence in 2014 amount to 1.54% of the GDP.

A significant increase noticeable in the structure of used funds in terms of the funds allocated for equipment and modernization, which is certainly a result of a high percentage of funds generated from revenues. A total of €6.05 million or 16.9% was spent for modernization and equipping. The new Strategic Defence Review of Montenegro provided for the allocation of 1.2 - 1.3% of GDP for defence costs in the future, with a positive and progressive growth trend and reaching the appropriation levels of 1.4% out of the total GDP (military pensions excluded).

**Structure of the defence budget used for 2014:**

Description	Amount (€)	%
<b>SALARIES AND REMUNERATIONS</b>	23.032.366,47	64,29
<b>MATERIAL EXPENDITURES</b>	6,738,203,88	18,81
<b>EQUIPMENT AND MODERNISATION (with revenues used)</b>	6,052,699,43	16,90
<b>T O T A L</b>	35.823.269,78	100,00
<b>SHARE OF THE DEFENCE BUDGET IN GDP</b>		1,06

**Defence expenditure trends from 2009 to 2015:**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Defence budget (in mil. €)</b>	39.5	40.26	36.5	36.66	35.95	32,08	36,44
<b>Military pensions (in mil. €)</b>	12.4	13.2	19.9	16.30	15.78	16.30	15,91
<b>Capital budget</b>	1.00	2.75	0.89	-	-	-	-
<b>Revenues</b>	-	-	-	-	1.50	3,74	6.15
<b>T O T A L</b>	52.9	56.24	57.28	52.73	53.23	52,12	58,5
<b>Defence appropriations as a share of GDP</b>	1.77%	1.81%	1,75%	1,69%	1.59%	1.54%	1.65%

**Budget Law for 2015** allocated €36.44 million. In addition to this amount of funds, use of proceeds from the sale and arms, military equipment and the provision of services in the amount of € 6.15 million was also approved. These funds will, in accordance with the Law on Budget, be used exclusively for military modernization and equipping and implementation of partnership goals. Taking into account the funds approved from the budget and the revenues, funds appropriated to the MoD will amount to 1.20% of GDP, which is at the level of appropriations provided for in the Strategic Defence Review. Despite the fact that the number of Armed Forces members has increased since mid 2014, it is planned to reduce the share of personal expenditure at the level of 57% of the budget for this purpose. It is estimated that the allocation for modernization and equipment in 2015 will be at the level of 2014.

Real GDP growth at the level of 3.5 to 4.0% is expected in the period 2015 – 2017, with a low inflation rate of 1-2%. The Government will implement a series of measures aimed at reducing public spending and public debt, having a balanced budget and eliminating the deficit of public finances. According to estimates of the Ministry of Finance, **in 2014 GDP amounted to 3,393.2 million €**, with a real growth of 2.0% and an inflation rate that stood at -0.3% at the end of last year. In accordance with the afore-mentioned, GDP per capita amounted to €5,473. According to MONSTAT data, unemployment rate at the end of 2014 amounted to 14.95%. Foreign direct investment, according to estimates of the Ministry of Finance, amounted to 11.10% of GDP. **Macroeconomic projections for 2015 predict a real growth of GDP of 3.5%**. In the previous year, total foreign direct investment<sup>1</sup> amounted to 446,588,000 EUR. In the reference period, the Government continued its activities to create a favourable investment environment, primarily by adopting a **Decree promoting direct investment** which defines financial incentives for new investment in Montenegro and aims at improving the business environment of the country and increasing competitiveness of the economy. The Government will continue in 2015 the privatisation of companies with a state stake. Through the model of private-public partnership, the projects of valorisation of Isle Lastavica with the fortress Mamula, military-tourist complex Bigovo, Ulcinj, Ada Bojana, Post of Montenegro, Ski Resort Savin kuk, sites Kabala for - Herceg Novi and Buljarica and assets of factory Gornji Ibar from Rožaje will be implemented, as well as the construction of golf courses project in Tivat, etc.

Objectives	Competent bodies	Priorities	Time frame	Note
<b>I POLITICAL MATTERS</b>				
<b>1.1. Goal NATO and EU Integration</b>	<b>Government , Parliament</b>		<b>2014-15</b>	
<b>1.1.1. Cooperation with NATO</b>				
Activity 1 Further enhance cooperation between Montenegro and NATO	Government, MFAEI, MoD, Parliament, GS, NSA	-Participation in the North Atlantic Council (NAC) meetings in ISAF format (see: 4.3)* -Holding NAC+1 meetings** -NAC visit to Montenegro in the second half of 2015*** -Participation in the work of EAPC	2014-15	*Minister of defence (October) and minister of foreign affairs (December). **Deputy PM will attend the NAC+1 meeting in April. Deputy PM and minister of justice Marković was a guest at the NAC session on security reforms and rule of law (November). A visit of NSA's director to NATO was organised. In line with intensified and

<sup>1</sup> Central Bank of Montenegro (01/01 – 30/11/2014)

	<p>-Contribution of Montenegro to NATO operations – participation in the Resolute Support mission (see: 4.3. act. 1) ****</p> <p>-Participation in the work of NATO Military Committee in adequate formats*****</p> <p>-Regular participation in NATO Parliamentary Assembly's sessions*****</p> <p>-Continued cooperation with NATO's Public Diplomacy Division*****</p> <p>-Cooperation with the Embassy of Hungary – contact embassy for NATO and embassies of NATO member countries*****</p> <p>-Participation in the work of CEPC and its working groups*****</p> <p>-Participation in the work of SEEGROUP*****</p> <p>-Implementation of the fourth package of Partnership Goals*****</p> <p>-Continued implementation of the project Integrity Building</p> <p>-Continued implementation of Resolution 1325</p> <p>-Continued implementation of projects within the Science for Peace and Security programme*****</p>	<p><i>focused talks, the national coordinator will attend the DPRC meeting in mid March, to discuss manners to increase public support for MNE NATO membership.</i></p> <p><i>***Agreeing upon the dates for the visit is ongoing.</i></p> <p><i>****As of 01/01/2015, AFM took part in the Resolute Support mission (15 AFM members).</i></p> <p><i>*****Active participation in the work of NATO committees was continued in adequate formats. NATO Military Committee paid a visit to Montenegro on 27 and 28 October 2014. During the visit, they were informed about the AFM reorganisation which focused on transition from brigade to battalion level, plans to train and equip declared forces, participation in international missions, etc.</i></p> <p><i>*****Delegation of the Parliament of Montenegro to NATO Parliamentary Assembly took part in a session of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in the Hague, November 2014.</i></p> <p><i>*****Acting Assistant NATO Secretary General for Public Diplomacy visited Montenegro on 3-5 December 2014.</i></p> <p><i>*****Hungary, as a contact embassy for NATO as of January 1, 2015, presented the plan of activities for this year.</i></p> <p><i>*****Head of the Directorate of Operations (MoI) participated at the plenary meeting of the NATO Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC), which was held on 7 November 2014. Representatives of other CEPC working groups regularly participate in meetings held at NATO headquarters in Brussels.</i></p> <p><i>*****MNE participated actively in the work of SEEGROUP which is chaired by Serbia this year.</i></p> <p><i>*****Implementation of the fourth package of Partnership Goals is underway. Between 9-12 February 2015, a delegation of NATO Force Planning Directorate visited the MoD and recognised progress in terms of sea surveillance, training and equipment level of the declared company, equipment level of declared structures with HBRN and EOD assets, boarding teams in the Navy, development of information and communication systems and signal systems, etc.</i></p> <p><i>*****Information were continuously exchanged regarding the implementation of planned activities of the project »Increasing the Capacity to Trace, Transport and Destroy Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in Montenegro«. In the period from 1 to 4 December 2014 a training course was organized for six employees of the Directorate for Emergency Management to</i></p>
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				<p>handle detectors, which were procured under this project. Application for NICS (Next-Generation Incident Command System) was submitted, and a response from NATO is expected. Meetings were held with institutions which are getting acquainted with the project.</p>
<b>1.1.2. Coordination of NATO integration process of Montenegro</b>				
<p>Activity 1 Continue activities of the National NATO Coordinator</p>	<p>National NATO Coordinator/Inter-agency Commission for Accession of Montenegro to NATO</p>	<p>-Coordinate the process of increasing public support for Montenegro's accession to NATO* -Overseeing the implementation of conclusions of the NATO Membership Council** -Regular holding of meetings with representatives of: the Parliament, political parties and local self-government units; various segments of the society (NGOs, the media, students, academic community, businessmen); embassies of NATO member countries *** -Active participation in meetings (domestically and abroad) in order to promote the membership of Montenegro in NATO****</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p>*The NATO Membership Council, at its last session in December 2014 adopted the Framework annual action plan for increasing public support for Montenegro's membership in NATO for 2015 (tabular and narrative part) and revised Key messages to increase public support. Moreover, the proposal for the dismissal of the National NATO Coordinator was adopted at the last session, as he is moving to a new job, and the proposal for the appointment of the new National NATO Coordinator was also adopted. He assumed office in February 2015. **In accordance with the conclusions from the NATO Membership Council's session (October 2014), the process of drafting the 2015 action plan for increasing public support was coordinated; among other things, it is based on lessons learned. A report on the activities implemented during 2014 was presented at the Council's meeting. ***The National NATO Coordinator continuously communicated with the said bodies and participated in various meetings, in order to analyse activities to increase public support. ****The National NATO Coordinator participated as a guest / speaker at events organised in the country (TV shows, lectures at the university, NGO activities, and the like.)</p>
<b>1.1.3. Increasing public support for NATO accession</b>				
<p>Activity 1 Continue intensive public dialogue on Montenegro's NATO accession</p>	<p>Communication Team of the NATO Membership Council/NATO Membership Council</p>	<p>-Finalisation of implementation of the 2014 Annual Action Plan for Increasing Public Support* -Implementation of the Framework annual action plan with its budget, to conduct public dialogue during 2015, with attachments** -implementation of internal procedure of submitting proposals for reacting to media publications*** -Adoption of detailed quarterly activity plans of the Communication Team of NATO Membership Council**** -Adoption of the quarterly activity report of the NATO Membership Council's Communication Team</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p>*As for activities envisaged in the framework annual plan for 2014, emphasis is placed on information, education and exchange of arguments with the aim to highlight the benefits of membership and demystify common misconceptions and stereotypes. Cooperation and dialogue with all segments of the society (media, NGOs, youth, businessmen), and dialogue with those who oppose NATO membership or advocate MNE neutrality, enabled us to create an environment which provides, in a moderate manner, for the exchange of arguments about MNE membership in NATO. As for the last trimester, activities which were highlighted are related to youth, implementation of NGO projects that have received financial support from the</p>

