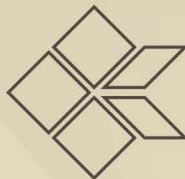


CRNA GORA **vaš partner**
your partner MONTENEGRO



PRIVREDNA
KOMORA
CRNE GORE

SNAGA
je u svima nama



PRIVREDNA
KOMORA
CRNE GORE

*Kada su biseri prirode sijani,
pregršt ih je palo na ovo tlo.
Najljepši susret kopna i mora
dogodio se na crnogorskoj obali.*

Lord Bajron



CRNA GORA

je nezavisna i suverena država, republikanskog oblika vladavine. Crna Gora je građanska, demokratska, ekološka i država socijalne pravde, zasnovana na vladavini prava.

Ustav Crne Gore, član 1

MONTENEGRO

The Constitution of Montenegro, Article 1

is an independent and sovereign state, with the republican form of government. Montenegro is a civil, democratic, ecological and the state of social justice, based on the rule of law.

OPŠTI PODACI

Položaj:	
Geografske koordinate:	42° 30' N, 19° 18' E
Površina:	13.812 km ² (13.452 km ² kopno i 360 km ² more)
Dužina granica:	614 km
Granice:	Crna Gora se graniči sa Hrvatskom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom, Srbijom, Kosovom i Albanijom, a preko Jadranskog mora sa Italijom
Glavni grad:	Podgorica - 190.488 (Monstat procjena 2020.)
Prijestonica:	Cetinje
Broj stanovnika:	621.306 (Monstat procjena 2020.)
Klima:	kontinentalna, mediteranska i planinska
Teritorijalna podjela:	25 opština
Politički sistem:	parlamentarna demokratija
Službeni jezik:	crnogorski
Valuta:	EURO
Vremenska zona:	GMT +1

CRNA GORA

RESURSI

Ukupno poljoprivredno korišćeno zemljište:	2.579,5 km ²
Šume:	8.276,2 km ² (pod šumom - 83%, ostalo šumsko zemljište - 17%)
Najveća prirodna jezera:	Biogradsko, Plavsko, Skadarsko, Cmo, Šasko
Akumulaciona jezera:	Krupac, Liverovići, Piva, Slano
Važnije rijeke:	Lim, Tara, Čehotina, Morača, Piva, Zeta, Bojana
Nacionalni parkovi:	Durmitor 390km ² ; Lovćen 64km ² ; Biogradska gora 54km ² ; Skadarsko jezero 400km ² i Prokletije 166km ²
Putna mreža dužine:	9.249 km (6.333 km asfaltirano)
Željeznička pruga dužine:	250 km
Međunarodni aerodromi:	Podgorica i Tivat
Trgovačke luke:	Bar, Kotor i Zelenika
Luke nautičkog turizma (marine):	Marina Bar, Luka Budva, Porto Montenegro Tivat, Luštica Bay Tivat, Portonovi Kumbor i Lazure Meljine
Brodogradilišne luke:	Bijela i Bonići
Elektroenergetski kapacitet:	hidroelektrane Perućica i Piva, termoelektrana Pljevlja, vjetro elektrane Kmovo i Možura, male solame i hidroelektrane
Pod zaštitom UNESCO:	Durmitor, kanjon rijeke Tare i stari grad Kotor





GENERAL INFORMATION

Position:	South East Europe
Geographic coordinates:	42° 30' N, 19° 18' E
Area:	13.812 km ² (13.452 km ² of land and 360 km ² of sea)
The length of borders:	614 km
Borders:	Montenegro borders Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo and Albania, and across the Adriatic Sea Italy
Administrative Capital:	Podgorica 190.488 inhabitants (MONSTAT estimation 2019)
Old Royal Capital:	Cetinje
Population:	621.306 (MONSTAT estimation 2020)
Climate:	continental, mediterranean and mountain
Territorial division:	25 municipalities
Political system:	parliamentary democracy
Official language:	Montenegrin
Currency:	EURO
Time Zone:	GMT +1

MONTENEGRO

RESOURCES

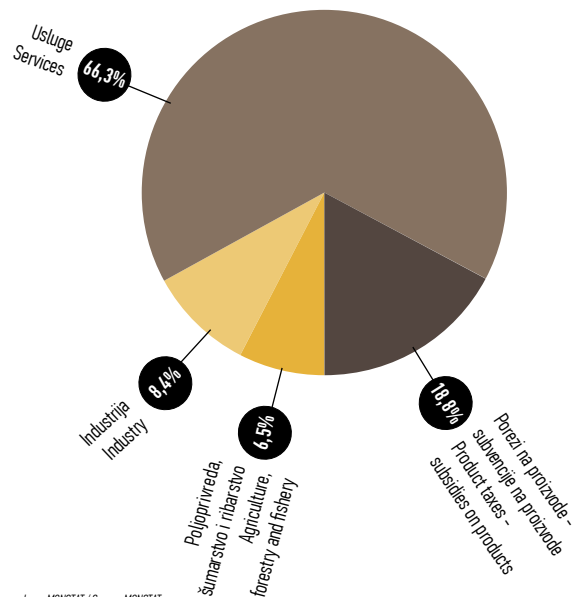
Total utilized agricultural area:	2.579,5 km ²
Forests:	8.276,2 km ² (86% covered by forests, 14% other forest land)
Largest natural lakes:	Biograd, Plav, Skadar, Black, Šasko Lake
Accumulation lakes:	4 (Krupac, Liverovići, Piva, Slano)
Most important rivers:	Tara, Lim, Morača, Piva, Čehotina, Zeta, Bojana
National parks:	Durmitor 390km ² , Lovćen 64km ² , Biogradska gora 54km ² , Skadar Lake 400km ² and Prokletije 166km ²
Road network:	9.249 km (6.333 km of asphalt)
Railway network:	250 km
International airports:	Podgorica i Tivat
Trade ports:	Bar, Kotor and Zelenika
Nautical tourism ports (marinas):	Marina Bar, Port of Budva, Porto Montenegro Tivat, Luštica Bay Tivat, Portonovi Kumbor and Lazure Meljine
Shipyard ports:	Bijela and Boniči
Power capacity:	hydropower plants of Perućica and Piva, Thermal Power Plant of Pljevlja, wind power plants of Krnovo and Možura, small solar and hydro power plants
UNESCO protection:	Durmitor, Tara River Canyon and the Old Town of Kotor

BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD

Rast crnogorske ekonomije u predpandemijskom periodu temeljio se na potrošnji domaćinstava i države, koja je bila dodatno podstaknuta izvozom usluga i povećanom zaposlenosti tokom ljetnje sezone.

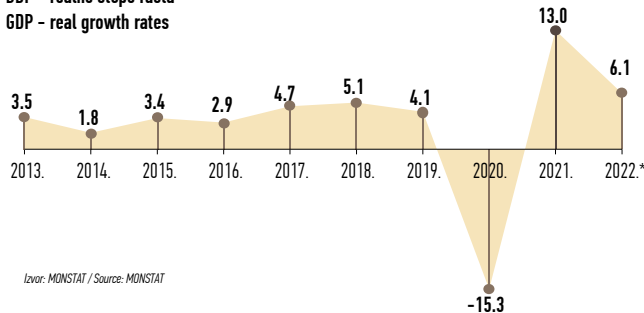
Nakon krize izazvane pandemijom koja je rezultirala padom BDP-a od 15,3%, uslijedio je snažan oporavak crnogorske ekonomije koji je u srednjem roku usporen zbog krize izazvane ratom u Ukrajini. Bruto domaći proizvod u 2022. godini iznosio je 5,8 mlrd. eura sa stopom realnog rasta od 6,1%.

Struktura BDP za 2021. godinu
Structure of GDP in 2021

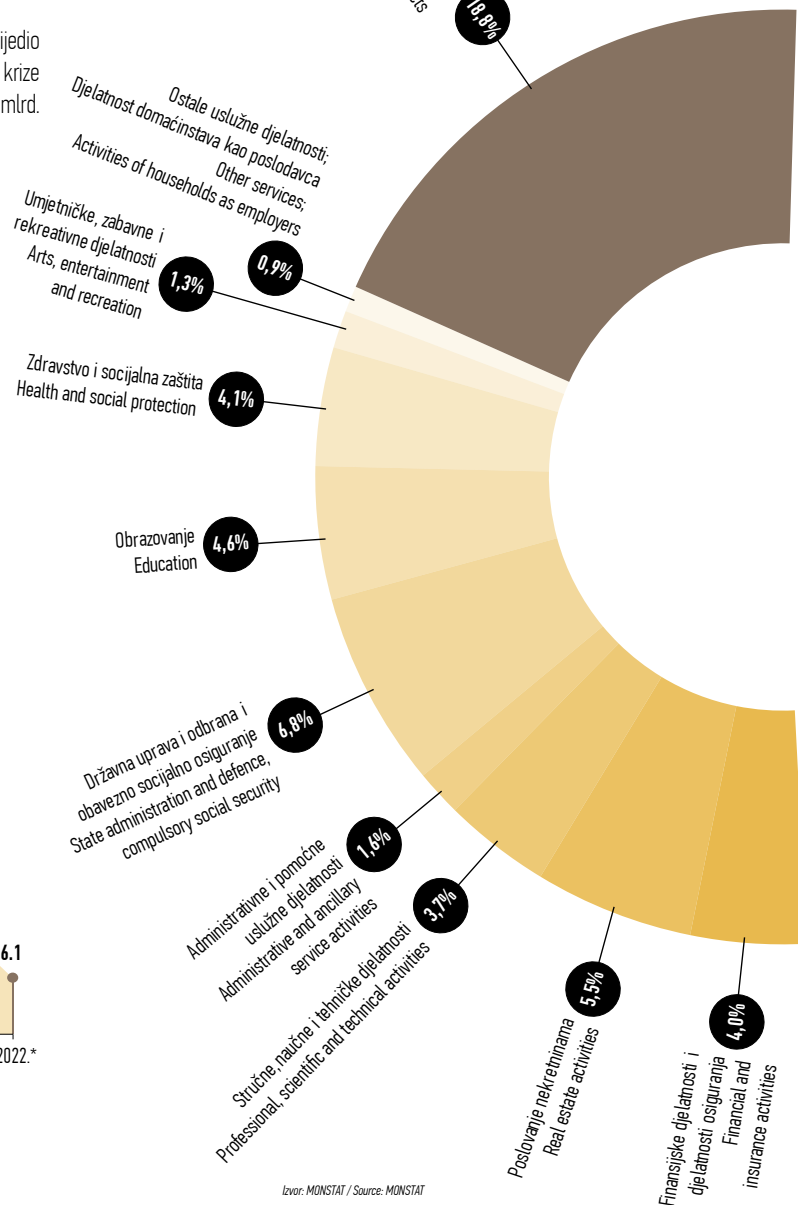


Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

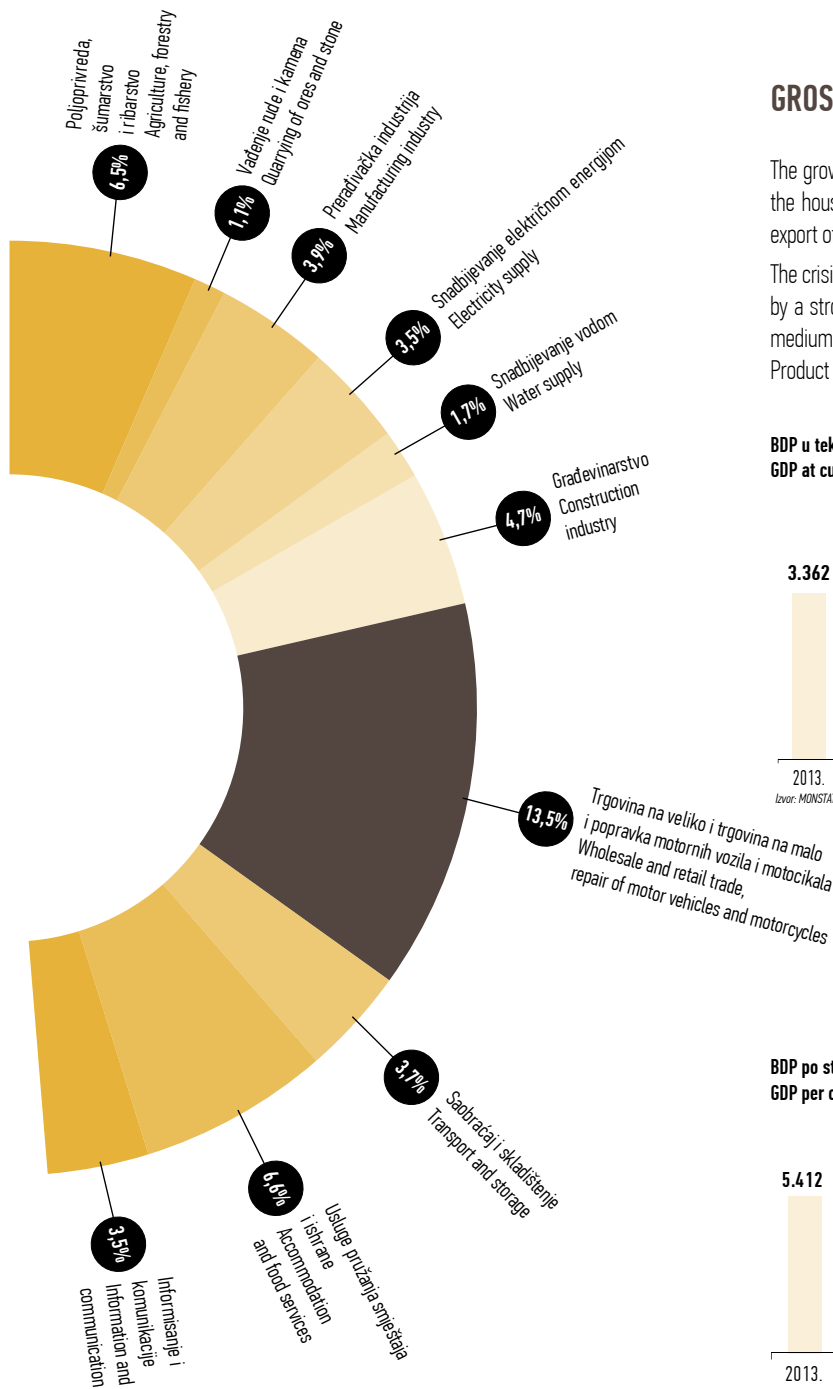
BDP - realne stope rasta
GDP - real growth rates



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

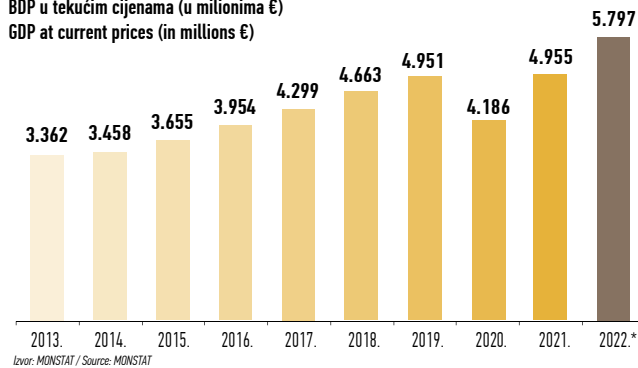


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

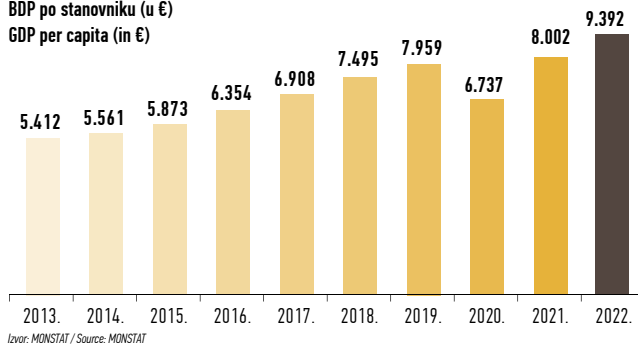
The growth of the Montenegrin economy in the pre-pandemic period was based on the household and government consumption, which was further supported by the export of services and increased employment during the summer season.

The crisis caused by the pandemic, resulting in a GDP decline of 15.3%, was followed by a strong recovery of the Montenegrin economy, which was slowed down in the medium term due to the crisis caused by the war in Ukraine. The Gross Domestic Product in 2022 amounted to EUR 5.8 billion with a real growth rate of 6.1%.

BDP u tekućim cijenama (u milionima €)
GDP at current prices (in millions €)



BDP po stanovniku (u €)
GDP per capita (in €)

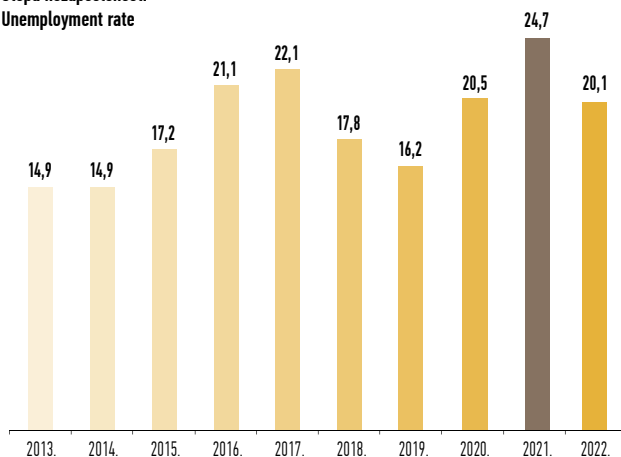


ZAPOSLENOST I RADNA SNAGA

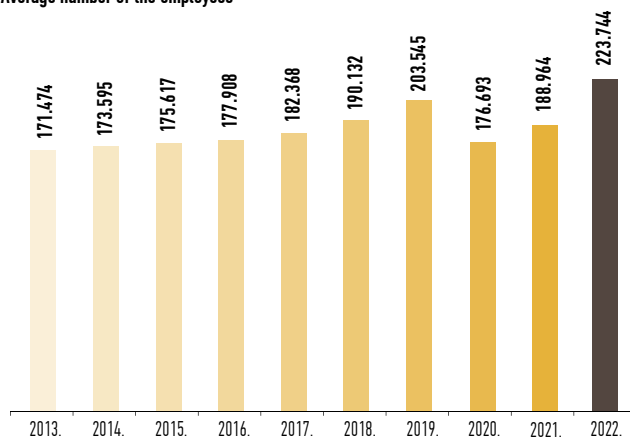
Pandemija koronavirusa zaustavila je višegodišnje pozitivne trendove prisutne na tržištu rada, te je po prvi put u posljednjih 10 godina, zabilježen pad prosječnog broja zaposlenih.

Oporavak privredne aktivnosti koji je uslijedio u dvogodišnjem periodu, reflektovan je i u indikatorima tržišta rada, te je prosječan broj zaposlenih tokom 2022. godine iznosio 224 hiljade lica što predstavlja povećanje od 18% u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

Stopa nezaposlenosti
Unemployment rate



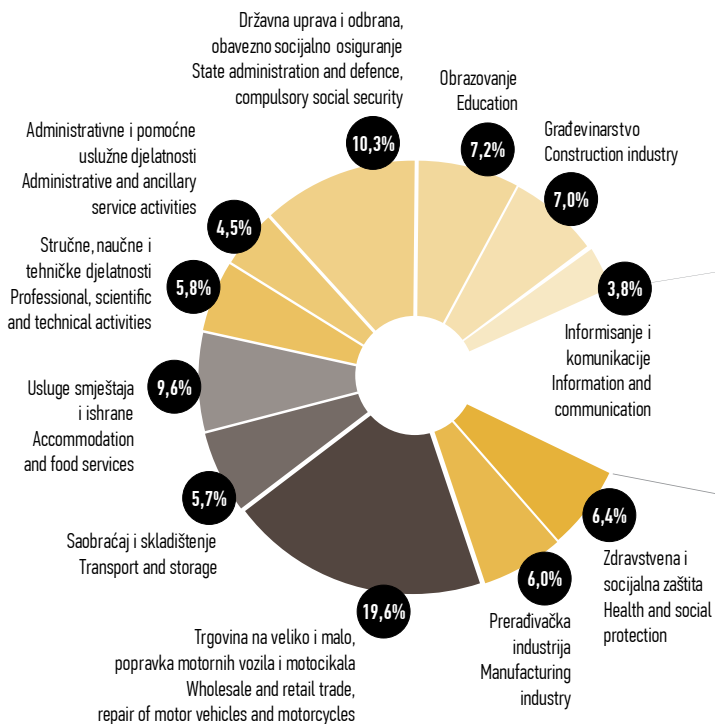
Prosječan broj zaposlenih
Average number of the employees



Stopa nezaposlenosti je na kraju 2022. godine iznosila 20,08% i manja je za 4,65 procentnih poena u odnosu na godinu ranije.

Prosječne neto zarade su u posmatranom periodu porasle za 34%, te su tokom 2022. godine iznosile 712 eura, odnosno 883 eura u bruto iznosu.

Struktura zaposlenih po sektorima
Structure of employees by sectors



EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

The coronavirus pandemic has stopped years of positive trends on the labour market and in 2020, a decrease in the average number of employees was recorded for the first time in the last 10 years.

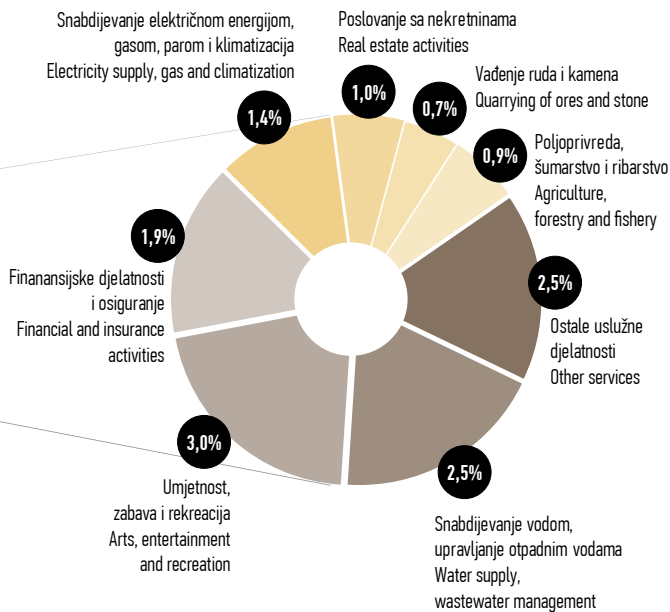
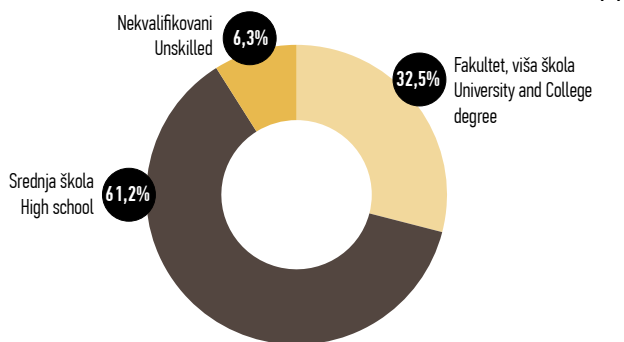
The recovery of the economic activity which occurred over the next two-year period is also reflected in labor market indicators, with the average number of employees

during 2022 reaching 224 thousand people, which increased by 18% compared to the previous year.

