

# THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONTENEGRO

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## CONTENT

<b>I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>II ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>III METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>IV ACTIVITIES OF THE MPs AND THE PARLIAMENT</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>1. ACTIVITIES OF THE MPs AND THE MPs GROUPS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1. MPs.....	8
1.2. MPs GROUPS.....	12
1.3. ACTIVITIES OF FEMALE MPs.....	13
1.4. ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG MPs.....	14
<b>2. SITTINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT</b> .....	<b>15</b>
2.1. OVERVIEW OF SITTINGS.....	15
2.2. AGENDA.....	16
2.3. DURATION OF SITTINGS.....	18
<b>3. CONTROL FUNCTION OF THE PARLIAMENT</b> .....	<b>20</b>
3.1. USE OF CONTROL MECHANISMS.....	20
3.2. CONCLUSIONS.....	21
<b>V COMMITTEE ON FURTHER REFORM OF ELECTORAL AND OTHER LEGISLATION</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

## **I INTRODUCTION**

MANS is implementing the project under the title "Improving of parliamentary monitoring and accountability in Montenegro", supported by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF). The project refers to monitoring transparency and activities of the Parliament of Montenegro and its MPs. Duration of the project is two years, and this is the third semi-annual report published by MANS, which relates to the period from November 1, 2018, to April 30, 2019.

On the basis of results of the parliamentary elections held on October 16, 2016, the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) won 36 seats, Democratic Front (DF) 18, coalition Ključ 9, Democratic Montenegro (DCG) 8, the Bosniak Party (BS) and the Social Democrats (SD) two seats, the Albanian Coalition and the Croatian Civic Initiative (HGI) one each, while the Social Democratic Party (SDP) won 4 seats.

The Parliament of Montenegro was formed on November 7, 2016. Out of 81 MPs in Montenegro's Parliament, 42 elected the president and vice-presidents of the Parliament - Ivan Brajović, Branimir Gvozdenović and Genci Nimanbegu. Thus, the parliamentary majority consists of DPS, SD, and minority parties of Bosniaks, Albanians and Croats, while 39 opposition MPs (DF, Democratic Montenegro, SD, DEMOS, SNP and Civic movement URA) have agreed to boycott the Parliament of Montenegro.

Majority of the Montenegrin opposition ended the boycott of the work of the Parliament which occurred due to parliamentary elections held on October 16, 2016. The opposition claimed they had not been held in a democratic atmosphere. Namely, on the election day, it was announced that the attempt of "coup" had taken place, which, according to the opposition parties, influenced the decision of the citizens and the election result. The opposition requested to repeat parliamentary elections as a condition to end the boycott. In the first report on the activities of the MPs relating to the period from November 15, 2017 to April 30, 2018, the work of the Parliament was boycotted by 18 opposition MPs. In this reporting period, this number decreased to 11, and currently the Parliament is being boycotted by the MPs of SNP, Democratic Montenegro and URA.

MPs of DF and other opposition parties were selectively present at the sittings of the Parliament in this period due to arrest of MP Nebojša Medojević and order for arrest of Milan Knežević because they had not been previously deprived of their parliamentary immunity. The court sentenced them to prison for avoiding to testify about publicly filed allegations in cases initiated by the Special State Prosecutor's Office on that occasion. DF and the rest of the opposition selectively continued to work after the Constitutional Court temporarily suspended court decisions on the arrest of DF MPs, but continued the boycott demanding the forming of technical government.

This report provides information on individual activities of MPs, showing MPs who were most active at the plenary sessions and who did not request to speak at the plenary sessions. The work of MPs Groups, the work of MPs at the plenary sessions of the Parliament, as well as the control function of the Parliament were analyzed.

The most active MP in the observed period was Raško Konjević (SDP), whose activity index was 4.70, while MPs Nedžad Drešević and Džavid Šabović had an activity index of 0.00, which means that they had no activity at the plenum.

In the period from November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019, 11 sittings of the Parliament were held, together with one sitting that began at the end of October 2018, and total duration was 166 hours. MPs Group of DPS had most discussions, 469, while individually, Raško Konjević had most discussions, 34.