		<p>-Examination of quarterly reports on the results of public opinion polls with recommendations (with accompanying monthly overviews)*****</p> <p>-Preparation, examination and adoption of conclusions on the basis of quarterly quantitative and qualitative analysis of media reports with recommendations (with accompanying monthly overview)*****</p> <p>-Preparation, examination and adoption of conclusions based on quarterly reports (quantitative and qualitative) on implementation of the media plan with recommendations*****</p> <p>-Regular holding of meetings of the Communication Team of NATO Membership Council (once a week)*****</p> <p>-Regular holding of meetings of the Communication Team of NATO Membership Council and representatives of various segments of the society (NGOs, media, students, academic community, businessmen)*****</p>	<p><i>Communications Team, as well as the ongoing cooperation with the media regarding current developments at the international level that are (in)directly related to the process of Euro-Atlantic integration of Montenegro (Decisions from the Summit in Wales, crisis in Ukraine, introduction of sanctions to Russia).</i></p> <p><i>**The 2015 framework annual plan was adopted, with its budget that is aligned with the strategic documents and based on inputs provided through the analyses of results of quantitative and qualitative research of public opinion, exchange of views with relevant representatives of NATO and its member countries and consultations with representatives of different social segments and experts in the field of public relations and lessons learned in the previous period.</i></p> <p><i>***Based on the continuous implementation of analyses of media reports, proposals were submitted on how to react / which statements to issue to the press / media release.</i></p> <p><i>****Detailed quarterly activity plan was developed in accordance with the annual plan. In the first trimester, activities relate to: selection procedure of the agency that will support the implementation of the media campaign; making the first series of TV spots and radio jingles – broadcasting starts in March 2015; continued cooperation with and financial support to NGOs in accordance with the third public invitation; continued cooperation with and financial support to the media to run reportages.</i></p> <p><i>*****Continuous monitoring of support trends ensured on a monthly basis. In addition to regular monthly/quarterly quantitative research that monitor trends regarding the key indicators of public support, a qualitative public opinion poll (focus groups method) and broader quantitative research (questionnaire) were conducted in October/November 2014, the results of which were used to prepare the 2015 framework annual plan. Public opinion polls have served as a basis for revising the Key messages to increase public support. Arguments for topics for which the public has shown the most interest: the price of membership, economic benefits of membership, neutrality were especially supplemented and processed.</i></p> <p><i>*****Continuous analyses of media reports indicate the level of presence of NATO topics in the media and are used to plan</i></p>
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				<p>activities related to cooperation with the media.</p> <p>*****The procedure of selection of the agency that will provide additional support in the process of media campaign management is underway.</p> <p>*****Regular meetings with the representatives of different social segments, with particular emphasis on meetings attended by the new national coordinator.</p> <p>*****Regular meetings of the Communications Team are held once a week, and more often if necessary.</p>
<b>1.1.4. Cooperation with the EU</b>				
Activity 1 Negotiations with the EU	Government, MFAEI	<p>-Opening negotiations in chapters of the acquis*</p> <p>-Satisfying benchmarks for opening negotiations in chapters of acquis in which those were set**</p> <p>-Adoption of negotiating positions for chapters of the acquis in which benchmarks were not set for Montenegro or in which benchmarks were satisfied***</p>	2014-15	<p>*In the past process of EU negotiations, Montenegro opened negotiations in 16 chapters, out of which in 2 chapters negotiations were temporarily closed. Chapters 25-Science and research (18 December 12) and 26-Education and culture (15 April 13) were opened and provisionally closed. At the last IGC held on 16 December 2014, negotiations were opened in 4 additional chapters: 18 - Statistics, 28 - Consumer and health protection, 29 - Customs Union and 33 - Financial and budgetary provisions</p> <p>**The EU has set benchmarks in 13 negotiating chapters. In negotiating chapters 23 and 24 MNE has met the benchmarks and opened negotiations, while in the negotiating Chapter 3 - Right of establishment and freedom to provide services - the benchmark was also fulfilled and we received a letter of invitation of the EU presidency. MNE continuously work to meet the benchmarks for the remaining 10 chapters in which they were set by the EU. It is expected that the benchmarks for at least 8 chapters will be fulfilled in 2015.</p> <p>***So far MNE adopted and submitted positions for 23 chapters, thus completing the process of creating positions for all chapters without initial benchmarks and for those in which benchmarks were fulfilled.</p>
<b>1.2. Goal</b> <b>Consolidation of relations with neighbours and cooperation with regional and international organisations</b>	<b>Government</b> <b>, MFAEI</b>			
<b>1.2.1. Increasing cooperation with neighbours</b>				
Activity 1 Further enhance cooperation with the neighbouring countries	Government, MFAEI, MoD	<p>-Further step up bilateral relations and high level visits</p> <p>-Development and implementation of annual bilateral</p>	2014-15	*The drafting of annual plans of bilateral cooperation in the field of defence for 2015 is ongoing with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Italy, Macedonia.

		<p>cooperation plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Continue cooperation in the field of European and Euroatlantic integration</li> <li>-Continue cooperation in the field of defence*</li> <li>-Continue cooperation in the field of the judiciary</li> <li>-Joint participation in regional projects, training courses and exercises</li> <li>-Improve the contractual basis</li> <li>-Boost economic cooperation</li> </ul>		<p><i>Cooperation with Kosovo continued in accordance with the Agreement on cooperation in the field of defence.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2 Enhance cooperation with Albania</p>	<p>Government, MFAEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Continue activities to improve the contractual basis*</li> <li>-Continuation of political dialogue**</li> </ul>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p><i>*Agreement on reciprocal recognition of driving licenses signed (Tirana, 15 December 2014) and the Protocol between the GS of AFM and Mol Albania stepping up cooperation in the fight against THB and improving the identification, notification, referral and assisted voluntary return of victims / potential victims of THB (Tirana, December 8, 2014), Agreement on economic cooperation (Tirana, February 24, 2015)</i></p> <p><i>**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration paid an official visit (December 15, 2014) and working visit to Tirana (February 24, 2015).</i></p>
<p>Activity 3 Enhance cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>Government MFAEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sign the Border Agreement*</li> <li>-Improve the contractual basis**</li> <li>-Improvement of political dialogue***</li> </ul>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p><i>*Border commissions of Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on the decision of the Arbitration Commission that the borders between republics are borders existing on the day of international recognition, agreed and initialled all border documents by the commissions and expert groups (Sarajevo, 26 and 27 May 2015.) Government of Montenegro, at its session of 12 June 2014, accepted the proposal for this agreement, which are completed internal legal procedures in MNE required for the signing of this Agreement. The Council of Ministers, at the 111<sup>th</sup> session of 6 November 2014, adopted the Proposal for the state border treaty between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The proposal for the Resolution on Sutorina was on the agenda of the session the House of Representatives of B&amp;H Parliamentary Assembly on 15 January 2015. According to the decision of the Constitutional Law Commission of the House of Representatives of B&amp;H Parliamentary Assembly, public debate on the status of Sutorina will be held on 24 February 2015.</i></p> <p><i>**Reconciliation of a number of agreements is underway: draft agreement on payment of fees for use of the accumulation reservoir Bilečko Lake, Protocol on mutual</i></p>

			<p>recognition of documents issued by accredited laboratories for conformity assessment and harmonisation of bilateral trade in goods under supervision, Agreement between the Government of Serbia, the Government of Montenegro and B&amp;H Council of Ministers on the delegation of responsibilities for the provision of services in air transport, Memorandum on cooperation in the field of sustainable development of underdeveloped areas between B&amp;H and Montenegro, Protocol on cross-border supervision between the Government of MNE and B&amp;H Council of Ministers, draft protocol on cooperation in the search for missing persons between the Government of MNE and B&amp;H, Agreement between MNE and B&amp;H on social insurance, as well as the Administrative Agreement for the implementation of the Agreement on Social Security, Agreement between the Government of MNE and the B&amp;H Council of Ministers on the protection of MNE workers at work in B&amp;H, and the protection of B&amp;H workers at work in MNE, Agreement on cooperation in the context of European integration.</p> <p>***Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration paid an working visit to B&amp;H on October 3, 2014.</p>
<p>Activity 4 Enhance cooperation with Serbia</p>	<p>Government MFAEI</p>	<p>-Continue good cooperation in the field of defence, implement the 2014/15 bilateral cooperation plan in the field of defence*</p> <p>-Implement activities aimed at strengthening economic cooperation, primarily through the work of the Intergovernmental Mixed Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation**</p> <p>-Regular and meaningful cooperation in the field of European integration***</p> <p>-Further continue cooperation in the fields of science, technology and education****</p>	<p>2014-15</p> <p>*Chief of General staff of the Armed Forces of MNE paid a working visit to Serbia, 16-17 December 2014.</p> <p>**The second session of the Commission in March will be held in Belgrade.</p> <p>***The inaugural meeting of the Joint Committee to monitor the implementation of the Intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the context of EU accession will be held in the first trimester of 2015.</p> <p>****Communication regarding reconciliation of the Programme of cooperation between the relevant ministries of MNE and Serbia in the field of science and technology was continued at the beginning of 2015.</p>
<p>Activity 5 Enhance cooperation with Croatia</p>	<p>Government MFAEI</p>	<p>-Further step up bilateral relations*</p> <p>-Continue communication on the matter of demarcation in the area of Prevlaka**</p> <p>-Continue communication to implement the Agreement on mutual protection of minorities***</p> <p>-Continue enhancing the contractual base****</p>	<p>2014-15</p> <p>*Croatian defence minister paid an official visit to Montenegro on 17 October 2014.</p> <p>**Permanent Mission of MNE to the UN in New York submitted in early December 2014 to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DAOLOS) a protest note requesting it to be distributed to all members of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, regarding the activities of the Republic of Croatia which are</p>