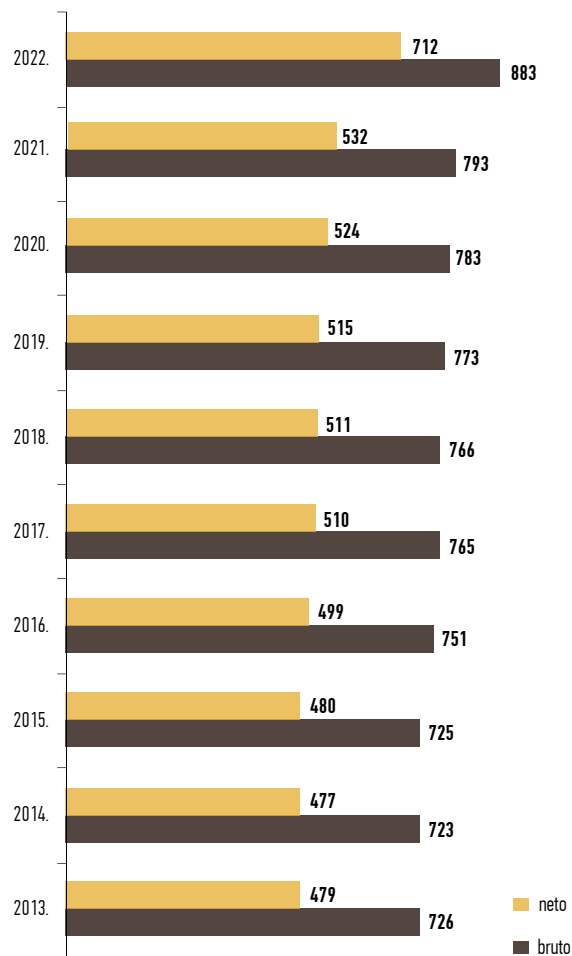
The unemployment rate at the end of 2022 amounted to 20.08%, which is lower by 4.65 percentage points compared to the previous year.

In the observed period, the average salary increased by 34%, therefore in 2022 the gross salary amounted to EUR 883 while the net salary was EUR 712.

Obrazovna struktura aktivnog stanovništva
Educational structure of the active population



Prosječne zarade (u €)
Average salaries (in €)

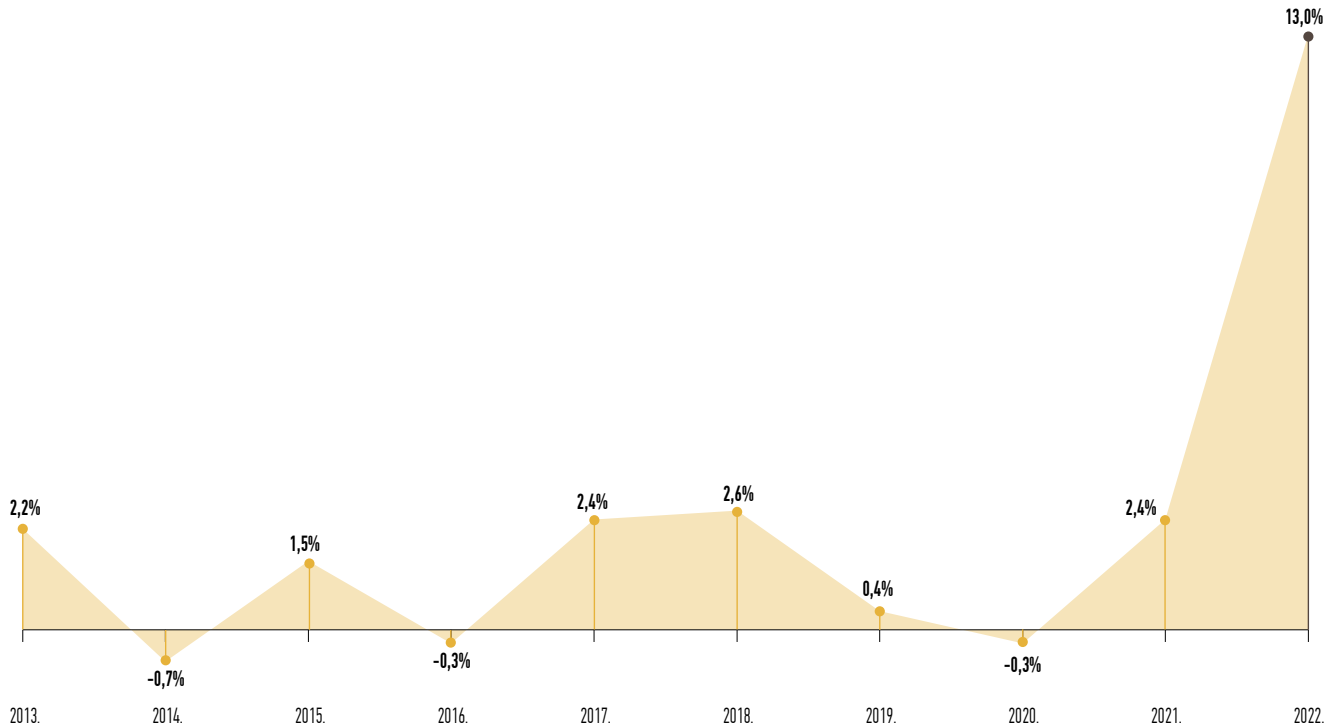


Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

INFLACIJA INFLATION

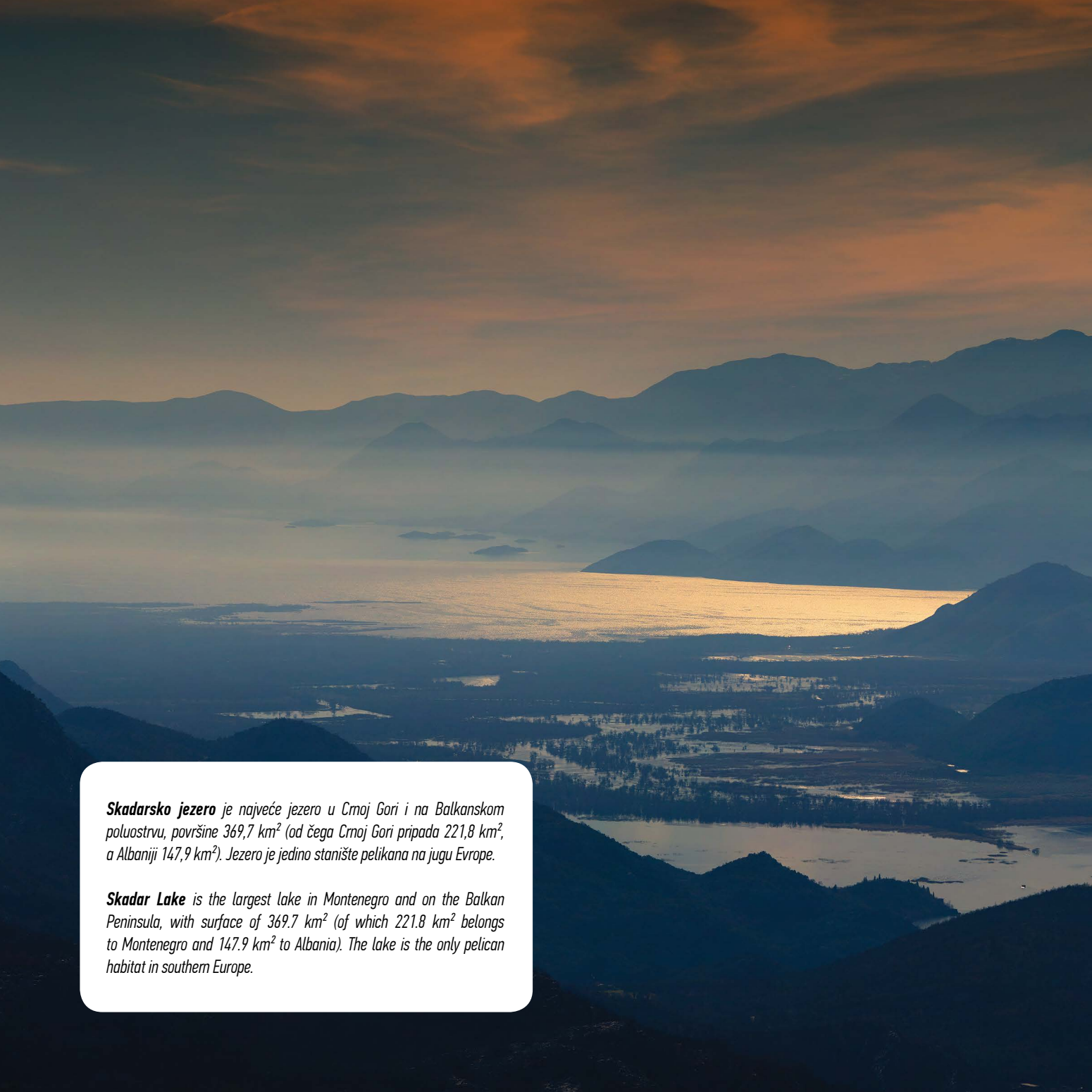
Globalni rast cijena uzrokovan naglim oporavkom ekonomske aktivnosti nakon pandemije, dodatno je produbila kriza izazvana ratom u Ukrajini. Rast cijena na svjetskom nivou se reflektovao i na crnogorsku ekonomiju, te je prosječna godišnja stopa inflacije u 2022. godini iznosila 13,0%.

The global price growth caused by a rapid recovery of the economic activity after the pandemic was further deepened by the crisis caused by the conflict in Ukraine. The worldwide price increase also affected the Montenegrin economy, resulting in an average annual inflation rate of 13.0% in 2022.



Budući razvoj treba temeljiti na rastu djelatnosti u kojima Crna Gora može ostvariti komparativnu prednost i povećati izvoz. To su primarna i organska poljoprivreda, prehrambena i prerađivačka industrija, turizam, energetika, ICT sektor i proizvodnja građevinskih materijala.

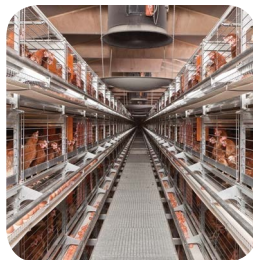
Future development should be based on the growth of activities in which Montenegro can achieve a comparative advantage and increase exports. These are primary and organic agriculture, food and processing industry, tourism, energy, ICT sector and production of construction materials.



Skadarsko jezero je najveće jezero u Crnoj Gori i na Balkanskom poluostrvu, površine 369,7 km² (od čega Crnoj Gori pripada 221,8 km², a Albaniji 147,9 km²). Jezero je jedino stanište pelikana na jugu Evrope.

Skadar Lake is the largest lake in Montenegro and on the Balkan Peninsula, with surface of 369.7 km² (of which 221.8 km² belongs to Montenegro and 147.9 km² to Albania). The lake is the only pelican habitat in southern Europe.

POLJOPRIVREDA AGRICULTURE



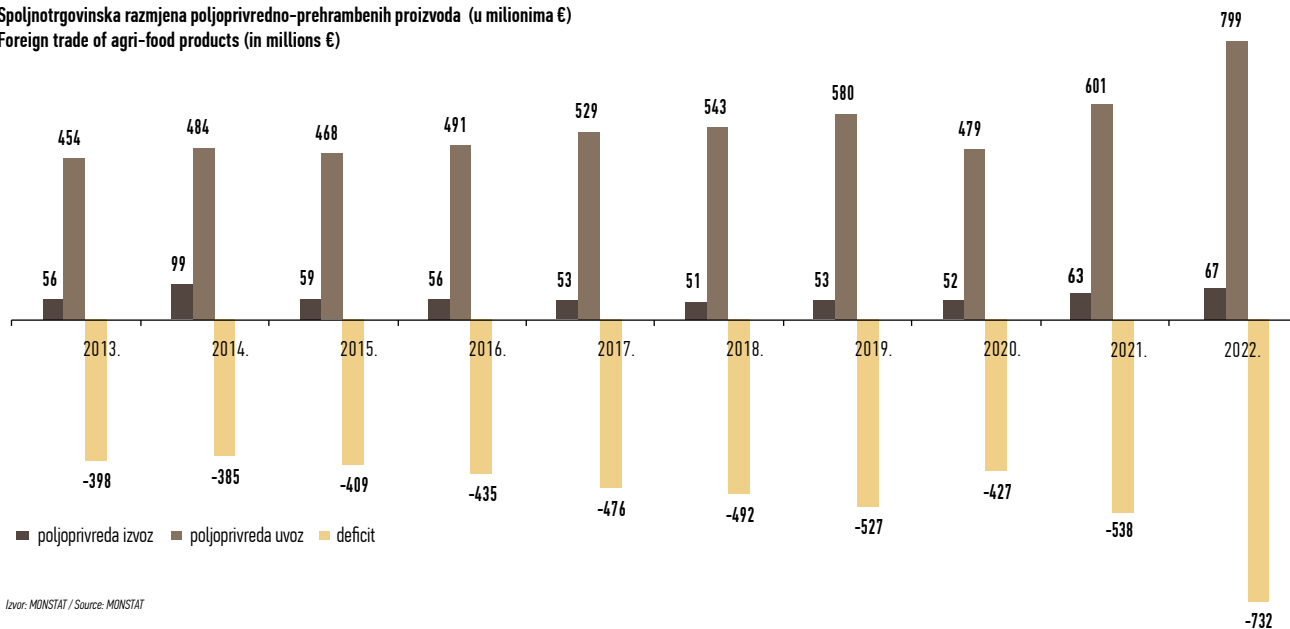
Poljoprivreda je jedna od strateških grana razvoja. Plodno i nezagađeno zemljište i čiste vode visokog kvaliteta predstavljaju dobru osnovu za razvoj poljoprivrede i prehrambene industrije. Poljoprivredno zemljište sa ukupnom površinom od 309.241 ha, čini oko 22,4% ukupne teritorije Crne Gore.

Iskorišćeno je 255,6 km² od čega se 94,3% odnosi na livade i pašnjake. Prosječna površina kojom raspolaže porodično poljoprivredno gazdinstvo iznosi 0,058 km². Proizvodnja mesa, mlijeka i prerađevina od mlijeka, meda, ribe, povrća, voća, visokokvalitetnih vina i mineralnih voda bilježi rast. Raste učešće poljoprivrednih proizvoda u robnoj razmjeni sa inostranstvom kao rezultat povećane proizvodnje, izvoza, te rasta uvoza u cilju zadovoljenja sve veće tražnje u sektoru turizma.

Agriculture is one of the strategic development branches. Fertile and unpolluted land and pure high quality waters represent the good basis for the development of agriculture and food industry. Agricultural land with a total area of 309.241 ha, makes about 22,4% of the total territory of Montenegro.

255.6 km² were utilized, 94.3% of which refers to meadows and pastures. The average area available to a family farm is 0.058 km². The growth is recorded in the production of meat, milk, dairy products, honey, fish, vegetable, fruit, high quality wines and mineral waters. The share of agricultural products in foreign trade exchange has been growing as a result of increased production and exports, as well as the growth of imports, in order to meet the growing demand in the tourism sector.

Spoljnotrgovinska razmjena poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda (u milionima €)
Foreign trade of agri-food products (in millions €)



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

CRNOGORSKI BRENDOVI

Vina i rakije – pobrali su širom svijeta više od 500 medalja. Vino Vranac osvojilo je zlatne medalje na najprestižnijim vinskim smotrama kakve su Monde-Selection u Briselu, Rimu, Madridu, Parizu i Ženevi, kao i londonskom Dekanteru.

Nikšičko pivo – sa tradicijom od 1896. godine, proizvodi se od čiste planinske vode i prirodnih sirovina koje doprinose vrhunskom kvalitetu, specifičnom ukusu i prijatnoj gorčini.

Njeguški pršut – naziv je dobio po selu Njeguši, desetak kilometara udaljenom od Cetinja. Nezaobilazni je specijalitet na crnogorskim trpezama.

Njeguški sir – podno Lovčena drevnom metodom pravi se lepeza sušenih, polumasnih i masnih sireva i sir iz ulja koji se ubraja u najbolje specijalitete. Slijede zatim pljevaljski, kolašinski, kučki...

Pivski kajmak – izuzetan proizvod sa ovčarskih farmi na Pivskoj planini.

Zaštićeni proizvodi oznakom porijekla (kompletno dobijeni proizvodi) su »Crnogorski goveđi pršut«, »Crnogorska stelja«, »Pljevaljski sir«, »Kolašinski lisnati sir« i »Durmitorski skorup«, a geografskom oznakom (proizvedeni po posebnoj recepturi) su »Njeguški pršut« i »Crnogorski pršut«. Oznaku »Viši kvalitet« je dobilo pšenično pivo »Čista desetka«. Gotovo jelo (gastronomski specijalitet) »Bamiji na ulcinjski način« je postala deveti zaštićeni proizvod oznakom kvaliteta, odnosno oznakom garantovano tradicionalnog specijaliteta.

Vina su zaštićena geografskom oznakom - Region Crnogorski basen Skadarskog jezera i Region Crnogorsko primorje, kao i oznakom porijekla - Podgorički subregion, Ulcinjski subregion, Crmnica, Boka kotorska i Nudo.

EU broj za izvoz mesa i mesnih prerađevina imaju kompanije »Mesopromet«, »Goranović«, »Gradina company«, »Interprodukt«, »Turo«, »Hm Durmitor«, »Miniko« i »Darma«, za izvoz jaja kompanije »Agromont«, »Rebrakomerc« i »Alkoset«, za izvoz ribe »ASK«, »Montefish« i »Rozafa«, a »Porodična Farma Miljanić« iz Nikšića, je prvi proizvođač mliječnih proizvoda koji je dobio EU broj za izvoz mliječnih proizvoda.

THE BRANDS OF MONTENEGRO

Wine and brandy (rakija) - the Montenegrin wine and brandy have won over 500 medals worldwide. Vranac wine won gold medals at the most prestigious world wine awards such as the Monde-Selection in Brussels, Rome, Madrid, Paris and Geneva, as well as the London Decanter.

Nikšičko beer - with a tradition since 1896, it is produced from a pure mountain water and natural raw materials, which contribute to the superior quality, specific taste and pleasant bitterness.

Prosciutto from Njeguši - it is named after the Njeguši village, ten kilometres away from Cetinje. It is an unavoidable specialty on the Montenegrin dining tables.

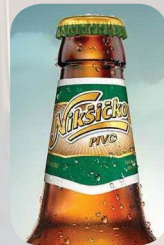
Cheese from Njeguši - Underneath the mountain Lovćen a variety of dried, semi-fat and fatty cheeses and the cheese in olive oil, which is one of the best dishes, are made. They are followed by the cheese of Pljevlja, the cheese of Kolašin and the cheese of Kući...

Piva dairy cream - an exceptional product from the sheep farms in the Piva Mountain.

Products with protected designation of origin (fully produced in Montenegro) are the »Montenegrin beef prosciutto«, »Montenegrin Stelja« (Montenegrin dried and smoked sheep meat), »Pljevlja cheese«, »Kolašin layered cheese« and »Durmitor's skorup (clotted cream)«. Products with a protected geographical indication (produced according to a special recipe) are »Prosciutto from Njeguši« and the »Montenegrin prosciutto«. The label »Higher Quality« was awarded to wheat beer »Čista desetka«. The ready-made dish (gastronomic specialty) »Okra prepared in the Ulcinj's way« has become the ninth quality-protected product i.e. a guaranteed traditional specialty label.

The wines are protected with the geographical indication - the regions of the Montenegrin Basin of Skadar Lake and the Montenegrin Coast, as well as the designation of origin - Podgorica subregion, Ulcinj subregion, Crmnica, the Bay of Kotor and Nudo.

The EU export number for the meat and meat products is awarded to the following companies: »Mesopromet«, »Goranović«, »Gradina company«, »Interprodukt«, »Turo«, »Hm Durmitor«, »Miniko« and »Darma«, and for eggs to the companies: »Agromont«, »Rebrakomerc« and »Alkoset«. »ASK«, »Montefish« i »Rozafa« are awarded with the EU export number for fish, while »Farma Miljanić« from Nikšić is the first dairy producer to receive the EU export number for the dairy products.



TURIZAM TOURISM



Turizam je glavni pokretač društvenog i ekonomskog razvoja i iz godine u godinu sve snažnije opravdava ulogu strateške privredne grane. Njegovo učešće u BDP kontinuirano raste, što je slučaj i sa ostalim pokazateljima – brojem turista, ostvarenih noćenja, te prihoda ovog sektora. Globalna kriza izazvana pandemijom korona virusa, imala je snažan uticaj na turizam, te je realizacija razvojnih projekata odložena za naredni period.

Raznolikost i kvalitet prirodnih i antropoloških vrijednosti čine Crnu Goru jednim od najatraktivnijih regiona na Mediteranu. Prepoznatljive su tri prirodne oblasti: obala, kraška polja i region visokih planina. Turista ima mogućnost plivanja u jezeru ili moru, raftinga rijekom i skijanja na planinama – sve u jednom danu. Na crnogorskoj obali, dugačkoj 293 km, postoje brojne pješčane i šljunkovite plaže. Crna Gora nije isključivo ljetnja kupališna destinacija, već i destinacija koja ima što da ponudi ljubiteljima aktivnog odmora u zimskim mjesecima. U ukupnoj površini Crne Gore, blizu 8% pripada područjima pet nacionalnih parkova, koji uključuju najljepše i najreprezentativnije ekosisteme i prirodna staništa i u doglednoj budućnosti bi trebali postati generatori razvoja, posebno u sjevernom regionu.

Pješačenje i biciklizam, kajaking, šetnja tematskim i edukativnim stazama, sportski ribolov, posmatranje ptica su samo neke od aktivnosti u kojima posjetici mogu uživati u nacionalnim parkovima: Durmitor, Skadarsko jezero, Lovćen, Biogradska gora i Prokletije. Eko-etno sela turistima nude autentičan doživljaj boravka u očuvanoj prirodi, uz domaću kuhinju i lokalne specijalitete, kao i posebne turističke atrakcije, kao što su kanjoning, zip line, krstarenje rijekama i jezerima, rafting...

Trend rasta dolazaka i noćenja, rezultat je kontinuiranog rada na unaprijeđenju ponude, obogaćivanju turističkog proizvoda, poboljšanja zimske turističke infrastrukture, stvaranju uslova za bolju saobraćajnu i avio povezanost sa glavnim evropskim tržištima, kao i promociji destinacije i njenom pozicioniranju na turističkoj mapi svijeta.