			<p><i>not in accordance with international law and the 2002 Protocol on temporary regime, nor with UNCLOS rules. In early December MNE received a letter of Deputy PM and MFA V. Pusić in response to the letter of Minister Lukšić. Together with the letter, we received attached the text of the Special agreement on submitting a dispute on the demarcation of land and maritime border between Montenegro and RC (the basic document for submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice). The process of reconciliation of the text of the Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>***The preparatory meeting, which was attended by two members of the Montenegrin part of the Mixed Committee, was held on 5 December in Zagreb. The first session of the Mixed Committee is expected soon.</i></p> <p><i>****Agreement signed between the Government of MNE and the Government of RC on cooperation in the field of environment (11 November 2014) and the Agreement between the defence ministries of the two countries on education of cadets of the Ministry of Defence of MNE in RC on study programs: military engineering and military leadership and management (17 October 2014).</i></p>
<p>Activity 6 Enhance cooperation with Slovenia</p>	<p>Government MFAEI</p>	<p>-Continue intensive cooperation within Montenegro's accession to NATO*</p> <p>-Implement the annual cooperation plan in the field of defence**</p> <p>-Implement the 2013-2015 development cooperation plan***</p> <p>-Continue cooperation in fields of economy, energy, agriculture and tourism****</p>	<p>2014-15</p> <p><i>*On the occasion of the completion of the mandate of Slovenia as a NATO contact state for MNE, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia visited Montenegro (4 and 5 December 2014). On that occasion secretary of state met with the minister of sustainable development and tourism of MNE, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of MNE, advisor of the Prime Minister for foreign affairs and National NATO Coordinator and the secretary of state at the MoD. The contractual base was extended by signing an agreement between the GoM and the Government of Slovenia on mutual protection of classified data, on 27 November 2014.</i></p> <p><i>**Cooperation was continued with Slovenia in the field of defence, in accordance with the bilateral cooperation plan between the two MoDs for 2014. Delegation of Slovenian MoD took part in the exercise IPA MNEQUAKE 2014, held in October 2014 in Montenegro.</i></p> <p><i>***Implementation of projects included in the 2013-2015 development cooperation programme between Slovenia and MNE is ongoing. Collection of projects for the next cycle of</i></p>

				2016/2018 is ongoing. ****Implementation of projects approved under the competition for co-financing of joint scientific-research projects within the framework of scientific and technological cooperation between MNE and Slovenia for 2014 and 2015 is ongoing.
Activity 7 Enhance cooperation with Kosovo	Government MFAEI	-Continue regional cooperation and cooperation in the field of European and Euroatlantic integration* -Continue strengthening cooperation between the two countries through the work of diplomatic missions and consular posts** -Complete activities on the identification of the boundary line (93% length of the state border has been agreed)*** -Continue activities to improve the contractual basis****	2014-15	*Deputy PM and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kosovo H.Tači paid an official visit to Montenegro on 15-16 January 2015. **Embassy of Kosovo in MNE commenced working on April 16, 2014, the new charge d'affaires took office on August 11, 2014. Embassy of MNE in Kosovo, at the level of permanent chargé d'affaires, commenced working on 22 September 2013. ***Coordinates of points of contraflexure of 93% of the boundary line between MNE and Kosovo were drawn (75 to 80 km of the state border); treaty on borders was agreed on and initialled; draft trilateral agreement on the trisection point of intersection of state borders between MNE, Albania and Kosovo initialled. ****Resumption of talks on the conclusion of a set of agreements on judicial cooperation and the signing of agreements in the fields of culture, tourism and economy which are in the final stage.
Activity 8 Enhance cooperation with Italy	Government, MFAEI	-Continue cooperation in the field of European and Euroatlantic integration* -Continue cooperation in the field of defence and implementation of the annual cooperation plan in this area** -Continue intensive cooperation in the field of justice concerning the implementation of the Treaty facilitating the application of the European Convention on Extradition and the Treaty facilitating the application of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*** -Continue improving the contractual base**** -Step up cooperation in the field of science*****	2014-15	*Regional project »IPA 2013 Western Balkans«, whose seat will be in Podgorica, started with the Ministerial Conference in Rome in December 2014. IPA project »Fight against Organised Crime and Corruption: International Cooperation in the Field of Criminal Law« was assigned to the Ministry of Interior of Italy; Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania will participate in this project. On the sidelines of the conference the minister of interior of Montenegro met with the minister of interior of Italy. **Minister of defence of Italy visited MNE on 24 September 2014. Cavour, ship of Italian Navy, visited MNE in November 2014, and this activity was implemented as part of the bilateral cooperation plan between the MoDs of MNE and Italy. ***Deputy PM and minister of justice Marković visited Italy on 15-17 October 2014. He met with the Italian minister of justice, minister of interior, chief anti-mafia prosecutor, Carabinieri general commander, general commander of the Italian Financial Police, representatives of the National Anti-Corruption Administration and the director of the Security Information Bureau of the Italian MOFAIC.

				<p>****Memorandum of Understanding between the two ministries of health on cooperation in the field of health and medical sciences was signed on 28 October 2014.</p> <p>*****Within the framework of scientific cooperation between the two countries, the exhibition »Italy of the Future«, was presented at the festival »Open Days of Science« held in September 2014 in Podgorica, which included an overview of the most significant global innovations created in Italy.</p>
Activity 9 Enhance cooperation with Macedonia	Government, MFAEI	<p>-Continuation of intensive political dialogue*</p> <p>-Continue activities to improve economic cooperation through the work of the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation**</p> <p>-Resume negotiations aimed at finding joint premises for embassies in Denmark and the UK, accommodation of MNE consulate in Macedonian premises in Istanbul (Turkey)***</p>	2014-15	<p>*Minister of foreign affairs of Macedonia N. Poposki paid an official visit to Montenegro on 7 October 2014, and the Deputy Prime Minister of Macedonia in charge of European integration, F. Besimi on 1 October 2014.</p> <p>**Holding the first session of the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation is planned in the first half of 2015.</p> <p>***Agreement on co-location of a diplomatic mission and consular post in France was signed on February 23, 2015 in Skopje.</p>
<b>1.2.2. Regional organisations and initiatives</b>				
Activity 1 Cooperation within the U.S.-Adriatic Charter	Govt, MFAEI, MoD	<p>-Participation in the A5-B3 meeting on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session*</p> <p>-Participation at the final meeting of the Partnership Commission A5 in Tirana (December 2014)**</p> <p>-Host and participate in October 2014 meeting at the level of defence ministers***</p> <p>-Further continuation of cooperation in the framework of this initiative****</p>	2014-15	<p>*A5-B3 meeting held on the sidelines of the UN GA in September 2014. It was an opportunity to exchange opinions and experiences on regional cooperation.</p> <p>**MNE took part in the Partnership Commission's meeting which ended the one-year Albanian chairmanship of A5, and that duty was handed over to B&amp;H. Conclusions of the chair were adopted at the meeting.</p> <p>***On 13-17 October 2014, Ministry of Defence of MNE hosted the Comprehensive Regional Ministerial during which a meeting was held at the level of A5 initiative's ministers of defence. This meeting was chaired by the MoD of Albania (seeing that Albania chaired the A5). As of March 2015, three additional AFM members will be deployed to the Resolute Support mission, as part of the joint team of A5 Initiative countries (work at the Operational Centre in the Mazar-e-Sharif regional command).</p> <p>****Meeting of political directors of A5 held on 17 February 2015 in Sarajevo. The plan for B&amp;H's chairmanship of the American-Adriatic Charter was presented at this meeting.</p>
Activity 2 Active participation of Montenegro in the work of regional organisations and initiatives	Govt, MFAEI,	*In October 2014, Ministry of Defence organized the Comprehensive Regional Ministerial (CRM) within the A-5, SEDM and WBDPD (Political Directors of	2014-15	*Ministry of Defence hosted on 13-17 October 2014 the Comprehensive Regional Ministerial, within which meetings were organised at the level of ministers of defence of A5 and

	MoD	<p>the Western Balkan countries), at the level of ministers of defence*</p> <p>-Continue cooperation within regional initiatives CEI, AII, SEECP, RCC, BSEC, RACVIAC, SELEC, A-5, WBDPD, ADRION (cooperation of navies in the framework of Adriatic-Ionian Initiative), SEDM, MARRI, Union for the Mediterranean**</p> <p>-Further contributions and active participation in the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian (Macro)region</p> <p>-Active participation in the implementation of the South East Europe 2020 Development Strategy</p> <p>-One year chairmanship of the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI)***</p> <p>-Chairmanship of the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE- until December 2014)****</p> <p>-Participation in the Conference of military - intelligence services (WEBADIC)*****</p>	<p><i>SEDM initiative countries, as well as at the level of Western Balkans defence policy directors-WBDPD. The conference was attended by around 130 delegates from 18 countries and 7 international organisations. Possibilities of joint participation in international missions and operations were discussed (joint engagement of A5 Initiative countries in the Resolute Support mission) and joint reaction in emergencies. Moreover, the importance of joint use of the existing regional training centres in various areas of defence and security was stressed.</i></p> <p><i>**Participation in the ministerial meeting of the Visegrad Group and WB countries in Bratislava on 31 October 2014. A Joint Statement was adopted at the meeting to support the establishment of the Western Balkans Fund, with seat in Tirana, modelled upon the International Visegrad Fund. Prime Minister of MNE took part in the CEI Summit of the Prime Ministers and the 11<sup>th</sup> Vienna Economic Forum, held in Vienna on 24 November 2014. The MoD continued to take active part in the work of regional organisations and initiatives, such as: The U.S. – Adriatic Charter – A5; South-Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial; South-East European Cooperation Process- SEECP; RACVIAC and ADRION. An informal meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of SEECP countries was held in Tirana on 24 February 2015. Montenegro assumed the chairmanship of RESPA in January 2015.</i></p> <p><i>***Preparatory activities for Montenegrin assumption of chairmanship of the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI) in June 2015.</i></p> <p><i>****The following was done within the Montenegrin chairmanship of this initiative:</i></p> <p><i>Memorandum of Understanding signed by B&amp;H in Sarajevo on 18 April 2014. B&amp;H thus confirmed its commitment to connecting and continuing cooperation in the SEE region. An agreement was signed on 26 August 2014 between the Council of Ministers of B&amp;H and governments of the other Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe members regarding the terms of reference of the host country for the staff working in DPPI SEE Secretariat. At the latest DPPI SEE meeting on 19 November 2014 in Sarajevo, an MoU was signed between MNE and Romania, emphasizing implementation of 2 various activities (exercises, trainings,</i></p>
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				seminars and workshops). Serbia assumed the chairmanship of this initiative. *****Head of the Military Intelligence and Security Affairs Division took part in the South East Europe Military Intelligence Chiefs Forum SEEMIC/WEBADIC, organised on 23/24 September 2014 in Skopje.
Activity 3 Informal initiative on enhanced cooperation of countries in the framework of the stabilisation and association process	Government, MFAEI,	-Holding meetings at the ministerial level (foreign affairs, economy/finance), attended by the European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy and Secretary General of the RCC* -Cooperation in the field of rule of law (with emphasis on fight against organised crime), economic management, implementation of the SEE2020 Strategy, etc.	2014-15	*A conference of ministers of foreign affairs and ministers of economy/finance of WB countries and EC and RCC representatives on »Economic Management and Infrastructural Connections« was held in Belgrade on 23 October 2014. Working breakfast of ministers of foreign affairs of WB countries was held in Tirana on 24 February 2015.
<b>II RULE OF LAW</b>				
<b>2.1 Goal</b> <b>Strengthening the rule of law</b>	<b>Government, MoJ, courts</b> <b>State Prosecutor's Office</b>			
<b>2.1.1. JUDICIAL REFORM</b>				
Activity 1 Enhance the independence, autonomy and accountability of the judiciary	MoJ	-Adopt the Law on Courts -Adopt the Law on the Judicial Council and the Rights and Duties of Judges -Adopt the Law on the Special Prosecutor's Office -Adopt the Law on State Prosecutor's Office -Adopt the Law on the Constitutional Court of Montenegro	2014-15	Measures under Activity 1 have been IMPLEMENTED. At its session held on 4 December 2014, the Government endorsed the State Prosecutor's Office Bill, the Special State Prosecutor's Office Bill and the Constitutional Court of MNE Bill; whereas Courts Bill and Judicial Council and Rights and Duties of Judges Bill were endorsed by it on 25 December 2014. These laws are currently in the Parliament, where discussion general has been completed.
Activity 2 Enhance judicial efficiency	Government, MoJ, Supreme Court, State Prosecutor, Judicial	-Implementation of the 2013-2015 Judicial Network Rightsizing Plan* -Implement normative and institutional changes for purposes of judicial network rightsizing** -Further reduction of case backlog*** -Further enhance the notary system in Montenegro**** -Further develop the system of public bailiffs in MNE;	2014-15	*The Judicial Network Rightsizing Plan is continuously implemented. Normative and institutional reforms that are implemented in the area of the judicial system are simultaneously an integral part of the plan as a strategic document. **The Government endorsed laws in the area of the judiciary. The Law on Courts provides for novelties regarding the jurisdiction of courts to conduct misdemeanour proceedings,

	and Prosecutorial Council	Appointment of new public bailiffs***** -Implement and further develop the judicial information system (PRIS)*****		reorganisation of commercial courts by establishing one Commercial Court in Podgorica, and it also provides for centralisation of competences for criminal offences of organised crime, corruption, war crimes and terrorism into one special department of the High Court in Podgorica. ***On 31 December 2014 the Montenegrin courts have been working on 1,270 cases older than 3 years (all categories of cases included), which is a very good result compared with the same period last year when that figure was 4,251. Case backlog is given priority in the work of courts. ****The Law on Notaries will be amended in 2015 so as to further strengthen the notary service in MNE. *****On 7 December 2014, oath was taken by 8 more new bailiffs for the territory of Podgorica, Cetinje and Danilovgrad; Government endorsed Amendments to the Law on Enforcement and Security of Claims Bill, which is currently being analysed and discussed by the Parliament. *****PRIS is continuously implemented and enhanced in accordance with the needs of the judicial system. Random allocation of cases via PRIS established in all courts in Montenegro. This system is used, among other things, to develop annual reports on the work of courts as well as for other forms or reporting and for providing statistical data on judicial system's work.
Activity 3 Increase accessibility of judicial authorities - access to justice	MoJ, Supreme Court, State Prosecutor, Judicial and Prosecutorial Council Parliament	-Further enhance and improve the system of free legal aid* -Adopt the Law on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes**	2014-15	*In order to improve the system of free legal aid, on 25 September 2014 the Government endorsed the Amendments to the Law on Free Legal Aid Bill. Training courses on free legal aid are continuously organised. In line with the identified needs from the analysis, free legal aid funds are allocated in the budget. Activities are continuously implemented to promote this legal principle and to raise the awareness of citizens on the right to FLA and on the manner to exercise this right. **The Government endorsed the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes Bill.
Activity 4 Increase transparency and public trust in the judiciary	MoJ, courts, State Prosecutor's Office	-Continue activities related to increasing public trust in the judiciary* -Issue annual activity reports** -Regular press conferences*** -Publication of judgments**** -Inform the public via the website*****	2014-15	*Activities continued during the reporting period to increase public trust in the judiciary. Training courses were held for PR officers and employees in charge of public and media relations in cooperation with the U.S. Embassy and OSCE Mission. **Development of the 2014 annual report of activities of courts is underway. The report will contain an analytical part and

				<p>statistical data on the basis of data from PRIS.</p> <p>***Media conferences are regularly held.</p> <p>****Judicial decisions are regularly publicised on the portal <a href="http://www.sudovi.me">www.sudovi.me</a>, including plea bargains, decisions ordering detention, and the like.</p> <p>*****Releases and information about the work of courts and about specific cases before Montenegrin courts are regularly issued, including other information on all courts individually, on the website <a href="http://www.sudovi.me">www.sudovi.me</a>.</p>
Activity 5 Develop the professionalism of the judiciary - judicial training	MoJ, Judicial Training Centre	-Undertake activities to amend the legal framework and budgetary policy aimed at institutional strengthening of the Centre (JTC)*	2014-15	*Activities are underway to develop the draft Law on Judicial Training. Adoption of this bill is planned for the second trimester according to the Government's work programme. This law will create the legal grounds that will be the basis to transform the Judicial Training Centre into an independent and self-sustainable institution. Training system, which will be the basis to appoint judges and state prosecutors, will be improved, and continuous education will be enhanced.
<b>2.1.2 FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND ORGANISED CRIME</b>				
Activity 1 Boost fight against organized crime and corruption; improve the normative and institutional framework for the fight against corruption and organized crime	MoJ, State Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary, Judicial Training Centre, MoI, AACI, NSA	<p>-Adopt the Law on the Special State Prosecutor's Office; establish the Special State Prosecutor's Office*</p> <p>-Amend the Criminal Procedure Code in order to strengthen the anti-corruption and organized crime system**</p> <p>-Adopt the Law on Courts in order to centralize court jurisdiction in the field of combating organized crime and corruption***</p> <p>-Adoption of the Law on Seizure, Confiscation and Management of Proceeds of Crime; Establish a body in charge of managing seized and confiscated assets****</p> <p>-Implement activities to increase the technical capacities of courts and prosecutor's offices for effective implementation of investigative mechanisms to combat corruption and organized crime*****</p> <p>-Further education and specialization of human resources on the legal principles of the CPC and on the fight against organized crime and corruption *****</p> <p>-Further increase the capacity of the Criminal Police Department*****</p>	2014-15	<p>*On 4 December 2014 the Government endorsed the Special State Prosecutor's Office Bill. After the entry into force of that law, activities will be undertaken, in accordance with the deadlines provided by the law, to begin the work of the Special State Prosecutor's Office. The appointment procedure of the chief special prosecutor and special prosecutors will be conducted. Special State Prosecutor's Office will assume the duties of the Division for suppressing organized crime, corruption, terrorism and war crimes of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office within the statutory time-limit, staff in charge of those duties and equipment, resources and official documents.</p> <p>**According to the Government's 2015 work programme, amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code are planned for the first trimester of 2015.</p> <p>***On 25 December 2014 the Government endorsed the Courts Bill. The new Law on Courts provided novelties and amendments concerning the jurisdiction of courts. Especially important organisational novelty is the centralisation of competence for organised crime, corruption, war crimes and terrorism related offences into one special division of the High Court in Podgorica. The proposed amendment aims at as</p>