U strukturi smještajnih kapaciteta dominira individualni smještaj sa oko 70%. Razvoj novih visokokvalitetnih smještajnih kapaciteta i povećanje udjela hotela u ukupnim

Tourism is the main driver of the social and economic development justifying increasingly the role of the strategic branch of industry year by year. Its share in GDP is continuously growing, as is the case with other indicators - the number of tourists, overnight stays and the income of this sector. The global crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic has had a strong impact on tourism, so the implementation of the development projects was postponed for the forthcoming period.

The diversity and quality of natural and anthropological values make Montenegro one of the most attractive regions in the Mediterranean. There are three recognizable natural areas: the coast, karst fields and the region of high mountains. Tourists have the opportunity of swimming in the lake or sea, river rafting and skiing in the mountains - all in one day. On the 293 km long Montenegrin coast, there are numerous sandy and pebble beaches. Montenegro is not solely a summer swimming destination, but also a destination, which offers plenty of opportunities to lovers of active holidays during the winter months. In the total area of Montenegro, nearly 8% is covered by five national parks, which include the most beautiful and most representative ecosystems and natural habitats, which in the foreseeable future should become generators of development, especially in the northern region.

Hiking and biking, kayaking, themed and educational walks, sport fishing, bird watching are just some of the activities that visitors can enjoy in the national parks of Durmitor, Skadar Lake, Lovćen, Biogradska gora and Prokletije. Eco-etno villages offer an authentic experience for tourists staying in the preserved nature, with a local cuisine and local specialties, as well as special tourist attractions such as canyoning, zip line, lake and river cruising, rafting...

The growing trend of arrivals and overnight stays, is the result of a continuous work on improving the offer, enriching the tourist product, improving the winter tourist infrastructure, creating conditions for better transport and air connections with the major European markets, as well as promoting of destination and its positioning on the world tourist map.

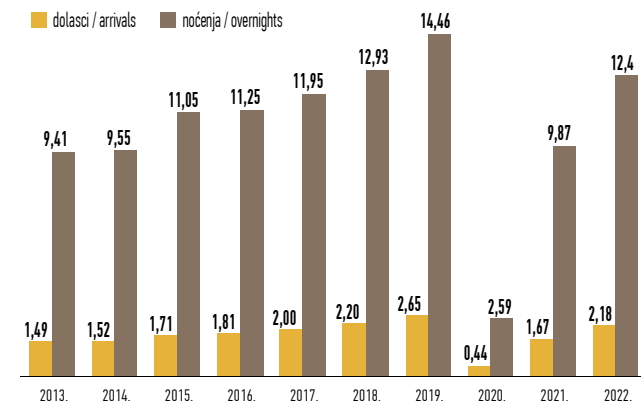


kapacitetima predstavlja osnovni cilj koji će povećati kvalitet turističke ponude. U Crnoj Gori je do kraja 2022. kategorisano 485 hotela, od toga sa 4 i 5 zvjezdica je 239 ili 49%. U ukupnom broju kreveta kategorisanih smještajnih jedinica, ugostiteljski objekti sa 4 i 5 zvjezdica učestvuju sa 59%.

Prepoznavajući nove trendove i potrebu za jačanjem konkurentnosti, vizija je da Crna Gora postane vodeća mediteranska destinacija sa raznolikom ponudom tokom cijele godine. MICE i zdravstveni turizam takođe nalaze sve značajnije mjesto u turističkoj ponudi, što može doprinijeti produžavanju turističke sezone.

Turizam prati uspješna realizacija novih infrastrukturnih projekata, što potvrđuje i prisustvo nekih od vodećih svjetskih hotelskih brendova kao što su Aman, One & Only, Regent, Four Points by Sheraton, Chedi, Hilton, Hyatt, IHC, Iberostar, dok je u najavi Ritz Carlton, Accor i Crowne Plaza.

Dolasci i noćenja turista (u milionima) Tourists arrivals and overnights (in millions)



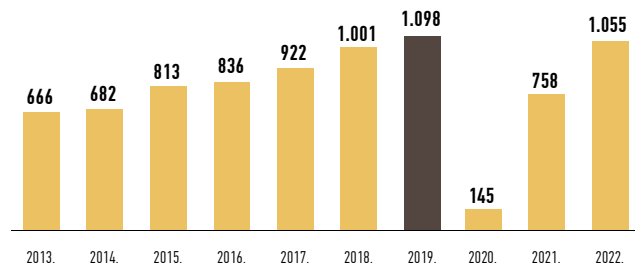
Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

The structure of accommodation capacities is dominated by individual accommodation, which accounts for about 70%. The development of new high-quality accommodation capacities and the increase of the share of hotels in the total capacities are the basic goal, which will increase the quality of the tourist offer. Until the end of 2022, 485 hotels in Montenegro were categorized, of which 239 or 49% with 4 and 5 stars. In the total number of beds in the categorized accommodation units, 4 and 5 stars hospitality facilities account for 59%.

Recognizing the new trends and the need to strengthen the competitiveness, the Montenegro's vision is to become a leading Mediterranean destination with a diverse offer throughout the year. MICE and health tourism are also becoming an increasingly important in the tourist offer, which can contribute to extending the tourist season.

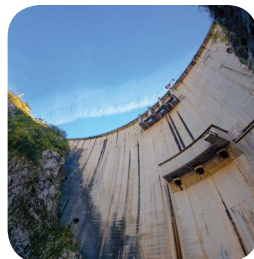
Tourism sector is characterized by the successful implementation of the new infrastructure projects, which is also reflected through the presence of some of the world's leading hotel brands such as Aman, One & Only, Regent, Four Points by Sheraton, Chedi, Hilton, Hyatt, IHC, Iberostar, the first resort in Europe, while building of Ritz Carlton, Accor and Crowne Plaza is announced.

Prihodi od turizma (u milionima €) Revenues from tourism (in millions €)



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

ENERGETIKA ENERGETICS



Energetika kao jedna od strateških grana privrede, predstavlja jedan od stubova sveukupnog, održivog razvoja Crne Gore. Sektor energetike Crne Gore razvija se u skladu sa EU politikama i otvoren je za privatna, domaća i inostrana ulaganja. Visok stepen usklađenosti regulatorno-pravnog okvira sa EU acqies potvrđuje se kroz zaključke Energetske Zajednice, kao i članstvom Regulatorne agencije za energetiku u ACER. Važan signal investitorima je i početak rada Berze električne energije, odnosno prve aukcije tržišta dan unaprijed.

Uz to, realizacija značajnih investicija u prenosni i distributivni sistem, te puštanje u rad podmorskog elektro-energetskog kabla između Crne Gore i Italije, predstavljaju podsticaj za nove investicije posebno u sektor proizvodnje električne energije. Tim prije što je Energy mix strukturiran na sljedeći način: učešće naftnih derivata cca 46%, električne energije cca 30%, a ostatak je biomasa — uz napomenu da u Crnoj Gori nema proizvodnje naftnih derivata, što ukazuje na potrebu povećanja učešća električne energije u ovoj strukturi.

Najveći dio instalisane snage sektora električne energije čine obnovljivi izvori, što je predstavljeno u tabeli:

The largest portion of the installed capacities in the electricity sector is made up of renewable sources, as presented in the table:

Proizvođač Producer	Elektrana Power plant	Instalisani kapacitet (MW) Installed capacity (MW)
	HE/HPP Piva	342
EPCG	HE/HPP Perućica	307
	TE/TPP Pljevlja	225
Krnovo Green Energy	VE/WPP Krnovo	72
Možura Wind Park	VE/WPP Možura	46
26 kompanija sa 32 male HE / 26 Companies with 32 small HPP		48
Ukupno / Total		1.040

As one of the strategic economic branches, the energy sector represents one of the pillars of the overall, sustainable development of Montenegro. The energy sector of Montenegro has been developing in accordance with the EU policies and is open for private, domestic and foreign investments. The high degree of compliance of the regulatory-legal framework with EU acqies is confirmed through the conclusions of the Energy Community, as well as the membership of the Energy Regulatory Agency in ACER. An important signal to investors is the commissioning of the Electricity Exchange i.e. the day-ahead market auctions.

In addition, the implementation of significant investments in the transmission and distribution system and the commissioning of the submarine electricity cable between Italy and Montenegro represent stimulus for new investments especially in the electricity production sector. All the more so due to the fact that Energy mix is structured as follows: the share of electricity and oil derivatives is cca 30% and 46% respectively and the rest goes to biomass - noting that there are no oil derivatives produced in Montenegro, which indicates the need to increase the share of electricity in this structure.

Struktura sektora električne energije, sa aspekta učesnika na tržištu, data je u narednoj tabeli:

The structure of the electricity sector, from the perspective of market participants, is given in the following table:

Učesnici na tržištu / Market participants	
Trgovci / Traders	66
Proizvođači / Producers	27
Operator prenosnog sistema / Transmitting system operator TSO	1
Operator distributivnog sistema / Distribution system operator DSO	1
Power Exchange	1

Uz prethodno navedeno, struktura učesnika na tržištu, a posebno broj registrovanih trgovaca predstavlja još jedan podsticaj za investicije u nove proizvodne objekte.

Od projekata koji su u toku posebno se ističu:

- Solarna elektrana Briska Gora, kapaciteta 250 MW
Investitor Konzorcijum: Elektroprivreda Crne Gore, Fortum, Sterling and Willson
- Vjetroelektrana Brajići, Instalirana snaga 101 MW
Investitor Konzorcijum: WPD AG, Vjetroelektrana Budva
- Vjetroelektrana Gvozd, Instalirana snaga 55 MW
Investitor: Elektroprivreda Crne Gore

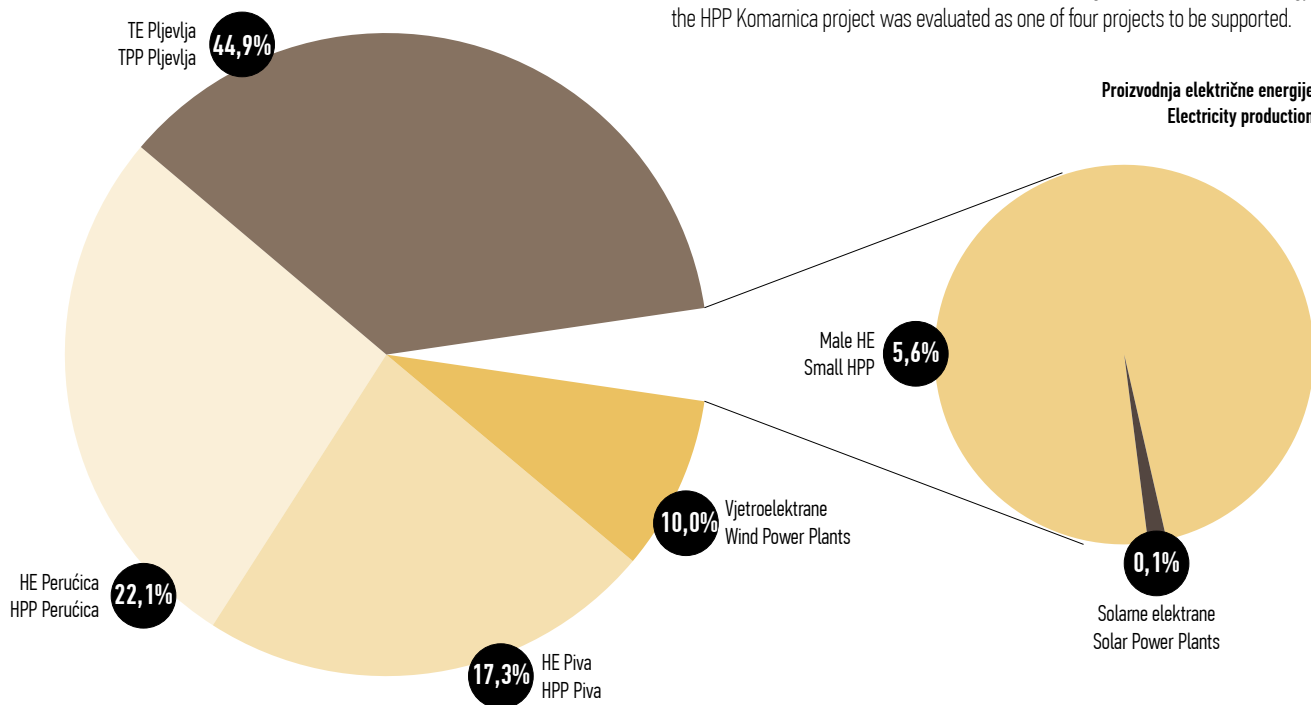
Pored ovih projekata, poseban značaj za elektroenergetski sektor ima planirana hidroelektrana Komarnica. U toku je izrada idejnog projekta i Elaborata uticaja na životnu sredinu. U studiji »Regional strategy for sustainable hydropower in the Western Balkan – WBIF«, pripremljenoj uz podršku EU, projekat HE Komarnica je ocijenjen kao »Greenfield project which do not face serious bottlenecks or environmental and social concerns«. Takođe, EK je usvojila Ekonomski i investicioni plan za zemlje Zapadnog Balkana u kome je u okviru Flagship 4 – Renewable energy projekat HE Komarnica ocijenjen kao jedan od četiri projekta koji će biti podržani.

In addition to the above-said, the structure of market participants and especially the number of registered traders represent another stimulus for investments in the new production plants.

Of the ongoing projects, the following stand out:

- Solar power plant Briska Gora with a capacity of 250 MW
Investor Consortium: EPCG, Fortum, Sterling and Willson
- Wind power plant Brajići with the installed capacity of 101 MW
Investor Consortium: WPD AG, Wind power plant Budva
- Wind power plant Gvozd with the installed power of 55 MW
Investor: Elektroprivreda Crne Gore

In addition to these projects, the planned Komarnica hydroelectric power plant is of special importance for the energy sector. The preparation of the conceptual design and the Elaboration of the impact on the environment are currently underway. In the study »Regional strategy for sustainable hydropower in the Western Balkans - WBIF«, prepared with the support of the EU, the HPP Komarnica project was assessed as a »Greenfield project, which does not face serious bottlenecks or environmental and social concerns«. Also, the EC adopted the Economic and Investment Plan for the countries of the Western Balkans, in which, within Flagship 4 - Renewable energy, the HPP Komarnica project was evaluated as one of four projects to be supported.



*Kanjon rijeke Komarnice - **Nevidio**, smatra se jednim od najneprahodnijih kanjona na svijetu. U kanjon Nevidio prvi put je stupila ljudska noga tek 1965. godine. Tada ga je osvojila grupa planinara iz Nikšića.*

*The River Komarnica Canyon - **Nevidio** is regarded as the one of the least passable canyon in the world. It was only in 1965 when a human first set foot on the Canyon Nevidio. Then it was reached by a group of mountaineers from Nikšić.*



RUDARSTVO MINING



Poslije hidropotencijala, uglj je drugi najznačajniji izvor energije u Crnoj Gori. Pljevaljsko područje obuhvata 3 basena: Pljevaljski basen, Ljuče-Šumanski basen i basen Maoče. Ukupne bilansne rezerve na pljevaljskom području su oko 188,4 mil. tona. Beransko područje (baseni: Polica, Petnjik i Zagorje) je nedovoljno istraženo. Geološke rezerve mrkog uglja iznose oko 158 miliona tona ali eksploatacione rezerve prema procjenama iznose maksimalno 17,8 miliona tona.

Rude olova i cinka nalaze se na području Pljevalja i Mojkovca na eksploatacionim poljima Šuplja stijena i Brskovo. Ona obuhvataju po četiri ležišta u kojima je do sada dokazana rezerva od preko 34 mil. tona.

Crveni boksit nalazi se na 152 lokaliteta, a bijeli na 98. Dokazane rezerve crvenog i bijelog boksita iznose preko 40 mil. tona, a prema prognozama 1% ukupnih svjetskih rezervi nalazi se u Crnoj Gori.

Laporac se nalazi u krovini pri eksploataciji uglja, a na području Pljevalja su rezerve u iznosu od 90 mil. tona. U njihovoj blizini nalaze se lokaliteti sa krečnjakom, kao i nusprodukt rada termoelektrane - elektrofilterski pepeo, što uz laporac predstavlja osnovne sirovine za proizvodnju cementa.

After hydropower potentials, coal is the second most important source of energy in Montenegro. The Pljevlja area includes 3 basins: Pljevlja basin, Ljuče-Šumanski basin and Maoče basin. The total balance reserves in the Pljevlja area are about 188,4 million tons. The Berane area (basins: Polica, Petnjik and Zagorje) is insufficiently explored. Geological reserves of brown coal amount to about 158 million tons, but exploitation reserves are estimated at a maximum of 17,8 million tons.

Lead and zinc ores are located in the area of Pljevlja and Mojkovac at the Šuplja stijena and Brskovo exploitation fields. They include four deposits each with a proven reserve of over 34 million tons.

Red and white bauxite are located at 152 and 98 sites respectively. Proven reserves of red and white bauxite amount to over 40 million tons, and according to forecasts, 1% of the total world reserves are located in Montenegro.

Marl is located on the surface layer during coal mining, while reserves in the area of Pljevlja amount to 90 million tons. In their vicinity, there are sites with limestone, as well as a by-product of the thermal power plant - fly ash, which, along with marl, represents the basic raw material for the cement production.

Mineralna sirovina / Mineral raw materials	Dokazane rezerve / Proven reserves	Prognozne rezerve / Estimated reserves	Mineralna sirovina / Mineral raw materials	Dokazane rezerve / Proven reserves	Prognozne rezerve / Estimated reserves
Uglj / Coal	251,2Mt	100Mt	Opekarske gline / Brick clay	6,4Mt	500Mt
Crveni boksit / Bauxite residue	35Mt	50Mt	Bijeli boksit / White bauxite	5,6Mt	10Mt
Olovo i cink / Lead and zinc	34,2Mt	30Mt	Bakar / Copper	5,3Mt	2Mt
Cementni laporac / Marl	90Mt	nisu procijenjene (non-estimated)	Bentonit / Bentonite	2,4Mt	1,4Mt
Dolomit / Dolomite	80Mt	velike (large)	Rožnaci / Homstone	1,2Mt	1,5Mt
Tehnički kamen / Technical stone	60Mm ³	velike (large)	Barit / Barite	0,4Mt	nisu procijenjene (non-estimated)
Ukrasni kamen / Decorative stone	6Mm ³	60Mm ³	Kvarcni pijesak / Quartz sand	-	7Mt

Izvor: Zavod za geološka istraživanja / Source: Geological Survey of Montenegro

INDUSTRIJA INDUSTRY

Industrijsku proizvodnju, posmatrano po sektorima, čine: prerađivačka industrija, snabdijevanje električnom energijom, gasom i parom, i vađenje ruda i kamena.

Dominantan sektor ukupne domaće industrije čini prerađivačka industrija sa 55%, zatim snabdijevanje električnom energijom 36% i vađenje ruda i kamena 9%. U prerađivačkoj industriji najveće učešće imaju proizvodnja: osnovnih metala, prehrambenih proizvoda i osnovnih farmaceutskih proizvoda.

Postoji više programa podrške privredi, a najznačajniji su: Program za unapređenje konkurentnosti privrede, Program za razvoj prerađivačke industrije i Program za razvoj i promociju zanatstva.

Diverzifikacija industrije predstavlja veoma važan segment daljeg razvoja, u kom pravcu i planovi i projekcije razvoja treba da idu ka proizvodnji proizvoda sa većim stepenom prerade, ekološke hrane i pića, građevinarstva, finansijskih usluga. Potencijal leži i u ulaganjima u obnovljive izvore energije, gradnji zelenih zgrada, održivoj organskoj poljoprivredi, eko-inovacijama, unapređenju energetske efikasnosti i efikasnosti korišćenja resursa u MSP, i razvoj inovativnih preduzetničkih poduhvata u oblasti informacionih tehnologija i kreativnih industrija.

The industrial production, as observed by sectors, consists of: processing industry, supply of electricity, gas and steam, and quarrying of ores and stones.

The dominant sector is the manufacturing industry, which accounts for 55% of the total domestic industry, followed by electricity production with 36% and mining and quarrying with 9%. Production of basic metals, other non-metal minerals and pharmaceutical products makes the largest share in the manufacturing industry.

There are several programs to support the business sector, the most important of which are: Program for improving the competitiveness of the economy, Program for the development of the processing industry, and Program for the development and promotion of handicrafts.

The diversification of industry represents a very important segment of further development. The development plans and projections should take that course in the future by making products with a higher degree of processing, ecological food and beverages, construction, financial services. The potential also lies in investments in renewable energy sources, construction of green buildings, sustainable organic agriculture, eco-innovations, improvement of energy efficiency and efficiency of resource use in SMEs, and development of innovative entrepreneurial ventures in the field of information technology and creative industries.

Struktura industrijske proizvodnje (u %)

Structure of industry production (in %)

	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	
Vađenje ruda i kamena	4,7	6,0	5,1	4,4	13,0	8,4	10,8	11,7	8,4	9,4	Quarrying of ores and stone
Vađenje ruda metala	0,3	1,1	0,3	0,1	8,3	4,4	6,5	7,2	4,4	3,7	Quarrying of metal ores
Vađenje uglja	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,2	3,6	3,1	3,4	3,5	3,2	4,0	Quarrying of coal
Ostalo rudarstvo	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,8	1,7	Other mining
Prerađivačka industrija	51,2	53,9	59,9	57,7	57,6	52,7	50,7	50,9	52,9	54,9	Processing industry
Proizvodi od ostalih nemetalnih minerala	7,7	8,8	8,8	8,5	13,1	16,1	13,9	13,9	12,6	7,8	Other nonmetall mineral products
Osnovni metali	12,0	11,4	11,9	10,6	11,1	9,2	8,9	10,1	14,9	16,5	Basic metals
Prehrambeni proizvodi	7,0	8,2	5,9	7,0	6,7	6,0	6,9	6,6	6,9	9,0	Food
Osnovni farmaceutski proizvodi	9,8	8,8	15,3	14,9	10,2	8,2	6,3	8,0	4,8	8,1	Basic pharmaceutical products
Mašine i oprema	5,0	6,3	6,5	6,3	6,1	5,1	4,5	3,4	4,1	3,9	Machines and equipment
Proizvodi od drveta, plute i sl.	1,2	2,2	2,7	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	3,6	3,2	Wood, cork and similar products
Piće	3,0	3,2	2,9	2,9	3,2	2,5	2,8	2,0	2,2	2,2	Beverages
Metalni proizvodi, osim mašina i uređaja	3,0	3,2	2,9	2,9	3,2	2,5	2,8	1,0	0,6	0,5	Metal products, except machinery and equipment
Duvanski proizvodi	2,2	2,6	2,1	1,1	0,1	0,2	0,8	1,3	1,2	0,1	Tobacco products
Papir i proizvodi od papira	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,4	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,6	1,4	Paper and paper products
Namještaj	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	Furniture
Štampanje i umnožavanje audio i video zapisa	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	Printing and multiplying of audio and video records
Hemikalije i hemijski proizvodi	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	Chemicals and chemical products
Proizvodi od gume i plastike	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,8	1,4	Rubber and plastic products
Odjevni predmeti	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Clothes
Koža i predmeti od kože	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	-	-	-	Leather and leather products
Popravka i montaža mašina i opreme	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
Snabdijevanje el. energijom, gasom i parom	44,1	40,1	35,0	37,9	29,4	38,9	38,5	37,4	38,7	35,7	Electricity, gas and steam supply

Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

GRAĐEVINARSTVO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



Oporavak poslovnih aktivnosti rezultirao je povećanjem broja zaposlenih u ovom Sektoru. Prosječan broj zaposlenih za u 2022. iznosio je 15.590. (6.97% ukupnog broja radnika).

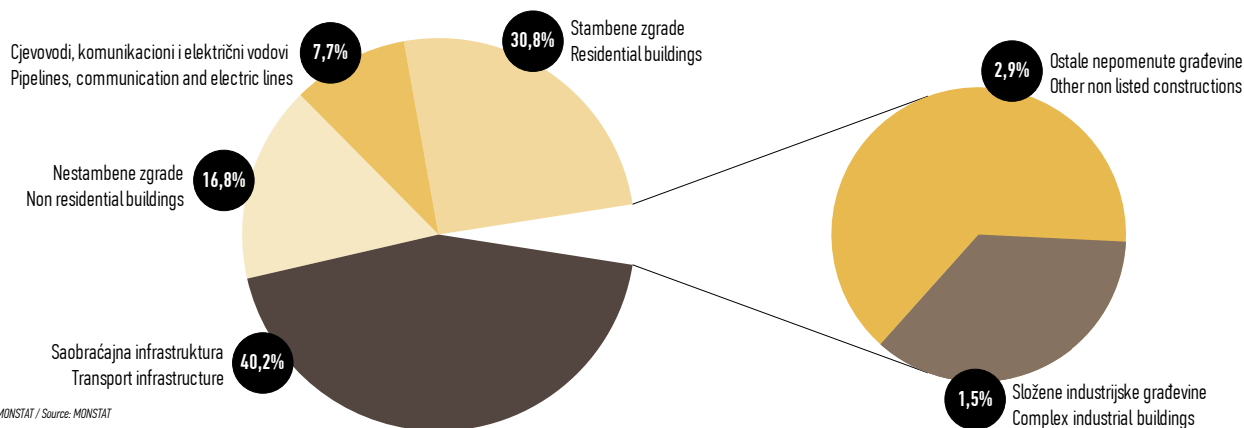
Vrijednost izvršenih građevinskih radova u 2022. godine iznosila je 688,7 mil. eura i manja je za 4,4% u odnosu na uporedni period prethodne godine kada su iznosili 720,7 mil. eura.

Izvršeni efektivni časovi ostvareni na gradilištima u posmatranom periodu iznose 18,11 mil. časova rada za 2022. godinu i neznatno su manji u odnosu na 2021. kada su iznosili 18,65 miliona časova.

The recovery of business activities has resulted in an increase in the number of employees in this sector. The average number of employees in 2022 was 15,590 (6.97% of the total employees). The value of construction works in 2022 amounted to EUR 688.7 million, which is 4.4% less compared to the respective period last year, when they amounted to EUR 720.1 million.

Effective hours spent on the construction sites in the observed period amounted to 18.11 million hours of work for 2022 and are slightly lower than in 2021, when they amounted to 18.65 million hours.

Struktura vrijednosti izvršenih građevinskih radova u 2022. godini
The value structure of construction works done in 2022



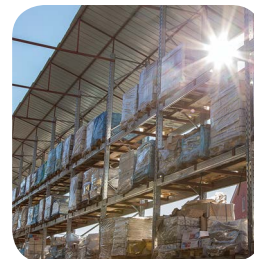
Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

Tara je najveći rezervoar pitke vode u Evropi i najduža crnogorska rijeka. Tok joj je dug 150 kilometara. Kanjon Tare je najdublji kanjon u Evropi.

The River Tara is the largest reservoir of fresh water in Europe and the longest Montenegrin river. Its flow is 150 kilometers long. The River Tara Canyon is the deepest canyon in Europe.



TRGOVINA TRADE



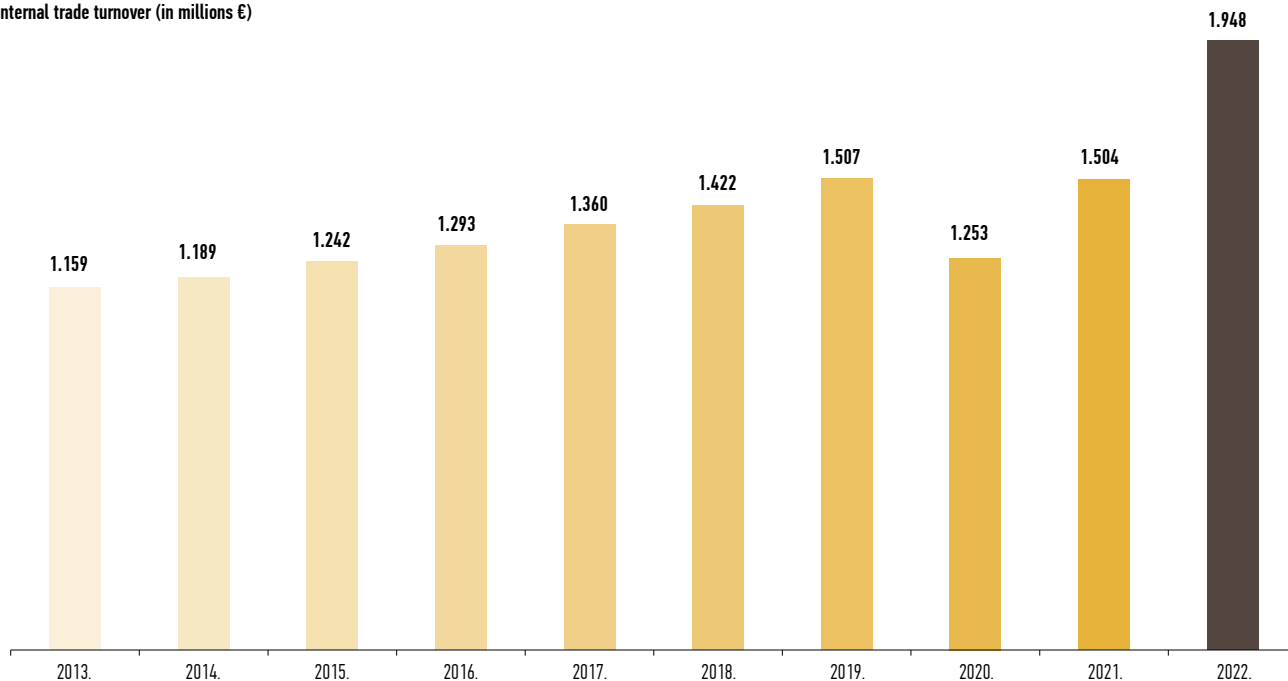
Sektor trgovine je u 2021. godini učestvovao sa 14% u BDP-u i zapošljavao petinu ukupno zaposlenih lica.

Promet u unutrašnjoj trgovini je, tokom 2022. godine, iznosio 1,9 mlrd. eura i veći je za 30% u odnosu na prethodnu godinu, kao i u odnosu na promet ostvaren tokom 2019. godine.

In 2021, the trade sector accounted for 14% in GDP and employed one-fifth of the total number of employees.

In 2022, the turnover in domestic trade amounted to EUR 1,9 billion and was higher by 30% compared to the previous year as well as the turnover achieved in 2019.

Promet u unutrašnjoj trgovini (u milionima €)
Internal trade turnover (in millions €)



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

SPOLJNOTRGOVINSKA RAZMJENA FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE



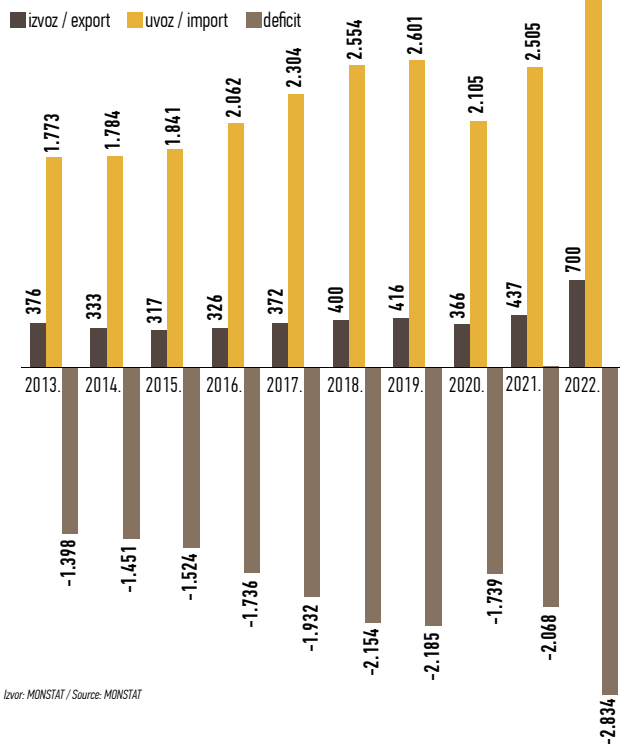
Ukupna robna razmjena Crne Gore sa inostranstvom tokom 2022. godine, iznosila je 4,2 mlrd. eura, što ukazuje na rast od 44% u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

Udio zemalja CEFTA potpisnica u ukupnom prometu roba je 29%, zemalja Evropske unije 42%, dok je učešće ostalih zemalja iznosilo 29%.

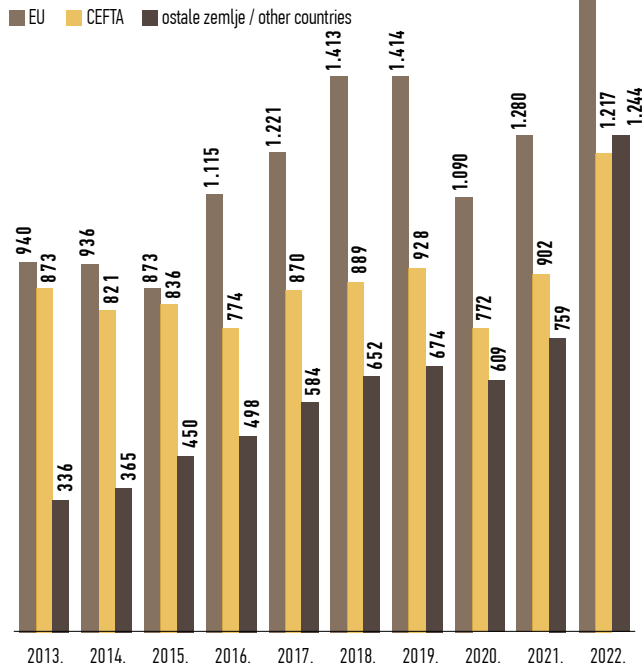
The total foreign trade exchange of Montenegro in 2022 amounted to EUR 4,2 billion, indicating a growth of 44 % compared to the previous year.

CEFTA countries share in the total trade in goods amounted to 29%, the EU member states to 42%, while the share of other countries amounted to 29%.

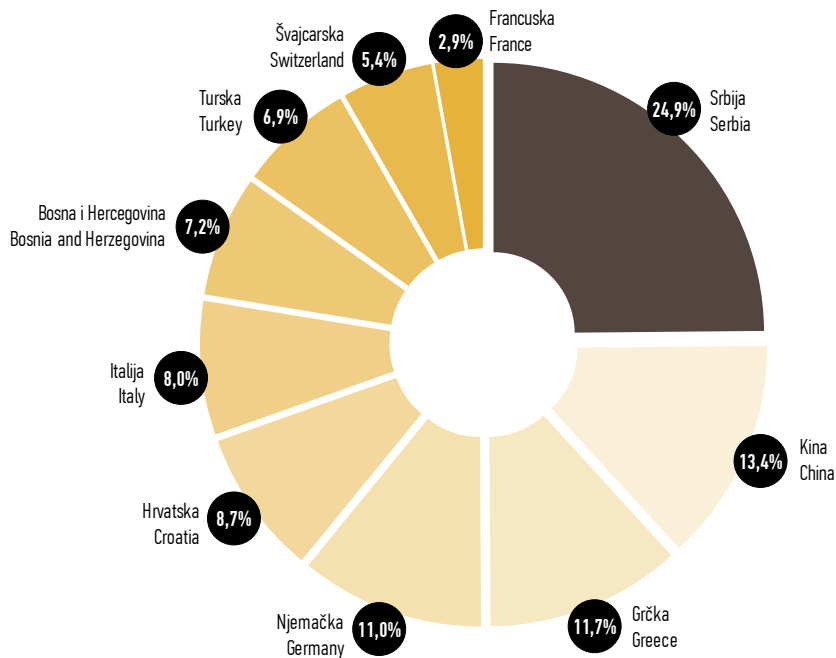
Robna razmjena sa inostranstvom (u milionima €)
Trade exchange with foreign countries (in millions €)



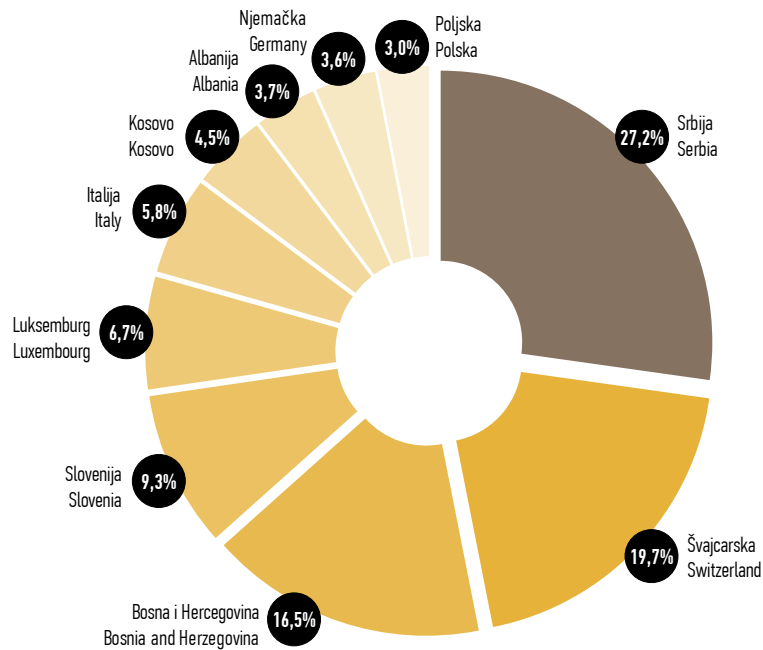
Regionalna usmjerenost robne razmjene (u milionima €)
Regional direction of trade exchange (in millions €)



Najznačajniji partneri u uvozu u 2022. godini
The most important import partners in 2022



Najznačajniji partneri u izvozu u 2022. godini
The most important export partners in 2022



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

ŠUMARSTVO FORESTRY



Udio šumarstva i drvoprerade u nacionalnom dohotku je ispod 1% što je nedovoljno i njegovo značajno povećanje biće jedan od najvećih izazova relevantnih državnih institucija.

Šume obuhvataju 802.500 ha što čini 57,64%, dok se na šumsko zemljište odnosi 139.500 ha što čini 10,02% površine pod šumama. Na ostale kategorije koje nisu šuma i šumsko zemljište se odnosi 32,34% teritorije Crne Gore. Ukupna dubeća zapremina drveta procijenjena je na 122 mil. m³, sa tekućim zapreminskim prirastom od 2,9 mil. m³.

Po površini, u vlasništvu države je 52,3%, a privatnom vlasništvu je 47,7% šuma.

Šumovitost Crne Gore

Po vrijednosti šumskih površina, očuvanosti, uređenosti, raznovrsnosti, načinu gazdovanja kao i uticaju na zaštitu životne sredine, naše šume su među najkvalitetnijima u Evropi. Po stepenu šumovitosti Crna Gora pripada samom evropskom vrhu. Naime, uz skandinavske zemlje, sa preko 1.11 ha šuma po glavi stanovnika, Crna Gora je jedna od najšumovitijih zemalja u Evropi, sa visokom vrijednošću i ogromnim potencijalom za rekreaciju i turizam. Slovenija ima stepen šumovitosti 58% (0,6/ha po stanovniku); Hrvatska 37% (0,47 ha po stanovniku); Srbija 25% (0,3 ha po stanovniku); BiH 41%; Španija 30%; Austrija 38%.

Ukupna zapremina drveta u šumi i na šumskom zemljištu procjenjuje se na 118 mil. m³ sa prirastom od 2,8 mil. m³. Ukupne drvene zalihe u šumama Crne Gore procjenjuje se na oko 114,743,986,5 mil. m³, od čega četinarina 46,2 mil. m³ ili 41% i lišćara 68,35 mil. m³ ili 59%. Ukupni prirast u svim šumama procjenjuje se na 2,846,449 m³. Na četinarske vrste drveća prirast je 1,209,000,00 m³ dok se na lišćarske vrste drveća na prirast odnosi 1,636,000,00 m³.

Udio šuma prema kategoriji šuma iznose: visoke ekonomske šume pokrivaju 51,4% od ukupne površine pod šumom, na izdanačke sastojine se odnosi 42,8% od navedene teritorije, dok su ostalo šikare, šibljac i makije.

The share of forestry and wood processing in the national income is below 1%, which is insufficient and its significant increase will be one of the biggest challenges of the relevant state institutions.

Forests cover 802,500 ha, which makes up 57.64%, while forest land covers 139,500 ha or 10.02% of the area under forests. Other categories other than forest and forest land account for 32.34% of the territory of Montenegro. The total depth volume of wood is estimated at 122 million m³, with an ongoing increase in volume of 2.9 million m³.

In terms of area, 52.3% of forests are owned by the state and 47.7% are privately owned.

Forested area

Our forests are among the best in Europe in terms of the value of forest areas, preservation, arrangement, diversity, management methods, as well as the impact on environmental protection. According to the degree of forest cover, Montenegro is among the highly ranked in Europe. Namely, along with the Scandinavian countries, with over 1.11 ha of forests per capita, Montenegro is one of the most forested countries in Europe, with high value and enormous potential for recreation and tourism. Slovenia has a degree of forest cover of 58% (0.6/ha per capita); Croatia 37% (0.47 ha per capita); Serbia 25% (0.3 ha per capita); Bosnia and Herzegovina 41%; Spain 30%; Austria 38%.

The total volume of wood in the forest and on forest land is estimated at 118 million m³ with an increment of 2.8 million m³. The total wood stock in the forests of Montenegro is estimated at about 114,743,986.5 m³, of which conifers 46.2 million m³ or 41% and deciduous trees 68.35 million m³ or 59%. The total increase in all forests is estimated at 2,846,449 m³. Coniferous and deciduous tree species have an increment of 1,209,000.00 m³ and 1,636,000.00 m³ respectively.

The share of forests by forest category is as follows: high economic forests cover 51.4% of the total forested area, 42.8% of the mentioned territory is related to coppice stands, while the rest are thickets, shrubberies and macchia.

Vrste drveća

Registровано je 78 vrsta drveća. Od toga registrovano je 65 lišćarskih i 13 četinarskih vrsta drveća.

Oko 5,8% površine šuma već je uključeno u nacionalne parkove, a i planirani regionalni parkovi uključit će veliki dio šumskih površina. U svim šumama oko 12% šuma i 8% šumskih zemljišta je nepristupačno zbog prirodnih prepreka, što znači da su ta područja površine oko 110.000 ha (više od dva i po puta od površine NP Durmitor) „de facto” prepuštena prirodnim procesima.

Dozvoljeni godišnji mogući obim sječa iznosi oko 800.000 m³ bruto drvne mase, od čega 650.000 m³ u državnim i 150.000 m³ u privatnim šumama.

U Crnoj Gori je u primjeni koncesioni model korišćenja šuma ili prodaja drveta u dubjećem stanju, na osnovu javnog poziva za davanje šuma na korišćenje. Najzastupljenija djelatnost preduzeća (posmatrano po njihovom broju) predstavlja pilanska prerada drveta, pa slijede pogoni za proizvodnju namještaja (uglavnom pločastog) i opremanje enterijera i proizvodnja drvenih kuća. U strukturi preduzeća koja se bave preradom drveta dominantna je zastupljenost malih preduzeća.

Najveći dio investiranja u poslednjih nekoliko godina je u fabrike za proizvodnju peleta. Očekuje se da narednom periodu bude povećan broj preduzeća koja svoje proizvodne programe i biznis planove zasnivaju na finalnoj proizvodnji, izradi i plasmanu proizvoda veće vrijednosti, povećanju obima proizvodnje i kvaliteta izvoznih proizvoda.

Forests by category

78 tree species were registered, of these, 65 deciduous and 13 coniferous tree species.

About 5.8% of the forest area is already included in national parks, and the planned regional parks will include a large portion of forest areas. In all forests, about 12% of forests and 8% of forest lands are inaccessible due to natural obstacles, which means that these areas of about 110,000 ha (two and a half times more than the area of NP Durmitor) are “de facto” left to natural processes.

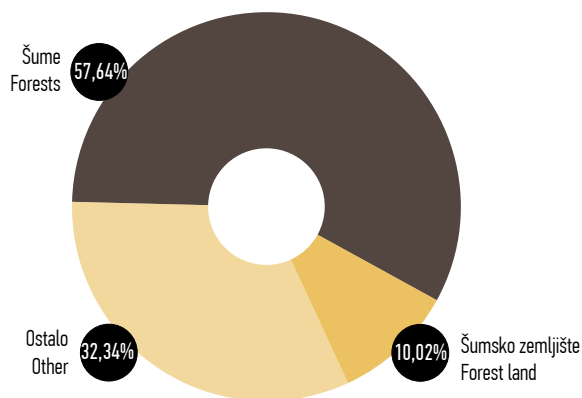
The allowable annual volume of logging is about 800,000 m³ of gross wood mass, of which 650,000 m³ in the state and 150,000 m³ in private forests.

In Montenegro, the concession model of forest use, or the sale of wood in a deep state, is being applied, based on a public call for the provision of forests for use. The most represented activity of companies (observed by their number) is sawmill wood processing, followed by plants for the production of furniture (mainly panel), interior furnishing and the production of wooden houses. Small enterprises have the dominant share in the structure of companies engaged in wood processing.

Most of the investments in the past few years have been realized in the factories for the production of pellets.

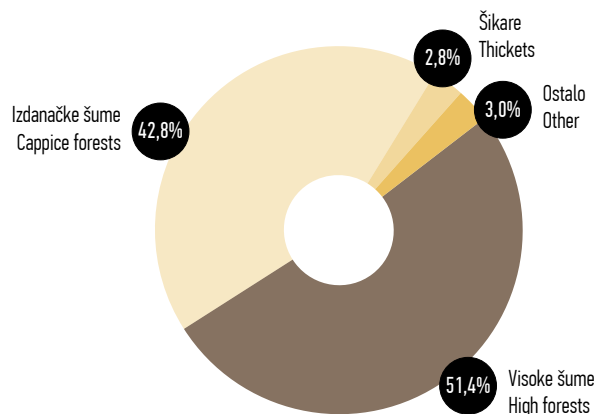
In the coming period, it is expected to increase the number of companies that base their production programs and business plans on final production, production and placement of higher-value products, the increase in the volume of production and the quality of export products.