			<p>efficient conduct of criminal proceedings for the most serious criminal offences as possible, as well as specialization of judges.</p> <p>****Adoption of the Seizure, Confiscation and Management of Proceeds of Crime Bill is planned for the second trimester of 2015. In accordance with law, the beginning of 2016 is the deadline for establishment of a special institution in charge of managing seized and confiscated assets.</p> <p>*****As for increasing the technical capacities of the judiciary, project »EUROL« will procure the necessary computer equipment for the Ministry of Justice, courts and state prosecutor's offices, in accordance with the needs of all institutions. The procurement is worth €300,000 (value of equipment €150,000 for the State Prosecutor's Office, and Ministry of Justice and courts 75,000 respectively). Procurement procedure was successfully completed and the delivery of equipment is expected during March 2015.</p> <p>*****From October 2014 to date, the Judicial Training Centre organised 10 continuous education activities, attended by a total of 204 participants, as follows: 85 representatives of the prosecutor's office, 75 representatives of the judiciary, 10 representatives of the Bar Chamber, 30 representatives of state administration (Mol, PD, CA, APMLTF, Public Property Administration), as well as 4 court experts.</p> <p>*****Development of a new Mol/PD plan of internal organisation and job descriptions is ongoing. Its adoption is expected in April 2015. It provides for the establishment of 4 new organisational units within the Criminal Police Department: Financial Investigations, Money Laundering and Financial Crime Team; Suppression of Smuggling Offences, Trade in Human Beings and Illegal Migration Team; Terrorism Suppression, Weapons Smuggling and Hazardous Substances Team and High-tech Crime Suppression Team. With reference to establishing the Special State Prosecutor's Office, this Plan provides for the establishment of a special police division which will act upon the orders of the special prosecutor in investigations of organised crime, terrorism, war crimes, high corruption and money laundering.</p>
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<p>Activity 2 Implement the 2010-2014 Strategy for fight against corruption and organized crime and the related 2013-2014 Action plan for its implementation</p>	<p>Government, AACI, National Anti-Corruption &amp; Org. Crime Commission</p>	<p>-Monitor the undertaking of measures from the AP by adopting semi-annual reports of institutions responsible for undertaking measures* -Achieve strategic goals from priority fields and objectives in special risk areas that are stated in the Strategy: -prepare semi-annual reports on the achievement of objectives from the Strategy -adopt the impact analysis of results achieved as regards special risk areas** -More effective implementation of relevant laws, as well as more efficient activities and coordination of work of all authorities responsible for preventing and suppressing corruption -Continue cooperation with the civil society and the media for the purpose of joint anti-corruption activity***</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p>*Two sessions of the NC were organised during the reporting period. During these sessions, emphasis was placed on collecting information on criminal offences committed against journalists and their property, resolving issues of the new strategic framework for fight against corruption in MNE and analysing the seventh and the eight report respectively on the implementation of the Strategy. Adoption of these reports is expected at the next session, while the development of the Ninth report is underway – it covers the period July-December 2014 (see: 2. 1. 2. 3.) **Owing to TAIEX expert support and in cooperation with the competent bodies, Impact analysis was developed, which will serve as one of the basis to adopt an operational document, as a strategic framework for monitoring and implementation of measures in corruption special risk areas. The deadline for its development is the third trimester. ***Cooperation with NGOs was continued via the work of the NC and via chapters 23 and 24, as NGO representatives provide their contribution for those chapters. Cooperation also takes place via the participation of Parliamentary committees in work on various matters, participation in the work of the group in charge of developing the legislative acts for fight against corruption, and implementation of joint projects to promote and educate on fight against corruption.</p>
<p>Activity 3 Ensure efficiency in the process of detection, investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of offences related to corruption and organised crime</p>	<p>Government, SPO, AACI, PD</p>	<p>-Further enhance international, regional and inter-institutional cooperation in investigations of criminal offences with elements of organized crime, drugs and other serious crimes -Establish a specialized organizational unit for financial investigations, high-tech crime, trafficking in human beings and terrorism* -Reorganize, define competences of and centralize the economic crime working field**</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p>*AP for negotiating chapter 24 provides for the establishment of specialized units by the end of 2014. A total of 528,000 EUR are provided from this activity from budgetary resources for 2014-2018. **Duties related to economic crimes suppression will be centralised in March 2015.</p>
<p><b>2.1.2.1. Fight against Organised Crime</b></p>				
<p>Activity 1 Further strengthen regional and international cooperation in the fight against organised crime</p>	<p>MoJ, PD, Mol, Prosecutors Office</p>	<p>-Sign amendments to the law enforcement agreement between the Government of Montenegro and the United States Government* -Continue activities to ensure conditions for efficient work of the Division for International Police Cooperation</p>		<p>*Annex to the law enforcement agreement between the Government of Montenegro and the United States Government signed. This annex will prolong the duration of the agreement, which was signed in 2011, until the end of 2015. The existing agreement was adapted so as to precisely match the current situation in MNE and specific measures on our path to fulfilling</p>

		<p>-Ensure efficient work of International Law Enforcement Coordination Unit (ILECU); all the key international police cooperation functions centralised and merged**</p> <p>-Continue cooperation with foreign liaison officers and other international police organizations***</p> <p>-Reinforce key institutions in fight against organised crime</p> <p>-Counter activities aimed at commission of organised international crime</p> <p>-Continue cooperation with EUROPOL: Sign the operational agreement with EUROPOL****</p>		<p><i>the EU and NATO agenda in MNE in the field of rule of law, fight against organised crime and corruption.</i></p> <p><i>**FIND system started to be used; Case Management application was developed and its operational use also started; server room was created. Needs analysis for the procurement of additional computer equipment for the following two year period is ongoing. Within further alignment of the FIND system, and vi Interpol's I-checkit project, Police Directorate (MoI) implemented a test deployment of Interpol's services to the private sector – checks of guests registered in hotels via Interpol's databases. As of December 2014, this service has been extended to check persons, via Interpol's database of wanted persons. ILECU's concept, which is a model of centralised operational police cooperation, is fully implemented.</i></p> <p><i>***Intensive and continuous communication is underway with liaison officers regarding the exchange of operational information and in order to detect criminal offenders.</i></p> <p><i>****Operational agreement with EUROPOL was signed on 29 September 2014 and it is currently in Parliamentary ratification procedure. After its entry into force, the priority will be to deploy a liaison officer to EUROPOL seat and to increase capacities for more offensive actions in the fight against all forms of crime, by exchanging operational information with EU MSs via secure EUROPOL communication channels.</i></p>
<b>2.1.2.2. Fight against Corruption</b>				
<p>Activity 1</p> <p>Further improve and define the institutional and legislative framework for the fight against corruption, as well as implement the adopted statutory provisions; improve and strengthen the capacity and competences of AACI</p>	<p>MoJ (AACI), Prosecutor's Office, MoI</p>	<p>-Further enhance integrity in the public sector *</p> <p>-Additional efforts to improve the normative framework for the fight against corruption**</p> <p>-Continue to monitor the implementation of activities prescribed in anti-corruption strategic documents and proposal of measures for improvement ***</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p><i>*Out of a total of 102 institutions, integrity managers were appointed in 77; 61 institutions have passed integrity plans and 15 institutions are currently working on their adoption.</i></p> <p><i>**On 9 December 2014 the Parliament adopted the Law on the Prevention of Corruption, Law on Political Party and Electoral Campaigns Financing and the Law on Lobbying, as well as Law Amending the Law on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest. Preparation of an implementation plan for the Law on the Prevention of Corruption is ongoing. It will contain an activity plan of competent bodies, so as to ensure conditions needed for the beginning of Agency's work on 1 January 2016.</i></p> <p><i>***Impact analysis of achieved results in special risk areas, which is being developed, will contain recommendations to improve anti-corruption policy in these areas. Adaptation of the AP for Chapter 23 is underway so as to improve measures to</i></p>

				<i>meet the new requirements. Development of the Operational document in special corruption risk areas is planned for the third trimester.</i>
Activity 2 Further enhance and increase capacities and competences of AACI	Government, Prosecutor's Office, AACI, PD, MoF, Public Property Administration (PPA)	-Adopt the Law on Prevention of Corruption, in accordance with the proposed model* -Collection of integrated data on reports of corruption from authorities receiving reports, their analytical processing and recommendations for improvement of this important activity to identify current trends in cases with elements of corruption and its suppression** -Prepare an information paper on information campaigns and public opinion polls, on the basis of the reports of institutions that conduct campaigns with a view to raising public awareness and encouraging citizens (and certain target groups) to report corruption***	2014-15	*The Law on Prevention of Corruption was adopted on 9 December and its plans for Anti-Corruption Agency to begin working on 1 January 2016. **Development of the annual report on corruption reports for 2014 is ongoing. The deadline is the first trimester of 2015. ***In February 2015 the Government of Montenegro adopted an Information paper on the number of information campaigns and public opinion polls in the area of anti-corruption in 2014.
<b>2.1.2.3. Improving the Security Environment for the Work of Journalists</b>				
Activity 1 Increase trust between state institutions and media outlets	PD, State Prosecutor's Office, NSA	-Upgrade the legislative framework to protect the rights of media outlets -Conduct investigations in cases of attacks against journalists* -Undertake measures continuously to provide physical security to journalists in unresolved cases of attacks against journalists -Create reports on the course of investigations conducted and prepare opinions on ways of improving them, including concrete measures (end of December 2014)**	2014-15	*NSA representatives take part in the Commission in charge of monitoring the actions of competent bodies in cases of investigations of threats and violence against journalists, murders of journalists and attacks on media property. The NSA has submitted all available documents (copies) related to the cases under the mandate of the Commission. Background checks were done for those members of the Commission who did not have a permit to access confidential data. In December 2014 Basic court in Nikšić ruled that the 5 accused for the attack of the journalist of the daily "Dan" were guilty and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 11 to 15 months, while one person was acquitted. **There were 16 registered cases of threats in the period 1 March 2013-1 March 2014 against media representatives or their property. Out of this number, 9 cases were finalised, 6 of them were processed by either submitting a criminal or misdemeanour report against the perpetrator or by handing the case over to the prosecutor to take a decision thereon. In 3 cases of reported attacks the prosecutor assessed that the elements of a criminal offence or of a misdemeanour are not satisfied. Out of the total number of recorded cases, 7 are currently being processed. Intensive measures and actions are