Šumovitost
Forest cover



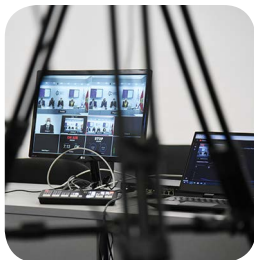
Izvor: Ministarstvo poljoprivrede - Nacionalna inventura šuma / Source: Ministry of Agriculture - National Forest Inventory

Udio šuma prema kategoriji
Share of forests by category



Izvor: Uprava za gazdovanje šumama i lovistima Crne Gore / Source: Administration for Managing Forests and Hunting Grounds

E INFRASTRUKTURA E INFRASTRUCTURE



Razvoj i primjena informaciono komunikacionih tehnologija (ICT) doprinosi prelasku na digitalnu ekonomiju, jačanju nacionalne konkurentnosti, te ekonomskom napretku cjelokupnog društva.

Strategijom pametne specijalizacije, razvoj ICT-a direktno je vezan za razvoj definiranih vertikalnih prioriteta (održiva poljoprivreda i lanac vrijednosti hrane; obnovljivi izvori energije i energetska efikasnost; novi materijali i održive tehnologije, održivi i zdravstveni turizam), pa je zato i ICT određen kao horizontalni prioritet koji će pružiti informaciono-tehnološku podršku.

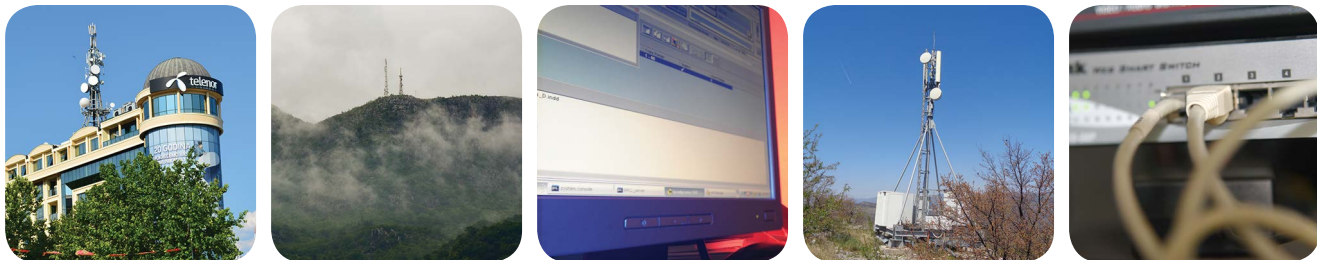
Infrastruktura, koju obezbjeđuje telekomunikacioni sektor, u savremenoj ekonomiji ima istu važnost kao i sve druge vrste infrastrukture. Sektor telekomunikacionih usluga karakteriše:

- Ukupan broj širokopolosnih priključaka iznosi 196.270;
- 100% kompanija u svom poslovanju koristi računar, od kojih 100% ima pristup internetu;
- Visok stepen korišćenja elektronskih komunikacionih usluga (najviše 99% korisnika mobilne telefonije);
- Visok nivo zadovoljstva građana kvalitetom elektronskih komunikacionih usluga: od 78,5% i 84%, u zavisnosti od operatera;
- Visok nivo zadovoljstva građana cijenama elektronskih komunikacionih usluga od 61,9% i 71,7%, u zavisnosti od operatera;
- Zajedničko korišćenje telekomunikacione kablovske kanalizacije u ukupnoj dužini od oko 710 km.

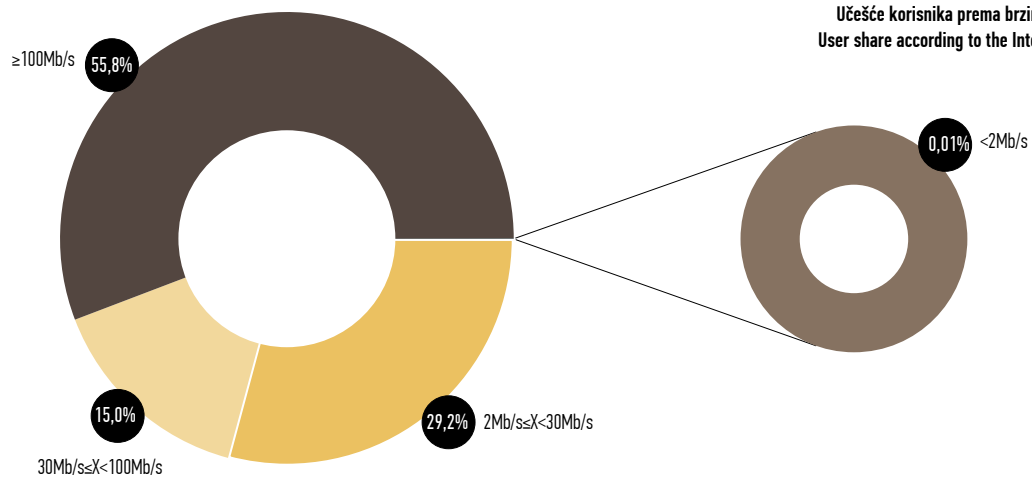
The development and application of information and communication technologies (ICT) contribute to the transition to the digital economy, strengthening national competitiveness and the economic progress of the society as a whole. The Smart Specialization Strategy directly connected the ICT development to the development of defined vertical priority areas (sustainable agriculture and food value chain; renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; new materials and sustainable technologies, sustainable and health tourism), so ICT is determined as a horizontal priority, which will provide information-technology support.

Infrastructure, provided by the telecommunications sector, has the same importance in the modern economy as all other types of infrastructure. The telecommunication services sector is characterized by the following:

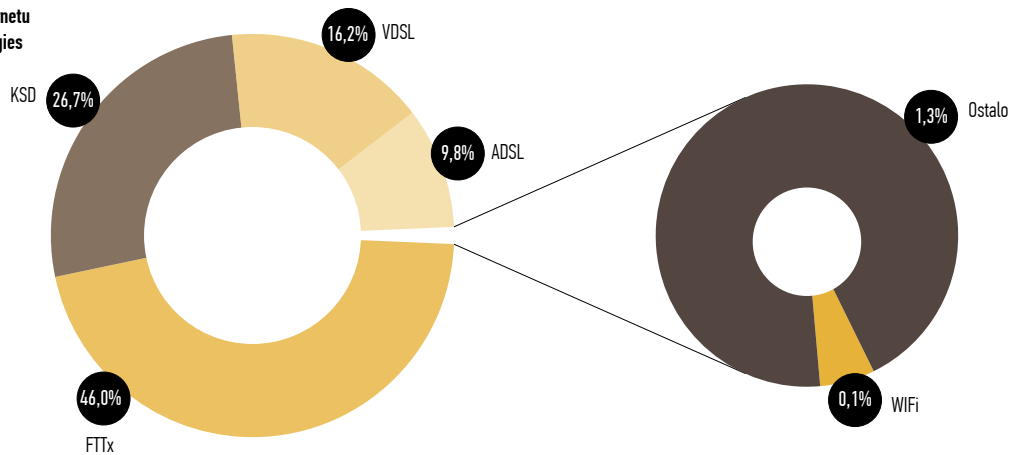
- 1968.270 of broadband connections in total.
- 100% of companies using a computer in their business, 100% of which have Internet access.
- High level of use of electronic communication services (maximum 99% of mobile telephony users)
- High level of citizens' satisfaction with the quality of electronic communication services: from 78,5% to 84%, depending on the operator,
- High level of citizens' satisfaction with the prices of electronic communication services from 61,9% to 71,7%, depending on the operator,
- Joint use of telecommunication cable sewerage in the total length of 710 km.



Učesće korisnika prema brzini internet pristupa
User share according to the Internet access speed

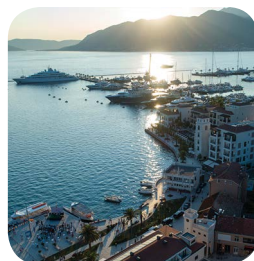
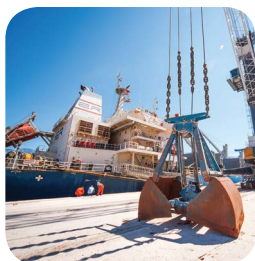


Tehnologije pristupa internetu
Internet access technologies



Izvor: EKIP / Source: Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services

SAOBRAĆAJ TRANSPORTATION



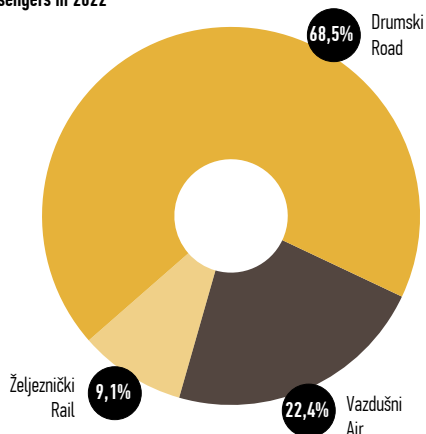
Saobraćaj, sa učešćem od 3,7% u BDP-u (2021. godina) i 5,7% u ukupnoj zaposlenosti (2022. godina), kao i uskom povezanošću sa nizom drugih djelatnosti (turizam, trgovina, industrija), ima značajnu ulogu u strateškom razvoju Crne Gore.

- Putna mreža dužine 9.249 km
- Željeznička mreža dužine 250 km
- Međunarodni aerodromi: Podgorica i Tivat
- Luke: Bar, Kotor i Zelenika
- Marine – luke nautičkog turizma:
 - Marina Bar (broj vezova 647),
 - Dukley Marina Budva (broj vezova 300),
 - Marina Kotor (broj vezova 65),
 - Porto Montenegro Tivat (broj vezova 450),
 - Luštica bay Tivat (broj vezova 176),
 - Portonovi Herceg Novi (broj vezova 238),
 - Lazure Herceg Novi (broj vezova 156)

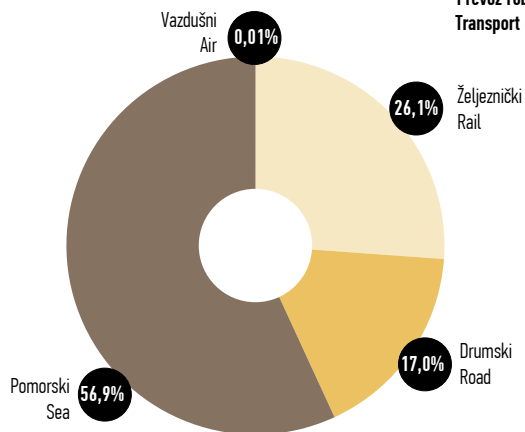
The transportation, which accounts for 3.7% in GDP (2020) and 5.7% in the total employment and closely correlated with a number of other sectors (tourism, trade, industry), plays an important role in the strategic development of Montenegro.

- Road network length: 9,249 km
- Railway track length: 250 km
- International airports: Podgorica and Tivat
- Ports: Bar, Kotor and Zelenika
- Marinas - nautical tourism ports:
 - Marina Bar (647 berths),
 - Dukley Marina Budva (300 berths),
 - Marina Kotor (65 berths),
 - Porto Montenegro Tivat (450 berths),
 - Luštica Bay Tivat (176 berths),
 - Portonovi Herceg Novi (238 berths),
 - Lazure Herceg Novi (156 berths).

Prevoz putnika u 2022. godini
Transport of passengers in 2022



Prevoz robe u 2022. godini
Transport of goods in 2022



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT



Autoput Bar-Boljare je najveći infrastrukturni projekat u našoj zemlji čija je realizacija značajno unaprijedila saobraćajnu povezanost unutar Crne Gore, kao i sa regionom, te evropskim koridorima. Ovaj kapitalni projekat predstavlja jedan od temelja budućeg razvoja zemlje, a posebno sjevera. Prioritetna dionica Smokovac-Uvač-Mateševo, dužine 41 kilometar, je među atraktivnijim evropskim saobraćajnicama. Sa 20 mostova, 16 dvocijevnih tunela i četiri petlje, ovaj objekat ujedno predstavlja i građevinski poduhvat i turističku atrakciju.

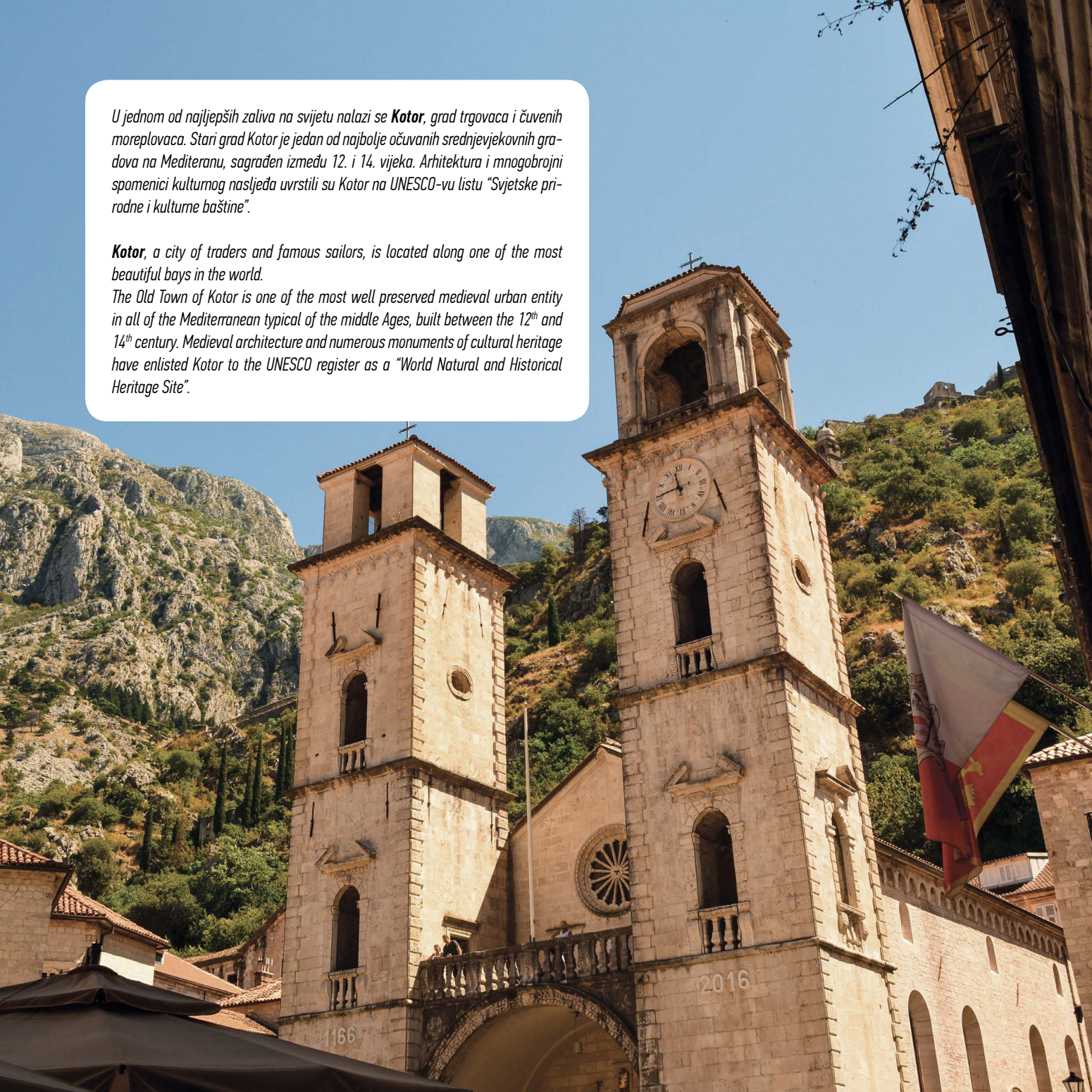
The Bar-Boljare highway represents the largest infrastructure project in our country, the implementation of which will significantly improve the traffic connectivity within Montenegro, as well as with the region and the European corridors. This capital project is one of the foundations of the future development of the country, especially the north.

The priority section Smokovac-Uvač-Mateševo, which is 41 kilometres long, is among the most attractive European roads. With twenty bridges, sixteen two-pipe tunnels and four interchanges, this facility represents both a construction endeavour and a tourist attraction.

*U jednom od najljepših zaliva na svijetu nalazi se **Kotor**, grad trgovaca i čuvenih moreplovaca. Stari grad Kotor je jedan od najbolje očuvanih srednjovjekovnih gradova na Mediteranu, sagrađen između 12. i 14. vijeka. Arhitektura i mnogobrojni spomenici kulturnog naslijeđa uvrstili su Kotor na UNESCO-vu listu "Svjetske prirodne i kulturne baštine".*

***Kotor**, a city of traders and famous sailors, is located along one of the most beautiful bays in the world.*

The Old Town of Kotor is one of the most well preserved medieval urban entity in all of the Mediterranean typical of the middle Ages, built between the 12th and 14th century. Medieval architecture and numerous monuments of cultural heritage have enlisted Kotor to the UNESCO register as a "World Natural and Historical Heritage Site".



FINANSIJSKE USLUGE FINANCIAL SERVICES



U sektoru finansijskih usluga, dominantnu ulogu imaju banke (90% ukupne aktive finansijskog sistema) i preko njih se odvija najveći dio finansijskog poslovanja. Posmatrano kroz strukturu bilansa banaka, ključni poslovi kojima se banke u Crnoj Gori bave su: prihvatanje depozita i odobravanje kredita, kao i razne vrste platnih usluga, dok su poslovi investicionog bankarstva ili aktivnog ulaganja sredstava u finansijske instrumente slabo zastupljeni.

Druga po značaju su osiguravajuća društva, a dominiraju ona koja se bave neživotnim osiguranjem. Ostatak finansijskog sektora čine mikrokreditne finansijske institucije, investicioni fondovi i lizing kompanije.

Bankarski sistem je tokom 2022. godine bio stabilan, visokolikvidan i solventan.

Svi bankarski indikatori su u 2022. godini poboljšani u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

U 2022. godini u Crnoj Gori poslovalo je 11 banaka.

Višegodišnji trend smanjenja aktivnih kamatnih stopa iz prethodnog perioda zaustavljen je u 2022. godini. Kamatne stope banaka na ukupno odobrene kredite u 2022. godini su neznatno uvećane za 0,29 pp, dok su kamatne stope na novodobrene kredite uvećane za 1,71 pp.

Stabilnost finansijskog sektora, te pozitivan trend rasta svih ključnih bilansnih pozicija, ukazuje da banke raspolažu značajnim potencijalom za finansiranje razvojnih projekata privrede.

Pozitivan trend u poslovanju, tokom 2022. godine, bilježe i ostale finansijske institucije. U finansijskom sistemu posluje osam mikrokreditnih finansijskih institucija, dva lizing društva i jedno faktoring društvo.

Na cmogorskom tržištu osiguranja u 2022. godine poslovalo je 9 društava za osiguranje, od čega se pet društava za osiguranje bave poslovima neživotnih osiguranja, a četiri poslovima životnih osiguranja. Na 31. 12. 2022. godine strani akcijski kapital čini 93,3% ukupnog akcijskog kapitala društava za osiguranje u Crnoj Gori, dok domaći kapital čini 6,7%.

The dominant role in the structure of the financial sector is played by banks (90% of the total assets of the financial system) through which most of the financial operations take place. In terms of the structure of banks' balance sheets, the key activities of banks in Montenegro are: accepting deposits and granting loans, as well as various types of payment services, while the activities related to investment banking or actively investing funds in financial instruments are poorly represented.

The second most important are insurance companies, dominated by those dealing with non-life insurance. The rest of the financial sector consists of microcredit financial institutions, investment funds and leasing companies.

During 2022, the banking system was stable, liquid and solvent.

All banking indicators in 2022 were improved in comparison to the previous year.

In 2022, there were 11 banks operating in Montenegro.

The multi-annual trend of decreasing active interest rates from the previous period was stopped in 2022. Banks' interest rates on total approved loans in 2022 increased slightly by 0.29 percentage points, while interest rates on newly approved loans increased by 1.71 percentage points.

The stability of the financial sector, and the positive growth trend of all key balance sheet positions, indicates that banks have significant potential for financing development projects in the business sector. Other financial institutions also recorded a positive trend in business during 2022. Eight microcredit financial institutions, two leasing companies and one factoring company operate in our financial system.

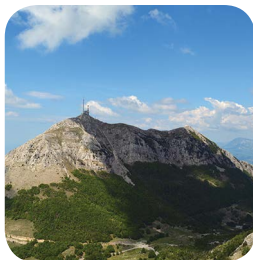
In 2022, 9 insurance companies operated on the Montenegrin insurance market, of which five insurance companies deal with non-life insurance and four with life insurance. On December 31, 2022, foreign share capital accounted for 93.3% of the total share capital of insurance companies in Montenegro, while domestic capital accounted for 6.7%.



Biogradska gora je jedna od tri posljednje prašume u Evropi.

Biogradska gora is one of the three last primeval forests in Europe.

ZAŠTITA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Crna Gora je prepoznala održivi razvoj kao temelj ekonomskog rasta i opredjelila se za kontinuirano unapređenje upravljanja životnom sredinom. Zaštita životne sredine integrisana je u zakonske i strateške okvire, a osnivanjem Eko fonda osigurano je finansiranje i sprovođenje investicionih projekata.

Sistemskim pristupom kroz javne politike stvoreni su preduslovi za razvoj zelene i konkurentnije privrede uz promovisanje cirkularne ekonomije i eko dizajna. Jačanjem sprovođenja politika EU i usklađenosti, za koje je opredijeljeno 1,6 milijardi eura, Crna Gora je posebnu pažnju posvetila, adaptaciji i mitigaciji klimatskih promjena, energetske i resursnoj efikasnosti, upravljanju otpadom i otpadnim vodama, zaštiti vode, vazduha i biodiverziteta, te održivom urbanom razvoju i transportu. Efikasnom energetskom politikom i stvaranjem povoljnog investicionog okruženja, Crna Gora je obezbijedila da se više od 60% električne energije dobija iz obnovljivih izvora.

Implementacijom međunarodnih sporazuma i obaveza kreirani su dugoročni ekonomski ciljevi koji podrazumijevaju koherentno djelovanje kroz održivu poljoprivredu, šumarstvo, ribarstvo i turizam, te zelenu gradnju.

Montenegro has recognized sustainable development as the foundation of the economic growth and has opted for continuous improvement of environmental management. Environmental protection is integrated into the legal and strategic frameworks, and the establishment of the Eco Fund has ensured financing and implementation of investment projects.

A systematic approach through public policies has created the preconditions for the development of a green and more competitive economy while promoting the circular economy and eco-design. By strengthening the implementation of EU policies and compliance, for which EUR 1.6 billion have been committed, Montenegro has paid special attention to adaptation and mitigation of climate change, energy and resource efficiency, waste and wastewater management, water, air and biodiversity protection, and sustainable urban development and transport. Through an efficient energy policy and the creation of a favourable investment environment, Montenegro has ensured more than 60% of electricity obtained from renewable sources.

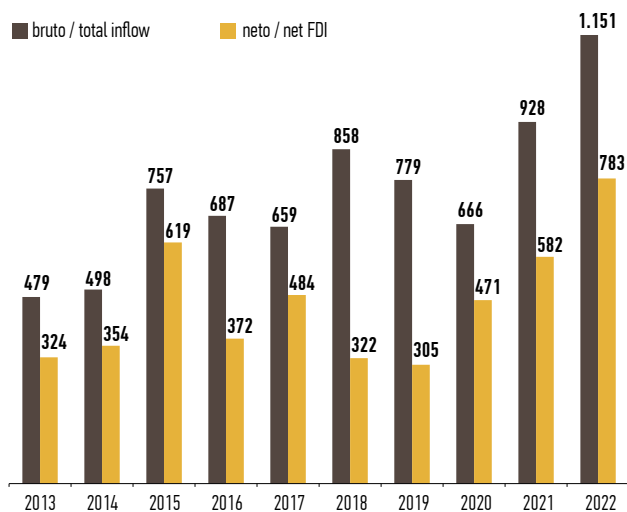
The implementation of international agreements and obligations has created the long-term economic goals that include coherent action through sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, and green building.



STRANE DIREKTNE INVESTICIJE

U periodu od 2013-2022. godine u Crnoj Gori je ostvaren ukupan priliv SDI od 7,5 mlrd. eura, dok je neto priliv SDI u istom periodu iznosio 4,6 mlrd. eura. Priliv SDI zabilježen je iz preko 120 zemalja svijeta, od čega je 4,7 mlrd. eura ili 62% ostvareno iz deset država sa najvećim učešćem.

Neto priliv SDI (u milionima €)
FDIs net inflow (in millions €)



Izvor: Centralna Banka Crne Gore / Source: Central Bank of Montenegro

Strani investitor može biti strano pravno ili fizičko lice sa sjedištem u inostranstvu, privredno društvo u kojem je učešće stranog kapitala veće od 10%, cmogorski državljanin sa prebivalištem, odnosno boravištem u inostranstvu dužim od godinu dana i privredno društvo koje je strano lice osnovalo u Crnoj Gori.

Strani investitor:

- može osnovati privredno društvo (sam ili sa drugim ulagačima), ulagati u privredna društva, kupiti privredno društvo ili njegov dio, osnovati dio stranog društva.
- se oporezuje isto kao i domaći investitori.

Ulog stranog investitora može biti u novcu, stvarima, uslugama, imovinskim pravima i hartijama od vrijednosti.



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS

In the period 2013-2022, Montenegro generated EUR 7,5 billion of FDIs inflow, while the net FDI inflows in the same period amounted to EUR 4,6 billion. FDI inflow was recorded from over 120 countries worldwide, of which EUR 4,7 billion or 62% was generated from ten countries with the greatest share.

Države najveći investitori u Crnoj Gori 2013. – 2022. (u milionima €)
The major investors in Montenegro by countries 2013 – 2022 (in millions €)

Zemlja / Country	Iznos / Amount	
Ruska Federacija / Russian Federation	1.001	13,4
Švajcarska / Switzerland	522	7,0
Srbija / Serbia	496	6,6
Italija / Italy	474	6,4
Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati / UAE	426	5,7
Azerbejdžan / Azerbaijan	419	5,6
Austrija / Austria	384	5,2
Njemačka / Germany	331	4,4
Turska / Turkiye	322	4,3
Nizozemska / Netherlands	275	3,7
UKUPNO 10 najvećih / TOTAL Top 10	4.650	62,3
Ostale zemlje / Other countries	2.813	37,7
UKUPNO / TOTAL	7.463	100,0

Izvor: Centralna Banka Crne Gore / Source: Central Bank of Montenegro

A foreign investor may be a foreign natural or legal person established abroad, a company with a share of foreign capital of over 10%, the Montenegrin citizen residing abroad for more than a year and the company established in Montenegro by a foreign entity.

A foreign investor:

- *may establish a company (either alone or with other investors), invest in companies, buy a company or part of it, establish a part of a company.*
- *is taxed the same as domestic investors.*

The share of a foreign investor may be in cash, goods, services, property and securities.

ZAŠTO ULAGATI U CRNU GORU? REASONS TO INVEST IN MONTENEGRO?

- Pravni okvir za investiranje reformisan u skladu sa evropskim zakonodavstvom
- Povoljna poreska politika: porez na dobit 9%/12%/15%, PDV 21% (opšta stopa) / 7% (snižena stopa), porez na zarade 0%, 9% i 15%
- Jednostavan START UP
- Liberalan režim spoljne trgovine
- Nacionalni tretman stranih investitora
- Set povoljnosti na nacionalnom nivou, u obliku poreskih izuzeća, za investiranje u sjevernom dijelu zemlje i u novoosnovanim biznis zonama
- Investicione pogodnosti i subvencije na lokalnom nivou u obliku izuzeća od plaćanja komunalnih taksi, povoljna cijena zemlje za rentiranje i kupovinu, smanjenje stope poreza na imovinu
- Razvijena telekomunikaciona infrastruktura
- Nema ograničenja na profit, dividende ili kamate
- Monetarna stabilnost
- Zaključeno je 43 ugovora o izbjegavanju dvostrukog oporezivanja (<https://www.gov.me/dokumenta/9bd95b2f-18ad-44b5-a92e-f8d71ae69d5c>)
- Legal framework for investments reformed in line with the EU legislation
- Favourable tax policy: tax on profit 9% / 12% / 15%, VAT 21% (general rate) / 7% (reduced rate), income tax 0%, 9% and 15%
- Simple START UP
- Liberal foreign trade regime
- National treatment of foreign investors
- A set of incentives offered at the national level, in a form of tax exemptions, for investments in the northern part of the country and in newly established business zones
- Investment incentives and subsidies given at the local level in a form of utility fees exemptions, favourable land rental and purchase price, reduction of property tax rate
- Developed telecommunication infrastructure
- No restrictions on profit, dividend or interests
- Monetary stability
- 43 double taxation agreements were concluded (<https://www.gov.me/dokumenta/9bd95b2f-18ad-44b5-a92e-f8d71ae69d5c>)

Crna Gora je sigurna, ekonomski održiva i politički stabilna zemlja, sa značajnim potencijalom za dalji ekonomski razvoj. Članstvo u NATO-u i Svjetskoj trgovinskoj organizaciji, svrstava Crnu Goru u red sigurnih zemalja u kojima se primjenjuju međunarodni standardi poslovanja. Napredak u pregovorima o pristupanju EU, uz konkretan poslovni ambijent sa značajnim potencijalima u energetici, turizmu i poljoprivredi, čine Crnu Goru privlačnom investicionom destinacijom.

Crna Gora je na temeljima principa (članica) Svjetske trgovinske organizacije potpisnica multilateralnih i bilateralnih sporazuma – Sporazum o stabilizaciji i asocijaciji sa Evropskom unijom, CEFTA 2006, EFTA, Rusijom, Ukrajinom i Turskom, što joj omogućava kumulaciju porijekla i bescarinsku trgovinu sa oko 800 miliona potrošača. Potpisnica je 22 sporazuma o ekonomskoj saradnji i 23 sporazuma o uzajamnom podsticanju i zaštiti investicija. (<https://www.gov.me/mek/medunarodna-saradnja>)

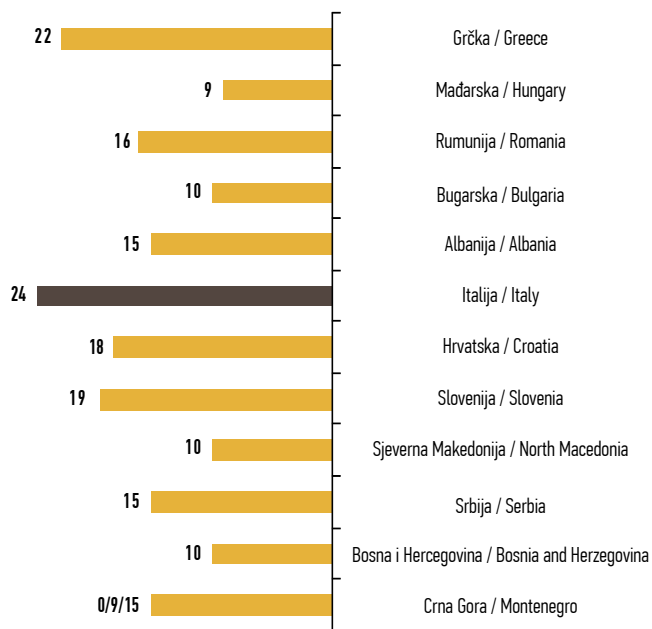
Montenegro is a safe, economically viable and politically stable country, with a significant potential for further economic development. Membership in NATO and the World Trade Organization places Montenegro among the safe countries, where the international business standards are applied. Progress in EU accession negotiations, along with a competitive business environment with significant potentials in energy, tourism and agriculture, make Montenegro an attractive investment destination.

Based on the principles of the WTO (the member), Montenegro is a signatory of the multilateral and bilateral agreements – Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU, CEFTA 2006, EFTA, Russia, Ukraine and Turkey, which enables the cumulation of origin and duty-free trade with around 800 million consumers. Montenegro is a signatory of 20 agreements on economic cooperation and 24 agreements on the mutual promotion and protection of investments. (<https://upravaprihoda.gov.me/uprava>)

PORESKI SISTEM THE TAX SYSTEM

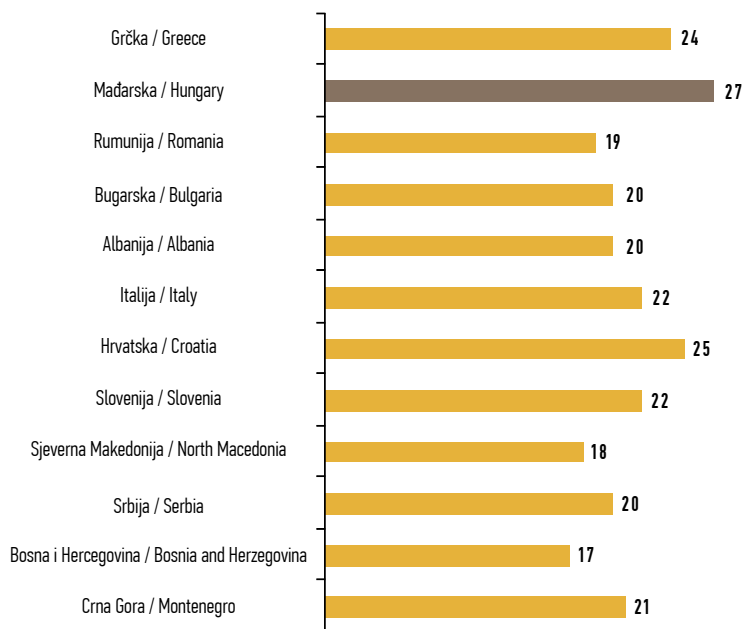
Poreska stopa na zarade	0% na iznos oporezivog dohotka do 700,00 € / on taxable income up to 700,00 € 9% na iznos oporezivog dohotka od 700,01 do 1.000,00 € / on taxable income from 700.01 to 1,000.00 € 15% na iznos oporezivog dohotka od 1.000,01 € / on taxable income exceeding 1,000.01 €	Personal income tax rate
Stopa poreza na dobit pravnih lica	9% do 100.000,00 € / up to 100,000.00 € od 100.000,01 do 1.500.000,00 € / from 100,000.01 to 1,500,000.00 €: 9.000,00 € + 12% na iznos preko 100.000,01 € / on the amount exceeding 100,000.01 € preko 1.500.000,01 € / over 1.500.000,01 €: 177.000,00 € + 15% na iznos preko 1.500.000,01 € / on the amount exceeding 1.500.000,01 €	Corporate tax rate
Stopa poreza na dodatu vrijednost	(opšta stopa / general rate) 21% / 7% (snižena stopa / reduced rate)	The rate of value added tax

Komparativni regionalni prikaz stopa poreza na dobit preduzeća Comparative regional review of corporate income taxes



Izvor / Source: Nacionalna ministarstva finansija / National Ministry of Finance

Komparativni regionalni prikaz stopa PDV Comparative regional review of VAT rates



Učešće poreza na lični dohodak i doprinosa za obavezno socijalno osiguranje u bruto zaradi iznosi 20,4% za minimalnu zaradu odnosno 23,1% za prosječnu zaradu, a 31,3% za zaradu od 2.000 eura. (poreski klin).

The share of personal income tax and compulsory social security contributions in gross earnings is 20.4% and 23.1% for the average wage, and 31.3% for average wage up to EUR 2000 (tax wedge).

REGISTRACIJA PRIVREDNIH SUBJEKATA U CRPS

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES IN CRPS

KORACI PRIJE ODLASKA U CRPS

- Priprema osnivačkog akta,
- Priprema Statuta,
- Odluka o imenovanju izvršnog direktora,
- Uplata registracije za DOO,
- Uplata objave registracije (osnivanje) u SL,
- Uplata osnivačkog kapitala,
- Pribavljanje potvrde o uplati osnivačkog kapitala, samo ukoliko se radi o kapitalu koji je veći od minimalnog.

KORACI U CRPS

- Popunjavanje jedinstvene prijave za registraciju,
- Dostavljanje Rješenja o registraciji u roku od osam dana od dana donošenja istog,
- Rješenje o odbijanju registracione prijave donosi se u roku od tri radna dana od dana podnošenja prijave.

KORACI NAKON REGISTRACIJE U CRPS – u

- Potpisivanje Ugovora o radu sa izvršnim direktorom,
- Ovjera potpisa ovlaštenog lica nije obavezna osim u slučaju kada ovlašćeno lice nije prisutno prilikom predaje zahtjeva,
- Uplata takse za otvaranje tekućeg računa kompanije,
- Otvaranje tekućeg računa, uz potpis lica (bez pečata) ovlaštenog za zastupanje pravnog lica i sljedeću dokumentaciju:
 - Podnosilac zahtjeva nije dužan da dostavi dokumentaciju ukoliko pružalac platnih usluga može tražene podatke da pribavi neposrednim uvidom u javni registar koji se, u skladu sa propisima, vodi u CG;
 - popunjen karton deponovanih potpisa lica ovlašćenih za potpisivanje naloga za plaćanje;
 - akt o imenovanju lica ovlašćenog za zastupanje podnosioca zahtjeva, ako to lice nije određeno u drugom aktu;
 - ovjera potpisa ovlaštenog lica nije obavezna osim u slučaju kada ovlašćeno lice nije prisutno prilikom predaje zahtjeva;

STEPS PRIOR TO CRPS REGISTRATION

- Preparation of the founding company act,
- Preparation of the Statutes of Association,
- Decision on the appointment of the executive director,
- Payment of registration for LLC,
- Payment of announcement of registration (founding) in the Official Gazette,
- Payment of founding capital,
- Obtaining a confirmation of payment of founding capital, only if it is capital, which is higher than the minimum.

STEPS AT CRPS

- Filling in a single application for registration,
- Submission of the Registration Decision within eight days from the date of its adoption,
- The decision on the rejection of the registration application is submitted within three working days from the date of submission of the application.

STEPS AFTER REGISTRATION IN CRPS

- Signing the employment contract with the executive director,
- Verification of the signature of the authorized person is not mandatory except in the case when the authorized person is not present when submitting the application,
- Payment of the fee for the opening a current account of the company,
- Opening of a current account, with the person's signature (without stamp) authorized to represent a legal entity and the following documentation:
 - The applicant is not required to submit documentation if the payment service provider can obtain the requested data by directly inspecting the public register which, in accordance with the regulations, is kept in Montenegro;
 - filled in specimen signature card of persons authorized to sign payment orders;
 - an act on the appointment of a person authorized to represent the applicant, if that person is not specified in another act;
 - the authorized person's signature is not mandatory to be certified, except

- dokaz o uplati naknade, odnosno takse, ako su propisane;
- drugu dokumentaciju koju zahtijeva pružalac platnih usluga.
- Jedinствена prijava za registraciju poreskog obveznika:
- Popunjen JPR obrazac,
- Dokaz o broju tekućeg računa privrednog subjekta,
- Kopija radne knjižice izvršnog direktora,
- Primjerak ugovora o radu izvršnog direktora.
- Notifikacija, odnosno prijava za obavljanje djelatnosti inspekcijским organima uz dostavljanje kopije Rješenja o registraciji u CRPS, za preduzeća koja se bave djelatnostima kojima je ta obaveza propisana.

REGISTRACIJA ZAPOSLENOG LICA (CRNOGORSKI DRŽAVLJANIN)

Dokumentacija koju je potrebno priložiti:

- Ugovor o radu (original),
- Kopija lične karte,
- JPR obrazac sa dodatkom B (po dva originala),
- Kopija radne knjižice.

REGISTRACIJA ZAPOSLENOG LICA (STRANI DRŽAVLJANIN)

Dokumentacija koju je potrebno priložiti:

- Ugovor o radu (original),
- Kopija pasoša,
- Kopija dozvole za privremeni boravak i rad,
- JPR obrazac sa dodatkom B (po dva originala),
- Kopija radne knjižice.

in the case when the authorized person is not present when submitting the request;

- proof of payment of compensation, i.e. tax, if prescribed;
- other documentation required by the payment service provider.
- Single application for taxpayer registration:
- Completed single registration form,
- Evidence of the current account number of the business entity,
- Copy of the executive director's employment record card,
- Copy of the executive director 's employment contract.
- Notification, i.e. application for the performance of activities to the inspection bodies with submission of a copy of the Decision on registration in CRPS, for companies engaged in activities for which this obligation is prescribed.

REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYEE (CITIZEN OF MONTENEGRO)

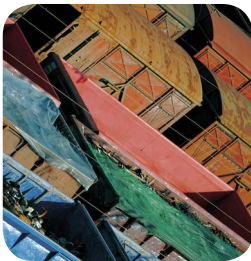
Documentation to be submitted:

- Employment contract (original),
- Copy of identity card,
- Single registration form with appendix B (two originals each),
- Copy of employment record card.

REGISTRATION OF AN EMPLOYEE (FOREIGN CITIZEN)

Documentation to be submitted:

- Employment contract (original),
- Copy of passport,
- Copy of temporary residence and work permit,
- Single registration form with appendix B (two originals each),
- Copy of employment record card.



Sveti Stefan, jedinstveni grad-hotel na svijetu, kao svjetska atrakcija našao se u Riplyjevoj knjizi "Vjerovali ili ne".

Sveti Stefan, a unique city-hotel in the world, as a tourist attraction found its place in the Ripley's book "Believe it or not".







FINANSIJSKA PODRŠKA

Investiciono–razvojni fond

Investiciono–razvojni fond Crne Gore (www.irfcg.me) osnovan je usvajanjem Zakona o Investiciono–razvojnog fondu Crne Gore A.D. («Sl.list Crne Gore br.88», od 31.12.2009. godine). Osnivanjem Investiciono–razvojnog fonda, Vlada Crne Gore je obezbijedila efikasan mehanizam za podršku privrednom razvoju.

Djelatost Fonda definisana je kroz odobravanje kredita i izdavanje garancija, obavljanje poslova vezanih za prodaju kapitala u portfelju Fonda, kao i vršenje ostalih poslova kojima se obezbjeđuje podrška privrednom razvoju.

Cilj osnivanja institucije je podsticanje i ubrzavanje privrednog razvoja Crne Gore, a prioriteta područja djelovanja su:

- Rast i razvoj mikro, malih i srednjih preduzeća
- Podrška početnicima u biznisu
- Omogućavanje preduzetnicima pokretanje novog investicionog ciklusa
- Jačanje preduzetničkih kapaciteta
- Pобољшanje likvidnosti preduzeća
- Podsticanje ravnomjernog regionalnog razvoja
- Podsticaj razvoja prioriteta sektora (turizam, poljoprivreda, drvoprerađiva, proizvodnja, usluge)
- Unapređenje konkurentnosti domaćih preduzeća
- Podrška otvaranju novih radnih mjesta
- Podrška stvaranju novih proizvoda i tehnologija
- Podsticaj izvoza
- Finansiranje projekata zaštite životne okoline i infrastrukture.

Program za unapređenje konkurentnosti privrede

Na prijedlog Ministarstva ekonomskog razvoja i turizma Vlada Crne Gore usvojila je Program za unapređenje konkurentnosti privrede za 2023. godinu, koji će kroz paket mjera finansijsko–nefinansijske podrške doprinijeti daljem jačanju i razvoju crnogorske privrede. Programom je predviđeno devet programskih linija podrške:

1. Programska linija za nabavku opreme velike vrijednosti;
2. Programska linija za podršku malim ulaganjima;
3. Programska linija – vaučeri za žene i mlade u biznisu;
4. Programska linija za podršku digitalizaciji;
5. Programska linija za podsticaj cirkularne ekonomije;
6. Programska linija za podršku internacionalizaciji;
7. Programska linija za unapređenje marketinga;
8. Programska linija za pružanje mentoring usluga.
9. Programska linija za početnike u biznisu.

Ukupan budžet opredjeljen za realizaciju Programa za unapređenje konkurentnosti privrede za 2023. godinu je 3 miliona eura, dok su pojedinačni, specifični uslovi, kao i način i dinamika dodjele podrške definisani pojedinačnim programskim linijama.

Prijavna dokumentacija za učešće u Programu i pojedinačno definisanim Programskim linijama će biti objavljena na web stranici Ministarstva ekonomskog razvoja (www.gov.me/mek). Takođe, sve informacije i stručna pomoć vezana za programske linije, način apliciranja i potrebnu dokumentaciju mogu se dobiti putem e-mail adresa nosilaca pojedinačnih programskih linija i putem kontakt forme na portalu <https://biznis.gov.me> za svaku pojedinačnu liniju.

Podnošenje prijave i prateće dokumentacije vršiće se preko online aplikacije na adresi <https://programi.gov.me> gdje će biti dostupno korisničko uputstvo o načinu apliciranja, a koje će se naći i na web stranicama Ministarstva ekonomskog razvoja i turizma www.gov.me/mek i <https://biznis.gov.me>.

Krajnji rok za dostavljanje prijave/zahtjeva od strane privrednih subjekata je 30. sep-

SUPPORT TO INVESTORS



FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Investment and Development Fund

The Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro (www.irfcg.me) was established by the adoption of the Law on the Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro A.D (»Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 88«, dated December 31, 2009). By establishing the Investment and Development Fund, the Government of Montenegro provided an effective mechanism for supporting the economic development.

The activity of the Fund is defined through granting loans and issuing guarantees, performing activities related to the sale of capital in the Fund's portfolio, as well as performing other activities which provide support to the economic development.