				<p>taken with regards to all unresolved offences in order to resolve them and to prosecute perpetrators. One offence from the previous period has been resolved. There were 7 recorded cases of threats against media representatives or their assets in the period 1 March 2014 – 31 December 2014. All 7 cases were finalised by being processed, by either filing a criminal or misdemeanour charge against the perpetrator or by submitting the case to the prosecutor to take a decision thereon. Three significant cases of violence against journalists and their property were resolved and processed in 2014. In order to increase the trust between state bodies and the media and to improve the secure environment for the work of journalists, a threat assessment of employees in the media (journalists) was developed. This document is a starting basis to define priorities in preventive and repressive measures.</p>
<b>2.1.3. POLICE REFORM AND POLICE CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				
<p>Activity 1 Adopt new and implement the existing strategic documents, laws and by-laws governing the competences and actions in the field of Mol and Police Directorate's work</p>	Mol, PD	<p>-Continue implementing the Law on Internal Affairs * -Further implement the Strategy for the development and work of the police** -Continue cooperation with countries from the region by developing cooperation agreements, with the objective to create the legal grounds to establish and boost international police cooperation</p>	2014-15	<p>*The Law Amending the Law on Internal Affairs was adopted. In accordance with that law, activities are ongoing to develop a Rulebook on internal organisation and job descriptions of the Ministry of Interior. **Activities are ongoing to revise the Strategy of Development and Functioning of the Police and to develop an Action plan for implementation in 2015.</p>
<p>Activity 2 Increase the overall capacities of the Police Directorate through international and regional police cooperation</p>	Mol, PD	<p>-Deploy police officers to peacekeeping missions and specialised training courses (see: 4.3, act. 5) -Further implement the project »Duty services of Montenegro - Review and Development Possibility« - install the TETRA system and train employees, install and dispense fixed, hand held and mobile stations to certain PD organizational units* -Initiate, agree upon, conclude and apply international police cooperation agreements -Bilateral meetings with chiefs of police services of countries of the region and EU MSs at strategic and operational level -Cooperation with police attachés accredited for Montenegro so as to define the forms for enhancing police cooperation and implementation of joint projects -Cooperation with foreign police organisations (DEA,</p>	2014-15	<p>*The project is continuously implemented. TETRA system installation was finalised during 2014 in Podgorica. System installation was continued in the organisational units of police station Bar, police station Budva and police station Herceg Novi, with their police substations. Two training courses were organised in May and November 2014 for employees of the OCC and Duty Services at the Police Academy. They were attended by 50 employees. **Supervision was exercised during 2014 and holding facilities in all police stations and police substations were visited, aiming to eliminate shortcomings and refurbish them to meet CPT (The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture) recommendations.</p>

		FBI, SOCA, INTERPOL, EUROPOL) -Continue upgrading electronic communications between the Operational Communications Centre (OCC) and duty services – via Internet and within the protected Info Stream system -Reorganise the facilities used for holding persons taken into custody**		
<b>III SECURITY MATTERS</b>				
<b>3.1. INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM</b>				
Activity 1 Implement the Action Plan for security sector reform	Deputy PM for political system, domestic and foreign policy	-Implementation of the Law on the Basis of the Security and Intelligence Sector of Montenegro* -Adopt and implement the Law Amending the Law on the National Security Agency**	2014-15	<i>*The Law is successfully implemented. The National Security Council held two sessions as did the Bureau in charge of operational coordination of bodies comprising the intelligence-security sector. **The Law Amending the Law on the National Security Agency was adopted in the Parliament on 17 February 2015. Adoption of this law is part of reform processes, planned in cooperation with NATO. The law respects standards regarding competences and powers of the agency and its staff, and the proposed provisions are the best answer to national interests in the area of security. Aiming at efficient transformation and continuous replacement of old staff with younger ones, trained in line with NATO standards, the Law provides that employees having a minimum 50 years of age and 25 years of service will be retired by force of law, thus creating preconditions for further profiling of the NSA in line with NATO standards and with needs of the Euroatlantic integration process. The law provides for clearer procedures, independence and autonomy of the NSA.</i>
Activity 2 Increase the capacities of the Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division	MoD	-Implement activities to fill all positions in the Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division* -Continue advanced professional training and training of the Division's staff in cooperation with NATO and partner countries** -Implement the part of the Law on the Basis of the Security and Intelligence Sector of MNE, which governs the activities of the Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division*** -Step up military-intelligence cooperation with security	2014-15	<i>*Vacancies at the Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division (MISAD) are continuously filled (1 person was hired to work at the MISAD during the reporting period). **8 MISAD members participated in various forms of training and advanced training in the country and abroad. ***Two sessions was held of the Bureau in charge of operational coordination and harmonisation of activities of bodies comprising the intelligence and security sector, attended by the head of MISAD. ****Head of MISAD had 7 bilateral meetings with chiefs of</i>

		<p>intelligence NATO structures, partner NATO countries and countries of the region****</p> <p>-Continue cooperation in the framework of regional fora of military intelligence and security services with the intention to adequately counter regional security challenges and threats*****</p> <p>-Continue activities to establish full IT security*****</p> <p>-Undertake other activities under the Security Sector Reform Action Plan in order to reach interoperability in the field of military intelligence tasks*****</p>		<p><i>military-intelligence services of partner NATO member countries and states in the region.</i></p> <p><i>*****Ministry of Defence (MISAD) organised an international workshop on »Foreign Fighters – Growing Threat to the Region«.</i></p> <p><i>*****A tender is underway to adapt the DATA Centre premises and to procure information and communication server equipment to create the preconditions to form an infrastructural basis to work with documents in electronic form for the needs of MISAD.</i></p> <p><i>*****In accordance with Action Plan, MISAD organised other activities as well, aiming to reach interoperability in the area of military-intelligence affairs (development of bylaws and other doctrinal documents, conducting background checks, security preparations, etc.)</i></p>
Activity 3 Continue reforms of the National Security Agency	NSA	<p>-Adopt and implement the Law Amending the Law on the National Security Agency**</p> <p>-Implement the part of the Law on the Basis of the Security and Intelligence Sector of MNE, which governs NSA activities**</p> <p>-Performing obligations from the 2014 Action plan in order to conduct reform activities of NSA in the Euroatlantic integration process***</p> <p>-Performing obligations from the 2015 Action Plan in order to conduct reform activities of NSA in the Euroatlantic integration process****</p> <p>-Step up cooperation with NATO Office of Security (NOS) via all forms of cooperation*****</p> <p>-Strengthen partner relations of NSA with services of NATO member countries in order to reach full compatibility*****</p> <p>-Continue active participation in the work of associations of intelligence and security services*****</p> <p>-Step up cooperation within the regional associations of intelligence and security services*****</p> <p>-Undertake activities to upgrade the capacities of cyber security and economic security segments, through bilateral cooperation with partner agencies of NATO member countries*****</p> <p>-Implement educational programmes for NSA</p>	2014-15	<p><i>*The Law Amending the Law on the National Security Agency was adopted in the Parliament on 17 February 2015.</i></p> <p><i>**NSA director participates actively in the work of the Bureau for operational coordination and harmonisation of activities of bodies comprising the intelligence and security sector.</i></p> <p><i>***Obligations planned in the 2014 Action Plan to implement reform activities of the NSA in the Euro-atlantic integration process were completed in full.</i></p> <p><i>****The 2015 AP was developed, with the aim to implement NSA reform activities in the euro-atlantic integration process and its implementation began.</i></p> <p><i>*****Cooperation with NATO Office of Security stepped up in all forms of cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>*****NSA's partner relations with services of NATO member countries have been stepped up via all forms of cooperation in order to reach full compatibility.</i></p> <p><i>*****The Agency actively participated in the work of associations of intelligence and security services.</i></p> <p><i>*****The Agency chaired one of the regional associations of intelligence and security services and participated actively in the work of regional associations of intelligence and security services.</i></p> <p><i>*****Activities were implemented to upgrade the capacities for economic security via active bilateral cooperation with NATO member countries' services; regular and specialist training conducted for NSA employees working on cyber security duties</i></p>

		employees in line with standards implemented in NATO member countries' services*****		<i>and via bilateral cooperation with NATO member countries partner services. *****Educational programme implemented for NSA employees in line with standards implemented in NATO member countries' services.</i>
Activity 4 Enhance the normative framework	MoD, DPCD	-Adopt a new Decree on more detailed conditions and manner of implementing physical security measures of classified data* -Adopt a Decree on the conditions and manner of encrypting classified data -Adopt supplemental instructions for the implementation of the INFOSEC Decree -Analysis of the legal framework defining military intelligence, counter-intelligence and security tasks** -Amendments of the legal framework defining military intelligence, counter-intelligence and security tasks***	2014-15	<i>*New Decree on more detailed conditions and manner of implementing physical security measures of classified data, as well as the Decree on the conditions and manner of encrypting classified data are being analysed by the European Commission which will provide us with its opinion on their alignment with EU Directives. **The legal framework defining military intelligence, counter-intelligence and security tasks is being analysed at the moment. ***The procedure of drafting a proposal for modifications to the legal framework, which will define this area of military intelligence, counter-intelligence and security tasks more precisely, as well as of MISAD powers and competences.</i>
Activity 5 Interagency cooperation	MoD, NSA, DPCD, MoI, PD, TA, CA, APMLTF	-Cooperation within the working group in charge of developing the Security Sector Reform Action Plan -Cooperation under the Agreement on mutual cooperation of the NSA and MoD's Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division*	2014-15	<i>*In accordance with the cooperation agreement signed between the NSA and the MoD, Military-Intelligence and Security Affairs Division regularly cooperates with the NSA.</i>
Activity 6 Implement the partnership goal for Montenegro »National Programme for Security Cooperation with NATO«	DPCD	-Continue revising the existing national security policy and rules in areas of: security of people, data safety, INFOSEC and physical security	2014-15	<i>In accordance with new amendments to NATO directives of 2014, there was no need to amend national legislation in this area.</i>
Activity 7 International cooperation	Government, DPCD	-Continue activities to conclude inter-state agreements on protection and exchange of classified data, with NATO members as a priority	2014-15	<i>Interstate agreements on exchange and protection of classified data were concluded during the reporting period with Poland, Slovenia and Greece. From 23-31 January 2015, delegation of Montenegro paid the first reciprocal visit to the USA. The objective was to analyse standards related to accessing, safekeeping, protecting and destroying classified data in the USA, for purposes of concluding bilateral agreements on classified data protection with the USA. A reciprocal visit of American experts to Montenegro is expected in May 2015, after which we will begin the reconciliation process of the agreement and sign it as soon as possible.</i>
<b>3.2. CYBERSECURITY</b>				