The aim of establishing the institution is to encourage and accelerate the economic development of Montenegro, and the priority areas of activity are as follows:

- Growth and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
- Support for start-up
- Enabling entrepreneurs to start a new investment cycle
- Strengthening entrepreneurial capacities
- Improving the liquidity of companies
- Encouraging balanced regional development
- Encouraging the development of priority sectors (tourism, agriculture, wood processing, production, services)
- Improving the competitiveness of domestic companies
- Supporting the new jobs
- Supporting the creation of new products and technologies
- Encouraging exports
- Financing the environmental protection and infrastructure projects.

Program for improving the competitiveness of the economy

Based on the proposal of the Ministry of Economic Development and Tourism, the Government of Montenegro has adopted the Program for the Improvement of Economic Competitiveness for 2023. Through a package of financial and non-financial measures, this program will contribute to further strengthening and development of the Montenegrin economy. The program includes nine program support lines:

1. Program line for the purchase of high-value equipment;
2. Program line to support small investments;
3. Program line - vouchers for women and young people in business;
4. Program line for digitization support;
5. Program line for the promotion of circular economy;
6. Program line to support internationalization;
7. Program line for marketing enhancement;
8. Program line for providing mentoring services;
9. Program line for start-ups.

The total budget allocated for the implementation of the Program for Improving the Competitiveness of the Economy for 2023 amounts to EUR 3 million, while individual, specific conditions, as well as the manner and dynamics of granting support are defined by individual program lines.

The application documents for participation in the Program and individually defined Program lines will be published on the website of the Ministry of Economic Development and Tourism (www.gov.me/mek). Also, all information and professional assistance related to the program lines, the method of application and the necessary documentation may be obtained via e-mail of the holders of individual program lines and the portal <https://biznis.gov.me> for each specific line.

Submission of applications and the accompanying documentation will be done through an online application available at <https://programi.gov.me>, with user instructions on application manner, which will be available on the website of the Ministry of Eco-

tembar 2023. godine do 15:00 h, dok je krajnji rok za podnošenje finalnih izvještaja/ zahtjeva za refundaciju odobrenih aktivnosti 1. novembar 2023. godine do 15:00h, osim ukoliko nije drugačije definisano u okviru pojedinačne Programske linije.

PODSTICAJNE MJERE

Podsticajne mjere na nacionalnom nivou obuhvataju poreske olakšice za investiranje i to:

Oslobađanje od poreza na dobit

Novoosnovane kompanije koje obavljaju djelatnost u privredno nedovoljno razvijenim opštinama imaju pravo na oslobođenje od poreza na dobit za prvih osam godina, pod uslovom da ukupan iznos poreskog oslobođenja za ovaj period ne može biti veći od 200.000 eura.

Oslobađanje od poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica

Novoosnovane kompanije koje obavljaju djelatnost u privredno nedovoljno razvijenim opštinama koje na neodređeno vrijeme ili najmanje na pet godina zaposle lice, oslobađaju se obaveze plaćanja obračunatog i obustavljenog poreza iz zarade za tog zaposlenog, za period od četiri godine od dana zasnivanja radnog odnosa.

Oslobađanje od poreza na dodatu vrijednost

Pravo na oslobođenje od plaćanja poreza na dodatu vrijednost na isporuku proizvoda, odnosno usluga, za gradnju i opremanje ugostiteljskog objekta kategorije pet i više zvjezdica, energetskog objekta za proizvodnju električne energije instalisane snage veće od 10 MW i kapaciteta za proizvodnju prehrambenih proizvoda razvrstanih u okviru sektora C grupa 10 Zakona o klasifikaciji djelatnosti, čija investiciona vrijednost prelazi 500.000 eura, ostvaruje se na način i po postupku propisanom Pravilnikom o postupku oslobađanja od plaćanja poreza na dodatu vrijednost investitora i isporuku određenih proizvoda i usluga.

Podrška razvoju inovacija

Usvajanjem Zakona o inovacionoj djelatnosti i Zakona o podsticajnim mjerama za razvoj istraživanja i inovacija, otvoren je niz povoljnosti za dinamičnije zapošljavanje i privlačenje investicija u preduzeća i startapove koji realizuju inovativne projekte. Predviđene podsticajne mjere odnose se na umanjenje, oslobođenje ili olakšice u odnosu na:

- Porez na dohodak fizičkih lica i prirez na porez;
- Doprinos za obavezno socijalno osiguranje;
- Porez na dobit pravnih lica;
- Naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta;
- Korišćenje nepokretnosti i/ili zemljišta u svojini države;
- Porez na nepokretnost.

Slobodna zona

Zakonom o slobodnim zonama uređeno je osnivanje slobodnih zona i slobodnih skladišta, upravljanje i uslovi za obavljanje privrednih djelatnosti u njima, kao i uslovi za prestanak rada zone i skladišta. Za preradu i obradu robe u ovim zonama, kao i njeno aktivno oplemenjivanje ne plaća se carina, carinske dažbine i porez na dodatu vrijednost i ista može u zoni ostati vremenski neograničeno.

BIZNIS ZONE

Biznis zona predstavlja jedinstven entitet na području lokalne samouprave, dijelom ili u potpunosti infrastrukturno opremljen, koji potencijalnim investitorima pored zajedničkog prostora i infrastrukture pruža dodatne poreske i administrativne olakšice sa državnog i lokalnog nivoa.

Podsticanje ulaganja proizvodnih preduzeća na infrastrukturno opremljenom zemljištu, povećanje zaposlenosti u manje razvijenim lokalnim samoupravama, kao i aktiviranje kapitala domaćih i stranih investitora, neki su od osnovnih ciljeva osnivanja biznis zona.

Uredbom o biznis zonama iste su klasifikovane na biznis zone od strateškog značaja, koje osniva i kojima upravlja Vlada, i biznis zone od lokalnog značaja, koje osniva i kojima upravlja jedinica lokalne samouprave.

Povoljnosti na nivou lokalne samouprave su:

- Povoljna cijena zakupa/kupovine prostora za biznis zone;
- Olakšice u dijelu plaćanja komunalnih ili drugih naknada;
- Infrastrukturno opremanje na područjima gdje ne postoji;
- Smanjenje ili oslobađanje plaćanja prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica;
- Smanjenje stope poreza na nepokretnosti;
- Mogućnost definisanja povoljnog modela privatno-javno partnerstva.

Za lica zaposlena u biznis zoni, korisnik biznis zone oslobođen je plaćanja:

- Doprinos za obavezno socijalno osiguranje na zarade (doprinos za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje, doprinos za zdravstveno osiguranje, doprinos za osiguranje od nezaposlenosti) i doprinos za Fond rada;
- Poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica.

Visina ovih olakšica ne može da prelazi maksimalni dozvoljeni intenzitet pomoći od 70% za mala, od 60% za srednja i 50% za velika privredna društva, u skladu sa propisima kojima se uređuje državna pomoć, i moguće ih je koristiti najduže pet godina od dana zapošljavanja lica u biznis zoni.

Pored olakšica propisanih Uredbom o biznis zonama, korisnik ostvaruje pravo i na druge olakšice u skladu sa zakonom i posebnim propisima kojima se uređuje državna

conomic Development and Tourism www.gov.me/mek and <https://biznis.gov.me>.

The deadline for submission of applications/requests by business entities is September 30, 2023 until 3 p.m. while the deadline for submitting final reports/requests for reimbursement of approved activities is November 1, 2023, until 3 p.m. unless otherwise specified within each individual program line.

INCENTIVE MEASURES

Incentive measures at the national level include the tax incentives for investing, such as:

Exemption from corporate income tax

The newly established companies, operating in economically underdeveloped municipalities, are exempt from corporate tax in the first eight years, whereby the total amount of tax exemption for this period may not exceed EUR 200,000.

Exemption from personal income tax

The newly established companies operating in economically underdeveloped municipalities which employ a person for an indefinite period of time or at least for five years are exempt from the obligation to pay the calculated and withheld tax from wages for that employee, for a period of four years from the date of establishment of the employment relationship.

Exemption from value added tax

The right to exemption from value added tax on the supply of products or services for the construction and equipping of five or more stars hospitality facilities, power facility for electricity production with the installed capacity of over 10 MW and the capacities for the production of food products classified within the C sector of the group 10 of the Law on Classification of Activities, with the investment value exceeding EUR 500,000, is realized in the manner and according to the procedure prescribed by the Ordinance on the procedure for exemption from value added tax and delivery of certain products and services.

Support for innovation development

The adoption of the Law on Innovation Activities and the Law on Incentive Measures for Research and Innovation Development resulted in introducing a range of benefits to promote more dynamic employment and attract investments in companies and startups engaged in innovative projects. These incentive measures refer to reductions, exemptions or facilitations related to:

- Personal income tax and surtax;
- Mandatory social insurance contributions;
- Corporate income tax;

- Fees for municipal infrastructure development;
- Utilization of state-owned real estate and/or land;
- Property tax.

Free Zone

The Law on Free Zones regulates the establishment of free zones and free warehouses, their management, conditions for conducting economic activities within them, as well as conditions for the termination of the operation of zones and warehouses. For processing of goods within these zones, as well as their active refinement, customs, customs duties and value added tax are not paid and they can remain in the zone for an indefinite period of time.

BUSINESS ZONES

A business zone represents a unique entity in the territory of a local self-government, partly or fully equipped with infrastructure, which provides potential investors with additional state-level and local administrative and tax facilitations, in addition to common space and infrastructure.

Boosting the investments of the manufacturing companies on a land equipped with infrastructure, increasing the employment in the less developed municipalities, as well as the activation of domestic and foreign investors' capital are some of the basic goals of establishing business zones.

The Decree on the business zones differentiates business zones of strategic importance, established and managed by the Government and the business zones of local importance, established and administered by a local self-government.

The local governments provide the following benefits:

- Favourable costs of lease/purchase of an area intended for business zone;
- Facilitations in terms of payment of utility and other charges;
- Infrastructure equipment in the areas where it does not exist;
- Reduction of or exemption from surtax on personal income tax;
- Reduction of the property tax rate;
- The possibility to define a favourable model of public-private partnership.

For persons employed in the business zone, the beneficiary of the business zone is exempt from paying:

- Contributions for compulsory social insurance on salaries (contribution for pension and disability insurance, contribution for health insurance, contribution for unemployment insurance) and contributions to the Labour Fund;
- Personal income tax.

The amount of these benefits may not exceed the maximum allowable aid intensity of 70% for small enterprises, 60% for medium-sized enterprises and 50% for large companies, in accordance with the regulations governing the state aid, and they can be used for a maximum of five years from the date of employment in the business zone.

pomoć, s tim što kumulacija državnih pomoći, uključujući infrastrukturno opremanje, za iste opravdane troškove, zajedno ne smiju preći najveći dozvoljeni iznos podsticaja.

Pored glavnog grada Podgorica, do sada je još devet opština proglasilo lokalitete namijenjene osnivanju biznis zona.

Glavni grad **Podgorica** odlukom je osnovao 10 biznis zona ukupne površine 257 hektara:

- U zahvatu DUP-a "Industrijska zona A" proglašene su biznis zone Podgorica 1-5;
- U zahvatu DUP-a "Industrijska zona KAP-a" proglašena je Podgorica 6;
- U zahvatu DUP-a "Servisno-skladišna zona sa ranžirnom stanicom" i DUP-a "Servisno-skladišna zona" proglašena je Podgorica 7;
- U zahvatu DUP-a "Agroindustrijska zona" osnovana je Podgorica 8 i
- U zahvatu DUP-a "Konik-Stari Aerodrom III" proglašene su biznis zone Podgorica 9 i 10.

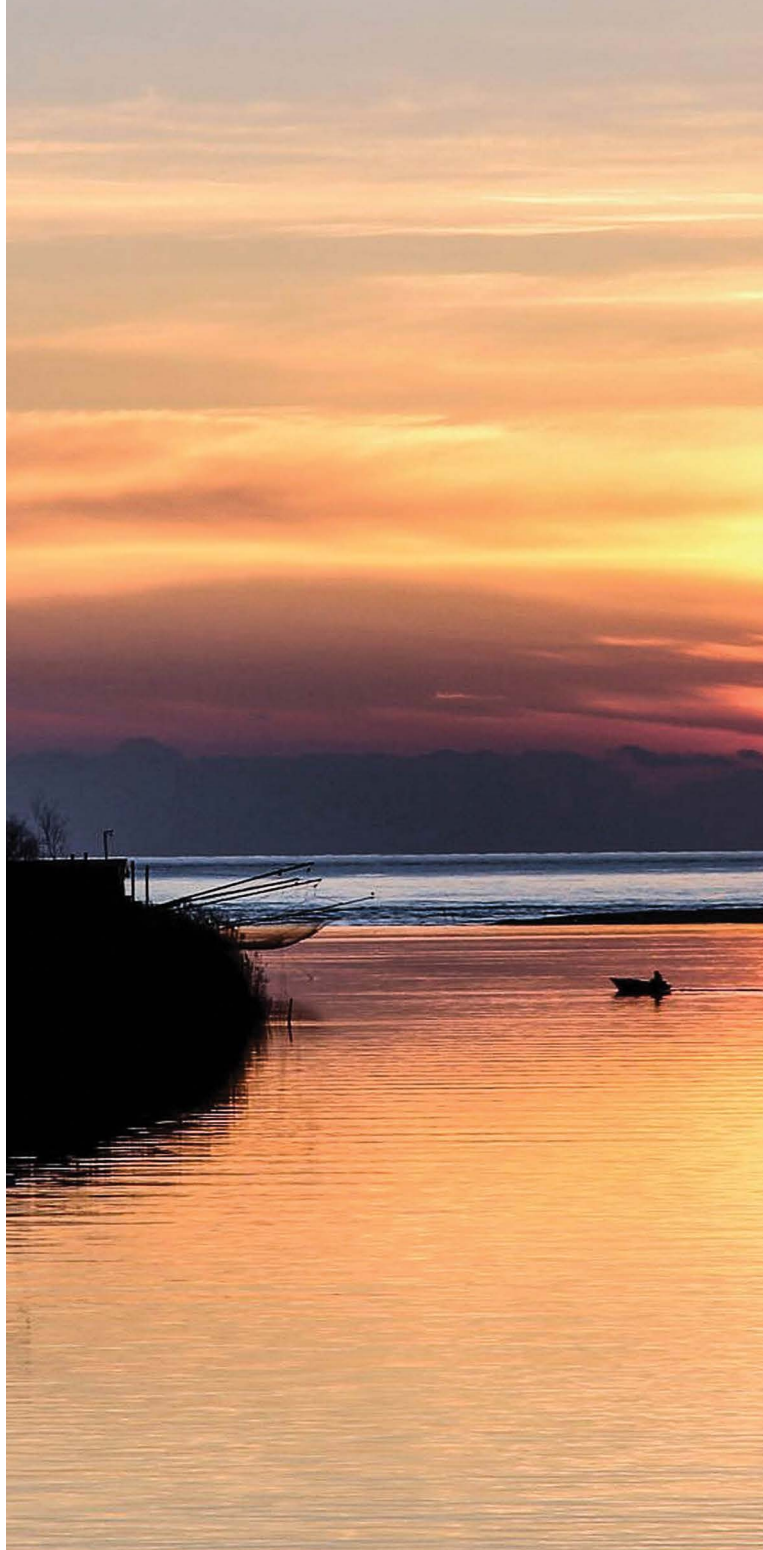
Olakšice za poslovanje u biznis zonama su sledeće:

- Davanje zemljišta u zakup do trideset godina uz plaćanje godišnje zakupnine od 0,01€/m² ;
- Mogućnost kupovine zemljišta po procijenjenoj vrijednosti sa mogućnošću otplate u 60 mjesečnih rata, uz prethodnu saglasnost Vlade Crne Gore;
- Umanjenje naknada za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za korisnike kojima se povjeri infrastrukturno opremanje;
- Oslobođanje od plaćanja naknade za korišćenje opštinskih puteva na period od 10 godina, nakon čega se naknada obračunava u skladu sa zakonom.

Biznis zona Istok u **Nikšiću** obuhvata površinu od 64,17 ha u privatnoj svojini i 8,07 ha u državnoj svojini, u okviru koje postoji i industrijski željeznički kolosjek kojim se uspostavlja veza sa Podgoricom, Barom i Beogradom.

Olakšice za poslovanje u biznis zoni su:

- Davanje zemljišta u zakup na period od 10 godina, uz godišnju zakupninu od 0,01€/m², uz mogućnost produženja za još 10 godina;
- Oslobođanje obaveze plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za 50% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, ili potpuno oslobođanje obaveze plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta pod uslovom da investitor o svom trošku izvrši komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta;
- Oslobođanje obaveze plaćanja godišnje naknade za korišćenje opštinskih i nekategorisanih puteva na teritoriji biznis zone do 70% u odnosu na visinu utvrđenu odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, na period do 5 godina;
- Oslobođanje obaveze plaćanja poreza na nepokretnosti do 70%, u odnosu na visinu utvrđenu odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, na period do 5 godina;





***Bojana** je jedina rijeka na svijetu koja teče i uzvodno. U kišnim periodima nabujali Drim joj pregradi tok i njena voda se vraća uzvodno i uliva u Skadarsko jezero.*

***The River Bojana** is the only river in the world which flows even upstream. In the rainy periods the swollen River Drim blocks its stream and its water is returned upstream and flows into the Skadar Lake.*

In addition to the benefits prescribed by the Regulation on the Business Zones, the beneficiary is entitled to other benefits in accordance with the law and special regulations governing the state aid, provided that the cumulation of state aid, including infrastructure equipment, for the same eligible costs may not exceed the maximum allowed amount of the incentive.

In addition to the Capital of Podgorica, so far nine other municipalities have defined locations intended for the establishment of business zones.

The Capital **Podgorica** established 10 business zones within the total area of 257 hectares.

The following business zones were defined:

- Podgorica 1-5 within the DUP "Industrial Zone A";
- Podgorica 6 within the DUP "Industrial Zone of KAP";
- Podgorica 7 within the DUP "Service-storage zone with marshalling yard" and "Service-storage zone";
- Podgorica 8 within the DUP "Agroindustry zone" and
- Podgorica 9 and 10 within the DUP "Konik-Stari Aerodrom III".

The incentives for business zones are as follows:

- Leasing the land for the period of 30 years, at the price of 0,01 €/m² annually;
- Possibility to purchase land at the estimated value with the possibility of re-payment in 60 monthly instalments, with the prior consent of the Government of Montenegro;
- Reduction of fees for utility infrastructure to construction land for users entrusted with infrastructural equipping;
- Exemption from payment of the fee for the use of municipal roads for a period of 10 years, after which the fee is calculated in accordance with the law.

Business zone Istok (East) located in **Nikšić** covers an area of 64,17 ha in the private ownership and 8,07 ha in the state ownership, within which there is an industrial railway track establishing a connection with Podgorica, Bar and Belgrade.

Incentives for doing business in the business zone include:

- Leasing the land for a period of 10 years, with an annual rent of 0,01 €/m², with the possibility of extension for another 10 years;
- Exemption from the obligation to pay the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land by 50% of the amount prescribed by the decision governing this area, or complete exemption from the obligation to pay the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land provided that the investor provides utility infrastructure at his own expense;
- Exemption from the obligation to pay an annual fee for the use of municipal and uncategorized roads in the business zone up to 70% in relation to the amount determined by the decision governing this area, for a period of up to 5 years.
- Exemption from the obligation to pay real estate tax up to 70% in relation to

Prijestonica **Cetinje** je identifikovala dvije biznis zone, gdje je moguće realizovati brownfield i greenfield investicije. Na prostoru nekadašnjeg giganta El OBOD nalazi se biznis zona Cetinje I koja se prostire na površini od 14,26 ha, od čega 5 ha čine proizvodne hale, magacini i drugi prateći objekti sa kompletnom infrastrukturom, gdje je moguće realizovati brownfield investicije. Biznis zona Cetinje II se nalazi uz regionalni put Cetinje – Budva, prostire se na 49,3 ha i veoma je dobro povezana sa centralnim i južnim dijelom države, međunarodnim aerodromima u Tivtu i Podgorici, Lukom Bar i željeznicom. Ova biznis zona pogodna je za razvoj svih vrsta greenfield investicija.

U skladu sa posebnim režimom poslovanja u biznis zoni, Prijestonica Cetinje je kreirala set stimulativnih mjera za sve vrste investitora, a time je stvorila mogućnost da većina privrednih djelatnosti može biti realizovana u predviđenim biznis zonama.

Opština **Kolašin** proglasila je lokalitet Bakovići biznis zonom, ukupne površine 13,2 ha, na svega 3 km od centra grada, sa lijeve i desne strane magistralnog puta Kolašin-Mojkovac.

Korisnici biznis zone Bakovići oslobađaju se:

- Plaćanja poreza na nepokretnost za period od 8 godina od dana otpočinjanja obavljanja djelatnosti;
- Plaćanja prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica za period od 8 godina od dana otpočinjanja obavljanja djelatnosti;
- Plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta.

U opštini **Mojkovac** otvorena je za ulaganje biznis zona Babića Polje. Ukupna površina zone, na kojoj je moguće realizovati greenfield investicije, iznosi 8,5 ha i djelimično je infrastrukturno opremljena. Udaljena je 2,1 km od centra grada i nalazi se u neposrednoj blizini magistralnog puta i željezničke pruge koja vodi do Luke Bar.

Predviđeno je davanje zemljište pod zakup po povoljnim uslovima, za izgradnju objekata za proizvodne djelatnosti i trgovinu na veliko, koji ne zagađuju životnu sredinu. Olakšice za potencijalne investitore podrazumijevaju:

- Zakup zemljišta po cijeni od 0,05€/m² na godišnjem nivou, za obavljanje proizvodne djelatnosti, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja na još deset godina, površine:
 - Od 1.500m² do 2.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 3 do 5 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 20% od veličine parcele;
 - Od 1.500m² do 4.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 6 do 10 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 25% od veličine parcele;
 - Od 1.500m² do 8.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 11 do 20 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 30% od veličine parcele;
- Zakup zemljišta po cijeni od 0,05€/m² na godišnjem nivou, za obavljanje djelatnosti trgovine na veliko, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja na još deset godina, površine:

- Od 600m² do 1.500m², za investitora koji zaposli od 3 do 5 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 20% od veličine parcele;
- Od 600m² do 3.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 6 do 10 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 25% od veličine parcele;
- Od 600m² do 5.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 11 do 20 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 25% od veličine parcele;
- Oslobođanje od naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta propisane odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle više od 10 radnika;
- Smanjenje naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za 85% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle od 6 do 10 radnika;
- Smanjenje naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za 70% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle od 3 do 5 radnika;
- Oslobođanje od poreza na nepokretnosti za investitore koji se bave proizvodnjom, doradom, pakovanjem ili preradom poljoprivrednih proizvoda proizvedenih u Crnoj Gori, za vrijeme zakupa zemljišta, u skladu sa Zakonom.