<p>Activity 1 Cyber Security Strategy</p>	<p>MIST, MoD and other state bodies</p>	<p>-Implement the 2013-2017 Cyber Security Strategy (adopted in September 2013)* -Develop and adopt the Methodology for selecting the critical information infrastructure** -Amending certain legal acts and adopting new ones in cooperation with experts from NATO, EU, ITU and IMPACT, on the basis of analysis of statutory arrangements***</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p><i>*The following activities were implemented in accordance with the Action Plan: The Report on the establishment of computer incident response teams in MNE was adopted on 13 March 2014. It includes an analysis of the current situation and the degree of implemented activities, including a proposal of activities for the future period, in order to ensure information security and efficient fight against cyber crime, in cooperation with local CIRT teams. In accordance with the conclusion from the report, local CIRT teams were established in key institutions fighting cyber crime. Methodology for selecting the critical information infrastructure was adopted on 16 October 2014, including an action plan for its implementation. The Methodology stresses the need to define key entities in charge of critical information infrastructure, as well as to identify property, processes and services which are part of the critical information infrastructure and to make a final list of the CII. Threat Analysis in the Cyber Space of MNE was adopted on 18 December 2014. Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications (MIST) was tasked with preparing Guidelines for safety and protection of information in cyber space. Analysis has shown that the global cyber threats are present in MNE and advice was given for state bodies and the private sector and for individuals on how to behave in cyber space. In accordance with the Government's conclusion, MIST was also tasked with developing Guidelines for safety and protection of information in cyber space.</i> <i>**In accordance with the adopted Methodology for selecting the critical information infrastructure and the AP for its implementation, MIST is tasked with coordinating activities to implement the AP.</i> <i>***The Government of MNE adopted the Amendments to the Law on Information Security Bill. Positive opinions were received concerning the proposed law from all the relevant institutions and it was forwarded to the European Commission, to be examined by it and to provide its opinion thereon.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2 National level coordination</p>	<p>MIST, MoD and other state bodies</p>	<p>-Work of the Information Security Council, which coordinates all activities related to cyber security *</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p><i>*The Law Amending the Law on Information Security laid down an obligation to establish the Information Security Council. The Council will act as a Government body and it will comprise representatives of the state body competent for internal affairs, state body competent for defence, state body competent for the judiciary, state body competent for classified data and the</i></p>

				<i>National Security Agency, and as needed, representatives of other bodies and institutions. The duties of the Council will be laid down in a special act that will be adopted after the adoption of the Law.</i>
Activity 3 Disaster recovery	MIST, MoD and other state bodies	-Build disaster recovery capacities for the needs of state bodies*	2014-15	<i>*On the basis of the Disaster Recovery Implementation Strategy, which was adopted by the Government, MIST implemented the DR Centre construction project. On the basis of standardised criteria and guidelines from the Strategy, a location in Bijelo Polje was selected to construct that facility. Services were transferred onto a reserve location of the user account service and ESV portal. Work on developing a plan for the transfer of information systems of the Investment and Development Fund, Tax Administration, Pension and Disability Insurance Fund, Health Insurance Fund and email systems of state bodies and of the central electoral roll system is in its final stage.</i>
<b>3.3. ARMS CONTROL AND FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM</b>				
<b>3.3.1. Arms Control</b>				
Activity 1 Destroy surplus arms	PD, MoD, Mol	-Conduct activities to safely stow and destroy surplus weapons, explosives and ammunition in PD's possession* -Preventive destruction of ammunition and explosive ordnance, organised by the Montenegrin Armed Forces (see: 4.11. act. 3) -Collect and destroy arms, ammunition and UXO** -Manage stocks of arms and ammunition -Increase the level of protection measures of structures used for storing ammunition***		<i>*Under the Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and Reduction Strategy and the 2013-2018 Action plan, implemented by the national coordination body, and marking the International Small Arms Destruction Day on 9 July, supported by the EU and UNDP/SEESAC, Mol destroyed 1,489 pieces of light weapons at the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute in Nikšić. In order to resolve surpluses of weapons of ammunition, the Mol set up a Commission in charge of inventorying the weapons and ammunition used by the police force, also responsible for implementing the replacement programme of old weapons and ammunition for new ones. In November 2014 the Government tasked the Mol to plan and implement measures to improve the system for managing weapons, ammunition and explosive ordnance stockpiles, which includes security, equipping and installing adequate technical protection measures at Rogami warehouse, in line with NATO and EU standards. Funds for these activities were provided from the Mol's budget. **Mol's Emergencies Directorate is in charge of the SPS project, in order to improve the quality of detection and destruction of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the territory of MNE. The project is 300,000 EUR worth, it will be implemented in stages until 2016 and its main purpose is to improve the capacities of the UXO destruction team, to make sure such devices are</i>

				<p><i>eliminated more efficiently and to reduce the possible misuse and unwanted effects caused by unprofessional treatment of UXO. In the current project stage, NATO provided us with two types of detectors to be used for searching the ground and finding UXO. Training course is organised in this stage for six members of the UXO team, thus significantly increasing MoI capacities to clear and remove UXO from the territory of MNE.</i></p> <p><i>***Three facilities for storing ammunition and explosive ordnance in Brezovik warehouse in Nikšić were reconstructed within the MONDEM programme in 2014. Total value of works is approximately 284,000.00 EUR. Additional 4 facilities in Brezovik warehouse are under reconstruction. This is funded by the German Government and the value of works is approximately 300,000.00 EUR.</i></p>
<b>3.3.2. Fight against Terrorism</b>				
<p>Activity 1 Improve interoperability between the military and special units combating terrorism and training for participation in international operations</p>	<p>MoI, PD, MoD</p>	<p>-Train units to participate in international operations *</p> <p>-Prepare staff personnel to participate in commands of international operations</p> <p>-Train officers as UN Military Observers</p> <p>-Train navy commanders to participate in international naval operations</p> <p>-Participate in joint training forms for members of the military and of the police**</p> <p>-Participation of AFM members in observer missions within OSCE***</p>	<p>2014-15</p>	<p><i>*Armed Forces of MNE continued training its units and members for participation in international missions and operations (RS, UNMIL; ATALANTA and EUTM Mali).</i></p> <p><i>**Joint training of AFM and MoI/PD members (alpine climbing team) held on 8-11 October 2014 on urban alpinism. On 11 November 2014, methodical and demonstration exercise »Airplane Hijacking at Podgorica Airport« was organised at Podgorica airport. Representatives of the following state bodies and working bodies took part in the exercise: National Crisis Staff, National Crisis Team, Airport Crisis Team, Border police station at Podgorica airport, PD's Special Anti-terrorist Unit, MoI's Emergencies Directorate, PD's Operations and Communications Centre (OKC 122), PE Airports of Montenegro-Podgorica Airport, Airport Flight Control, Montenegro Airlines and the Civil Aviation Agency.</i></p> <p><i>***MoD of MNE's representatives participated in observer missions in Ukraine (within OSCE), under the leadership of U.S. inspection teams (June 2014) and Canada (October 2014). Moreover, the competent state bodies were developing capacities to fight terrorism by participating in many conferences, workshops, training courses on these topics, of which the National Commission was informed in detail.</i></p> <p><i><a href="http://www.gov.me/sjednice_vlade/97">http://www.gov.me/sjednice_vlade/97</a></i></p>