Opština **Berane** osnovala je biznis zonu Rudeš, koja osim industrijske zone uključuje i zelene površine i saobraćajnice. Biznis zona obuhvata površinu od 16,69 ha.

Finansijske olakšice u biznis zoni Rudeš odnose se na ulaganja u imovinu, troškove zarada za otvaranje novih radnih mjesta i troškove ulaganja u infrastrukturu:

- Zakup zemljišta po cijeni od 0,05€/m² na godišnjem nivou, za obavljanje proizvodne djelatnosti, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja do trideset godina, površine:
 - Od 1.500m² do 2.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 3 do 5 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 20% od veličine parcele;
 - Od 1.500m² do 4.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 6 do 10 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 25% od veličine parcele;
 - Od 1.500m² do 8.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 11 do 20 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 30% od veličine parcele;
- Oslobođanje od naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta propisane odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za objekte u biznis zoni obuhvaćeni LSL Biznis zona;
- Oslobođanje od poreza na nepokretnosti za investitore koji se bave proizvodnjom, doradom, pakovanjem ili preradom poljoprivrednih proizvoda proizvedenih u Crnoj Gori, za vrijeme zakupa zemljišta, u skladu sa Zakonom.

Opština **Šavnik** osnovala je biznis zonu Boan ukupne površine 1,6 ha. Olakšice za potencijalne investitore za poslovanje u biznis zoni su sledeće:

the amount determined by the decision governing this area, for a period of up to 5 years.

The Old Royal Capital of **Cetinje** has identified two business zones with the potential for the realization of brownfield and greenfield investments. The business zone Cetinje I is located in the territory of the former factory of home appliances OBOD and it covers the area of 14,26 ha, of which 5 ha is covered by production plants, warehouses and accompanying facilities with the necessary infrastructure, suitable for greenfield investments. The business zone Cetinje II is located along the regional highway Cetinje – Budva, covers the area of 49,3 ha and is well connected with the central and southern part of Montenegro, international airports in Tivat and Podgorica, Port of Bar and railway. This business zone is suitable for all kinds of greenfield investments.

In line with a special regime of doing business, the Old Royal Capital of Cetinje created a set of incentives for all types of investors and thus provided an opportunity for the majority of economic activities to be realized in the planned business zones.

The municipality of **Kolašin** has defined the location “Bakovići” as a business zone, which covers the area of 13,2 ha and it is only 3 kilometres away from the city centre on the left and right side of Kolašin-Mojkovac highway. The users of the Bakovići business zone are exempted from the following:

- Paying the property tax for a period of 8 years as of the date of commencement of activities;
- Paying surtax on personal income tax for the period of 8 years as of the date of commencement of activities;
- Paying the fee for the provision of utility infrastructure to the construction land.

The Municipality of **Mojkovac** established “Babića Polje” as a business zone open for investments. The business zone, planned for greenfield investments, covers the area of 8,5 ha and it is partially equipped with infrastructure. It is located 2,1 km away from the city center and it is in the immediate vicinity of the main road and the railway leading to the Port of Bar. The land is envisaged to be leased under favourable terms for the construction of facilities for production activities and wholesale trade, which do not pollute the environment. Incentives for potential investors include:

- Lease of land at the price of 0,05 €/m² annually for the production activity, for the period of 10 years with the possibility of extension for the same period, the area of which covers:
 - From 1.500 m² to 2.000 m², for the investor who hires 3 to 5 employees and constructs the facilities of the size which is minimum 20% of the size of the plot of land,
 - From 1.500 m² to 4.000 m², for the investor who hires 6 to 10 employees and constructs the facilities of the size which is minimum 25% of the size of the plot of land,

- From 1.500 m² to 8.000 m², for the investor who hires 11 to 20 employees and constructs the facilities of the size which is minimum 30% of the size of the plot of land;
- Lease of land at the price 0,05 €/m² annually for wholesale trade for the period of 10 years with the possibility of extension for additional 10 years, which covers the area:
 - From 600 m² to 1.500 m², for the investor who hires 3 to 5 employees and constructs the facilities of the size which is minimum 20% of the size of the plot of land,
 - From 600 m² to 3.000 m², for the investor who hires 6 to 10 employees and constructs the facilities of the size which is minimum 25% of the size of the plot of land,
 - From 600 m² to 5.000 m², for the investor who hires 11 to 20 employees and constructs the facilities of the size which is minimum 25% of the size of the plot of land.
- Exemption from the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land prescribed by the decision regulating this area, for investors who employ more than 10 workers;
- Reduction of the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land by 85% of the amount prescribed by the decision governing this area, for investors who employ from 6 to 10 workers;
- Reduction of the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land by 70% of the amount prescribed by the decision regulating this area, for investors who employ from 3 to 5 workers;
- Exemption from real estate tax for investors engaged in the production, finishing, packaging or processing of agricultural products produced in Montenegro, during the lease of land, in accordance with the Law.

The municipality of **Berane** has defined “Rudeš” as a business zone, which includes not only the industrial zone but also green areas and the traffic artery. The business zone covers an area of 16,9ha.

Financial incentives in the Rudeš business zone relate to property investments, salary costs for job creation and infrastructure investment costs:

- Leasing the land intended for the production activity, at the price of 0,05 €/m² annually, for the period of 10 years with the possibility of extension up to 30 years, which cover the area:
 - From 1.500 m² - 2.000 m², for investor who employs 3 to 5 workers and constructs the facility of the size which is minimum 20% of the size of the plot of land
 - From 1.500 m² - 4.000 m², for investor who employs 6 to 10 workers and constructs the facility of the size which is minimum 25% of the size of the plot of land,

- Zakup zemljišta površine od 600m² do 1.500m², za investitora koji zaposli od 3 do 5 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 20% od veličine parcele a za obavljanje predviđenih djelatnosti, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja na još deset godina u iznosu od 0,05€/m² na godišnjem nivou;
- Zakup zemljišta površine od 600m² do 3.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 6 do 10 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 25% od veličine parcele za obavljanje predviđenih djelatnosti, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja na još deset godina u iznosu od 0,035€/m² na godišnjem nivou;
- Zakup zemljišta površine od 600m² do 5.000m², za investitora koji zaposli od 11 do 20 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 30% od veličine parcele za obavljanje predviđenih djelatnosti, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja na još deset godina u iznosu od 0,02€/m² na godišnjem nivou;
- Zakup zemljišta površine više od 5.000m², za investitora koji zaposli više od 20 radnika i izgradi objekat veličine minimum 35% od veličine parcele za obavljanje predviđenih djelatnosti, na period od deset godina sa mogućnošću produženja na još deset godina u iznosu od 0,01€/m² na godišnjem nivou;
- Oslobođanje od naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta propisane odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle više od 10 radnika;
- Smanjenje naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za 85% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle od 6 do 10 radnika;
- Smanjenje naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za 70% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle od 3 do 5 radnika;
- Oslobođanje od prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica propisane odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle više od 10 radnika;
- Smanjenje prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica za 85% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle od 6 do 10 radnika;
- Smanjenje od prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica za 70% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za investitore koji zaposle od 3 do 5 radnika;

- Oslobođanje od poreza na nepokretnosti za investitore koji se bave proizvodnjom, doradom, pakovanjem ili preradom poljoprivrednih proizvoda proizvedenih u Crnoj Gori, za vrijeme zakupa zemljišta, u skladu sa Zakonom.

Opština **Rožaje** osnovala je biznis zonu Zeleni ukupne površine 23,1 ha.

Finansijske olakšice u biznis zoni odnose se na ulaganja u imovinu, troškove zarada za otvaranje novih radnih mjesta i troškove ulaganja u infrastrukturu:

- Zemljište u biznis zoni se daje na korišćenje na period od 10 godina bez naknade, a nakon isteka ovog perioda davaće se u zakup po cijeni od 0.01 EUR/m² na period od 30 godina;
- Oslobođanje obaveza plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta pod uslovom da investitor o svom trošku izvrši komunalno opremanje lokacije, u skladu sa Odlukom o naknadama za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta;
- Oslobođanje obaveza plaćanja godišnje naknade za korišćenje opštinskih puteva na teritoriji biznis zone na 10 godina;
- Oslobođanje poreza na nepokretnosti na 5 godina, u skladu sa Odlukom o porezu na nepokretnosti;
- Ukoliko raskine odnos sa zaposlenim, korisnik biznis zone je dužan da u roku od 30 dana zasnjuje radni odnos sa drugim licem sa evidencije nezaposlenih u Rožajama i da o tome obavijesti upravljača Biznis zone.

U opštini **Bijelo Polje** osnovano je 6 biznis zona ukupne površine 219,5 ha: Nedakusi, Cerovo, Vraneška dolina, Bistrička dolina, Rakonje-Ravna Rijeka i Ribarevine-Poda.

Korisnicima biznis zona uvode se i utvrđuju sledeće finansijske olakšice:

- Davanje zemljišta u zakup do trideset godina, uz plaćanje godišnje zakupnine od 0,01€/m²;
- Oslobođanje od plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta;
- Oslobođanje od plaćanja naknade za korišćenje opštinskih puteva;
- Oslobođanje od plaćanja prireza na porez na dohodak fizičkih lica;



- From 1.500 m² to 8.000 m², for investor who employs 11 to 20 workers and constructs the facility of the size which is minimum 30% of the size of the plot of land.
- Exemption from paying the fee for the provision of utility infrastructure to construction land prescribed by the decision governing this area, for facilities in the business zone included LSL Business Zone;
- Exemption from real estate taxes for investors dealing with the production, finishing, packaging or processing of agricultural products produced in Montenegro, during the lease period, in accordance with the Law.

The municipality of **Šavnik** established the Boan business zone with a total area of 1,6 ha. This business zone provides the potential investors with the following incentives:

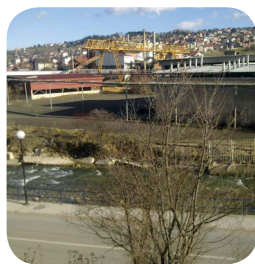
- Lease of land from 600 m² to 1.500 m², for an investor who employs 3 to 5 workers and constructs a facility of at least 20% of the plot size for the planned activities for a period of ten years with the possibility of extension for another ten years in the amount of 0,05€/m² per year;
- Lease of land from 600 m² to 3.000 m², for an investor who employs 6 to 10 workers and constructs a facility of at least 25% of the plot size for the planned activities, for a period of ten years with the possibility of extension for another ten years in the amount of 0,035€/m² on an annual basis;
- Lease of land from 600 m² to 5.000 m², for an investor who employs 11 to 20 workers and constructs a facility of at least 30% of the size of the plot to perform the planned activities, for a period of ten years with the possibility of extension for another ten years in the amount of 0,02€/m² per year;
- Lease of land of over 5.000 m², for an investor who employs more than 20 workers and constructs a facility of at least 35% of the size of the plot to perform the planned activities, for a period of ten years with the possibility of extension for another ten years in the amount of 0,01 €/m² per year;
- Exemption from the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land prescribed by the decision regulating this area, for investors who employ more than 10 workers;
- Reduction of the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land by 85% of

the amount prescribed by the decision governing this area, for investors who employ from 6 to 10 workers;

- Reduction of the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land by 70% of the amount prescribed by the decision regulating this area, for investors who employ from 3 to 5 workers;
- Exemption from surtax on personal income tax prescribed by the decision governing this area, for investors who employ more than 10 workers;
- Reduction of surtax on personal income tax by 85% of the amount prescribed by the decision governing this area, for investors who employ from 6 to 10 workers;
- Reduction from surtax on personal income tax by 70% of the amount prescribed by the decision governing this area, for investors who employ 3 to 5 workers;
- Exemption from real estate tax for investors engaged in the production, finishing, packaging or processing of agricultural products produced in Montenegro, during the lease of land, in accordance with the Law.

The Municipality of **Rožaje** has established the Zeleni business zone with a total area of 23,1 ha. Financial benefits in the business zone relate to property investments, salary costs for job creation and infrastructure investment costs:

- Land in the business zone is given for use for a period of 10 years free of charge, and after the expiration of this period will be leased at a price of 0,01 EUR/m² for a period of 30 years;
- Exemption from the obligation to pay the fee for utility infrastructure to construction land, provided that the investor provides utility infrastructure to the location at his/her own expense, in accordance with the Decision on fees for the Installation of the Utility Infrastructure;
- Exemption from the obligation to pay the annual fee for the use of municipal roads in the business zone for 10 years;
- Exemption from real estate tax for 5 years, in accordance with the Decision on Real Estate Tax;
- In case of termination of the employment relation with the employee, the user of the business zone is obliged to establish an employment relation with another person from the unemployment register in Rožaje within 30 days and



- Oslobođanje od plaćanja poreza na nepokretnosti iznad 0,1 % od tržišne vrijednosti nepokretnosti.

Opština **Ulcinj** proglasila je lokalitet Vladimirske Krute i dio glavnog puta Bar-Vladimir, ukupne površine 27,6 ha za biznis zonu. Budući korisnici biznis zone imaju pravo na zakup zemljišta na 10 godina po povoljnim uslovima i oslobođeni su:

- Plaćanja poreza na nepokretnost za period od 8 godina od dana otpočinjanja obavljanja djelatnosti;
- Plaćanja prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica za period od 8 godina od dana otpočinjanja obavljanja djelatnosti;
- Plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta.

SERTIFIKACIJA OPŠTINA SA POVOLJNIM POSLOVNIM OKRUŽENJEM U JUGOISTOČNOJ EVROPI (BFC SEE)

Sertifikacija gradova i opština sa povoljnim poslovnim okruženjem (BFC SEE) je jedinstveni program za poboljšanje kvaliteta usluga i informacija koje lokalne samouprave u jugoistočnoj Evropi pružaju privrednicima i potencijalnim investitorima. Program je baziran na principima dobre i efikasne uprave i namijenjen je prije svega lokalnim samoupravama koje zauzimaju proaktivan pristup u razvoju svojih investicionih potencijala.

Privredi i investitorima koji žele da presele ili prošire svoje poslovanje BFC SEE obezbeđuje stabilno i predvidivo poslovno okruženje i pomaže u identifikovanju opština i gradova koji nude najbolje uslove za ulaganje i imaju najveći potencijal za razvoj u jugoistočnoj Evropi.

U procesu sertifikacije učestovalo je šest cmogorskih opština, a status lokalnih samouprava sa povoljnim poslovnim okruženjem stekle su opštine Žabljak, Bijelo Polje, Danilovgrad, Tivat i Glavni grad Podgorica.



to inform the manager of the Business Zone.

The municipality of **Bijelo Polje** has defined 6 business zones covering the total area of 219,5 ha: Nedakusi, Cerovo, Vraneška dolina (Vranes Valley) and Bistrička dolina (Bistricka Valley) Rakonje-Ravna Rijeka and Ribarevine-Poda.

The business incentives for the users of the business zones are as follows:

- Leasing the land for the period of 30 years, at the price of 0,01 €/m² annually;
- Exemption from the payment of fees for the provision of utility infrastructure to construction land;
- Exemption from the payment of fees for the use of municipal roads;
- Exemption from the payment of surtax on personal income tax;
- Exemption from the payment of real estate tax above 0,1% of the real estate market value.

The Municipality of **Ulcinj** has defined the location "Vladimirske Krute" and a segment of the Bar – Vladimir highway, which covers the area of 276,6 m², as a business zone.

Future users of the business zone have the right to lease land for 10 years under favourable terms and are exempt from payment of:

- Real estate taxes during the 8-year period following the start of their business.
- Surtax on personal income tax during the 8-year period following the start of their business.
- The fee for the provision of utility infrastructure to construction land.

BUSINESS FRIENDLY CERTIFICATION SOUTH EAST EUROPE (BFC SEE)

Business Friendly Certification South East Europe (BFC SEE) is a unique program aimed at improving the quality of services and information provided by local governments in Southeastern Europe to businesses and potential investors. The program is based on the principles of good and efficient governance and is primarily intended for local governments which take a proactive approach to developing their investment potentials.

BFC SEE provides businesses and investors looking to relocate or expand their operations with a stable and predictable business environment. It also helps identify municipalities and cities offering the best conditions for investment and having the highest potential for development in Southeastern Europe.

Six municipalities have been involved in the certification process in Montenegro, while the status of local governments with a favorable business environment was granted to the municipalities of Žabljak, Bijelo Polje, Danilovgrad, Tivat, and the Capital City of Podgorica.



Stara maslina - najstarije stablo u Evropi raste pored puta koji vodi od Bara prema Ulcinju. Stara je preko dvije hiljade i pet stotina godina.

The old olive tree - the oldest tree in Europe is growing next to the road that goes from Bar to Ulcinj. It is over two thousand and five hundred years old.

*Ostrvo **Gospa od Škrpjela** u Bokokotorskom zalivu je prema legendi, nastalo oko stijene usred mora na kojoj su, 1452. godine, pomorci pronašli ikonu Bogorodice sa djetetom. Od toga dana, tradicija je da morari, po povratku sa uspješne plovidbe, tamo polažu kamenje, što se održalo i danas, kroz manifestaciju koja se zove Fašinada.*

*The island **Our Lady of the Rocks** in the Bay of Kotor, according to the legend, was built around the rock in the middle of the sea where the seamen found the icon of the Madonna and Child in 1452. Since then it has been a tradition that the seamen should put rocks there on their way back from a successful voyage. This custom has been preserved to this date through the event called Fashinada.*



KONTAKTI CONTACTS

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Karađorđeva bb, 81000 Podgorica
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AGENCIJA ZA INVESTICIJE CRNE GORE MONTENEGRIN INVESTMENT AGENCY

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UPRAVA PRIHODA I CARINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC REVENUES AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

Bulevar Šarla De Gola 2, 81000 Podgorica
Tel: +382 20 448 114
www.upravaprihoda.gov.me

CENTRALNI REGISTAR PRIVREDNIH SUBJEKATA CENTRAL REGISTRY OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

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Tel: +382 20 230 858
www.crps.me

UPRAVA ZA STATISTIKU CRNE GORE - MONSTAT STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO - MONSTAT

IV Proleterske 2, 81000 Podgorica
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www.monstat.org

ZAVOD ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE CRNE GORE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY OF MONTENEGRO

Bulevar Revolucije 5, 81000 Podgorica
Tel: +382 20 405 272
www.zzzcg.me

INVESTICIONO RAZVOJNI FOND CRNE GORE INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FUND OF MONTENEGRO

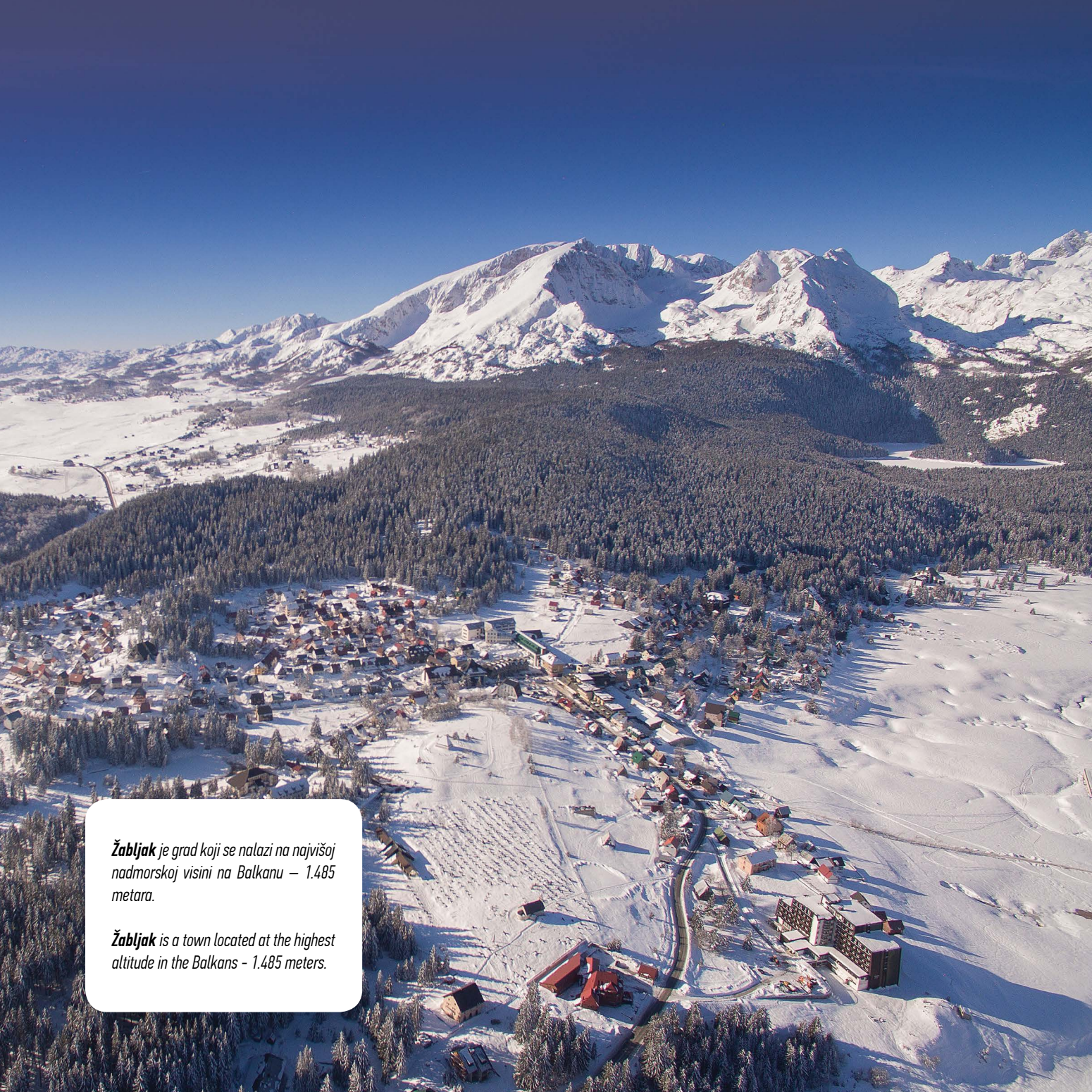
Bulevar Sv. Petra Cetinjskog 122, 81000 Podgorica
Tel: +382 20 41 66 00
www.irfcg.me

ZAJEDNICA OPŠTINA CRNE GORE UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF MONTENEGRO

Avda Međedovića 138, 81 000 Podgorica
Tel: +382 20 675 244
www.uom.me

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Novaka Miloševa 10/1, 81 000 Podgorica
Tel: +382 20 230 533
www.sluzbenilist.me



Žabljak je grad koji se nalazi na najvišoj nadmorskoj visini na Balkanu – 1.485 metara.

Žabljak is a town located at the highest altitude in the Balkans - 1.485 meters.

*When the pearls of nature were sown, on this soil
an overflowing handful was gathered.*

*The most beautiful contact between the earth and sea
took place at the Montenegrin littoral.*

The Lord Byron



CHAMBER OF
ECONOMY OF
MONTENEGRO



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