<p>Activity 2 Terrorism threat assessment</p>	<p>Mol, PD, MoD, NSA</p>	<p>-Develop the first risk assessment and threat analysis*</p>	<p>2014-15</p> <p><i>*The intelligence service made a risk assessment (data available to the intelligence service – NSA). In the context of current events at global level, that is, security challenges in the area of fight against terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing, MNE continues to act preventively. The National Commission monitored the implementation of the 2010-2014 Strategy for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing, and the 2012-2014 Action plan for implementation of the Strategy. The National Commission comprises representatives of the MoD/Military Intelligence and Security Affairs Division, Mol/PD, MoF/Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, MFAEI, NSA, SSPO/Special prosecutor for fight against organised crime, corruption, terrorism and war crimes, High Court in Podgorica. At its session held on 2 December 2014, the National Commission endorsed the proposal of the Seventh report on the implementation of the Action plan for the implementation of the Strategy for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing for the period July-December 2014, adopted by the Government on 29 January 2015. <a href="http://www.gov.me/sjednice_vlade/97">http://www.gov.me/sjednice_vlade/97</a></i></p> <p><i>The development of the new strategic document in this area for the period 2015-2018 is ongoing. Interagency working group at operational/expert level was set up, comprising representatives of the MoD/ Military Intelligence and Security Affairs Division, Mol/Police Directorate, NSA, MoF/Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. It is a task of the working group to manage, organise, coordinate and monitor activities at operational level which need to be implemented so as to improve the mechanisms to monitor the spread of religious radicalism and extremist activities of individuals and groups in Montenegro. Fulfilling the measures planned in the National Strategy, interagency working group at operational/expert level developed a risk assessment and threat analysis. <a href="http://www.gov.me/sjednice_vlade/97">http://www.gov.me/sjednice_vlade/97</a></i></p>
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Activity 3 Improve mechanisms to monitor the spread of religious radicalism and extremist actions of individuals and groups in MNE	MoI, PD, MoD, NSA	-Identify groups susceptible to impacts of violent radicalism and extremism* -Boost the coordination of institutions in detecting and processing all persons connected to terrorism and related COs	2014-15	<i>Interagency working group at operational/expert level has identified individuals who could potentially be susceptible to impacts of violent radicalism and extremism. In order to boost coordination of institutions fighting terrorism, interagency working group exchanges information on this matter at monthly level and reports, as needed, to the National Commission for implementation of the Strategy for the fight against terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing.</i>
<b>IV MILITARY AND DEFENCE MATTERS</b>				
<b>4.1. DEFENCE POLICY</b>				
Activity 1 Defence system reform and development	MoD	-Reorganise AFM and MoD in accordance with SDR guidelines* -Resolving surplus arms and military equipment (see 3.3.1) -Continue implementing the project »Building Integrity« -Adopt the Integrity Plan (October 2014) and implement the Integrity Plan in MoD/AFM**	2014-15	<i>*A new organizational structure and authorized strength of the Armed Forces of Montenegro was implemented, as well as the shift from brigade to battalion structure. The number of authorised strength was reduced from 2,094 to 1,950. Special force company (Army Br) was disbanded, as well as the electronic surveillance company, and the intelligence-reconnaissance company was established. Communications and Command-Information Centre was reorganised into a signal company. Human Resources Division (G-1) and Logistics Division (G-4) were established within the General staff. Development of the new Rulebook on internal organisation and job descriptions of the MoD is ongoing in accordance with the SDR guidelines and the most recent organisational and authorised strength changes of AFM. **Integrity plan for the MoD and AFM was developed and adopted. The 2015-2107 action plan for its implementation is being developed. We also continued our participation in the NATO Building Integrity programme. Risk register of the Ministry of Defence was developed and adopted.</i>
<b>4.1.1. Removal of Unnecessary Military Infrastructure and Surplus Arms</b>				
Activity 1 Resolve surpluses of infrastructural facilities that are used by the MoD	MoD	-Surplus military facilities and land are sold, handed over to use to other state bodies or leased on a long-term basis (tourist use)	2014-15	
Activity 2 Address the surpluses of movable articles and equipment	MoD	-Sell the surplus vessels* -Sell surpluses of arms and military equipment* -Sell surpluses and out-dated military motor vehicles* -Resolving surplus weapons in the Air Force of MNE,	2014-15	<i>*One vessel was sold (missile boat class 401), as well as 538 tons of surplus ammunition, 255 pieces of various weapons and 614 motor vehicles as secondary raw materials. The value of revenues generated in 2014 from the sale of weapons and</i>

		issuance of a Government decision to declare it surplus -Sell the other resources (spare parts, assemblies, supplies etc.)		<i>military equipment amounts to 3,917,000.00 EUR.</i>	
Activity 3 Address surpluses of arms and military equipment	MoD	-Preventive destruction of ammunition and explosive ordnance, organised by the Montenegrin Armed Forces  -Continue destroying arms and ordnance within destruction programmes -Implement the first stage of ammunition destruction via the NATO Trust Fund* -Implement stage III2 of the MONDEM programme* --Destroy 205.40 t of ammunition (ammunition up to 20 mm) --Destroy torpedo hulls and anti-ship missiles 287,86 t.	2014-15	Planned funds € 150,000	<i>128 tons of surplus ammunition of various calibre was destroyed by the Armed Forces of MNE.</i>
<b>4.1.2. Equipping and Modernisation of Armed Forces of Montenegro</b>					
Activity 1 Procurement of new aids and equipment	MoD	-Equip the operational centre in the Air Force and implement the ASDE project* -Implement the tender procedure of multipurpose helicopter procurement on the basis of the Decision of the Gov. of Montenegro** -Equipment for declared forces and implementation of partnership goals and equipment for the EOD team*** -Equipment for maritime surveillance second stage**** -Providing equipment for the communications system in the Armed Forces*****	2014-15	*Adaptation of the facility of the Air Operations Centre at Golubovci airport was completed (value of works 90,000.00 EUR) and information and communication equipment was procured within the ASDE programme (56,000.00 EUR). It is via this programme that the air situation data exchange was approved in between Montenegro, Croatia and NATO SHAPE. **We are currently analysing the model and the manner of procuring new or used helicopters and a decision is expected with reference to the procedure instituting and tender invitation. ***Equipment for night time action was procured for the declared forces, worth 344.000,00 EUR. HBRN equipment was procured for the declared forces, worth 190,000.00 EUR. Military-police equipment worth 62,000.00 EUR was procured, as well as the EOD teams' equipment (demining equipment) worth 65,000.00 EUR. Medical equipment was procured for the declared forces, worth 70,000.00 EUR. Ammunition and interdiction devices were procured, worth 400,000.00 EUR. ****During the second stage of the Maritime Situational Awareness (MSA) project, mobile radar was upgraded with an MSTT (Maritime Small Target Tracking) set. Funds for these purposes were provided from the basic contract. Agreement was agreed upon between the state bodies (MoD, Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs and Mol) on enhancing the control, supervision and sea protection system.	

				****IC system was procured for the digital radio relay system (BACKBONE), which was 99,000.00 EUR worth. Optical cable network in AFM barracks was contracted, 150,000.00 EUR worth. Equipment improving the IC system's protection was procured, 240,000.00 EUR worth. A total of 140,000.00 EUR was spent to procure air and navy radio devices and communications systems. Tactical radio devices were procured and signal systems for the army, worth 400,000.00 EUR. Contracting of IC and computer equipment procurement was done, which is 109,000.00 EUR worth.
<b>4.2. RESOURCES</b>				
Activity 1 Finance defence in accordance with the state's financial capacities, Government's economic and fiscal policy priorities and defence programmes for the forthcoming period	MoD, MoF	-Increase budgetary expenditures for defence at the level of 1.2% of GDP*	2015	Projected funds €43.22 mil.
Activity 2 Improve the defence budget structure in favour of equipping and modernisation	MoD, MoF	-Increase the share of expenditures for equipping and modernisation	2015	Up to 15% of the defence budget  <i>Budget Law approved 2,315,000.00 EUR for 2014 and 6,600,000.00 EUR from equipping and modernisation revenues. Revenues generated for modernisation and equipping amount to 3,917,000.00 EUR. A total of 2,306,000.00 EUR was used from the current budget, or 99.6% of planned funds, while 3,738,000.00 EUR was used from the generated revenues, or 95.4% of generated revenues. A total of 17% of the defence budget was spent in total for modernisation and equipping.</i>
<b>4.3. PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS</b>				
Activity 1 Contribution of Montenegro to NATO operations – participation in the ISAF mission	Government, MoD, AFM	-Continue deployment of the tenth contingent of the Armed Forces of Montenegro in ISAF mission -Deployment of AFM members in the Resolute Support mission	2014-15	<i>On 31 December 2014, the tenth contingent (15 AFM members) finished its engagement in the ISAF mission and continued to be involved, as of 1 January 2015, in the Resolute Support mission, more specifically, they are in charge of securing the training, advising and assistance teams to Afghan security forces in North Afghanistan. Moreover, as of March 2015, our engagement in the Resolute Support mission will be expanded by deploying three more AFM members, who will perform their tasks on duties at the Operation Centre TAAC-N HQ. This is joint engagement of member of armed forces of signatories to the A5 Initiative.</i>

Activity 2 Contribution of Montenegro to EU operations participation in EU-NAVFOR-ATALANTA operation	Governme nt, MoD, AFM	-Continue training and engagement of AFM members in the operation EU NAVFOR ATALANTA*	2014-15	<i>During 2014, 8 AFM members participated in the EU operation NAVFOR ATALANTA (2 staff officers in the command of operation in Northwood and 6 on Italian ships). One AFM member is currently working in the command of the operation as a staff officer.</i>
Activity 3 Contribution of Montenegro to UN operations – participation in the UNMIL mission	Gvt, MoD, AFM	-Continue training and deploy AFM members into UNMIL peacekeeping mission, Liberia	2014-15	<i>Due to ebola epidemics in Liberia, participation of AFM members in this mission was stopped until the fulfilment of conditions for them to be re-engaged.</i>
Activity 4 Contribution of Montenegro to EU missions and operations in Mali and the Central African Republic	Gvt, MoD, AFM	-Deployment of AFM members in the international EU mission in Mali (EUTM)*	2014-15	<i>One AFM member participated in the EUTM mission in Mali during 2014. Another AFM member is currently in the mission, and his rotation lasts from February to August 2015.</i>
Activity 5 Contribution of Montenegro to UN operations – participation in the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	PD	-Deploy police officers into the UN peacekeeping mission in Cyprus*	2014-15	<i>*Police Directorate is implementing a dynamic plan (preparation, training and deploying police officers to peacekeeping missions) within the partnership goal »Stabilisation and Reconstruction-Specialist Capabilities«. There are 4 police officers in the UN peacekeeping mission (UNFICYP), for a period of 1 year. Rotation of 4 officers is planned in March 2015; preparations are underway for their deployment. In the preparation process for deployment, one officer attended training in Croatia, B&amp;H and Slovenia respectively, and one training instructor was sent to Croatia and Slovenia respectively.</i>