## **II ABSTRACT**

**In the past six months, the Parliament worked less intensely due to selective boycott of the Parliament by the opposition parties. MPs of part of the opposition, 11 of them, continue to boycott the work of the Parliament.**

From November 1, 2018, to April 30, 2019, 11 sittings were held to discuss 99 laws and other acts.

**In the six-month period, MPs spent less than 20 working days at the plenum or a total of 166 hours, with the longest work in November - eight working days, and the shortest in February - only seven hours.**

Only 23 MPs actively participated in the work of the plenum, and as much as 30% of the MPs who participated in the work of the Parliament were very rarely active and belong to inactive group of MPs when it comes to work at the plenary sessions.

Out of the first five most active MPs, two are from the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Raško Konjević and Ranko Krivokapić. From the Special MPs Group, among most active MPs was Aleksandar Damjanović, while Andrija Popović was most active from Social Democrats and Liberal Party MPs Group (SD and LP). Genci Nimanbegu, MP from the MPs Group consisting of Bosniak Party, Coalition “Albanians Decisively” and Croatian Civic Initiative (BS, Coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI), is at the fifth place according to activity.

Among MPs Groups, the most active were members of SD and LP MPs Group, followed by SDP MPs Group and the Special MPs Group, who share the second place according to activity, in the third place is DPS, and MPs Group of minority parties in the fourth place. DF MPs Group is next, while SNP-DEMOS MPs Group is in the last place.

**The Parliament does not perform the control role actively, and in a few cases when the control mechanisms are used, concrete obligations of the executive authorities are most often not precisely specified, and there is no system for monitoring their implementation. In the past half year, the Parliament’s committees organized 6 control and 16 consultative hearings, where 86 people were questioned.**

During this reporting period, using control mechanisms, 28 conclusions were adopted that are binding on the executive authorities and other institutions. However, half of these conclusions are general and their implementation cannot be monitored, 46% of conclusions are somewhat measurable, while only 4% define specific obligations of institutions. The parliament has no system of monitoring the implementation of conclusions, which significantly reduces its capacity to perform the constitutional duty when it comes to controlling the work of the executive authorities.

Members of the Parliament formed the Committee on Further Reform of Electoral and Other Legislation, whose aim is to establish dialogue and strengthen public trust in the electoral process. The Committee consists of seven representatives of the ruling coalition, seven from the opposition parties, as well as five associate members from academic community and NGO sector. MPs from DF started the boycott of the Committee due to arrest of MP Nebojša Medojević and order for arrest of Milan Knežević. Despite that, members of the Committee of the ruling majority, academic community and civil sector continued to work in certain working groups on electoral solutions without the presence of DF members.

### III METHODOLOGY

#### MPs ACTIVITY INDEX

Below is an overview of the methodology on the basis of which MANS monitors and analyzes the activities of MPs at plenary sessions, as well as the methodology of classification and monitoring of implementation of the conclusions of the Parliament.

Activity Index (AI) implies summing up of the total work of MPs of the Parliament of Montenegro at the plenary sessions. This index shows for each MP individually whether, from the point of view of activities at the plenum, they justified the money received by the taxpayers of Montenegro in order to represent the citizens in the Parliament.

It is especially important to note that MANS is certainly aware of the fact that the work of the MPs does not imply only his/her presence and discussion at the plenary sessions. In addition, MPs should perform other important tasks, such as analysing of legal projects, various research, drafting amendments, as well drafting legislation, participation in the work of committees, MPs groups and certainly work with voters, which does not have to be visible through activities at the plenary sessions.

Also, it is a known fact that every appearance of MPs at the sittings of the Parliament may not always be constructive and contribute to the quality of its work. However, it cannot be disputed that through the presence and participation in the work of the Parliament and the committees, as is the obligation prescribed by Article 55 of the Rules of Procedure<sup>1</sup>, an MP expresses his/her attitude towards the institution in which he/she is working and towards the citizens who appointed him/her to that office.

This index certainly does not tend to, or it can fully evaluate the quality of work of each MP, but intends to point out to this aspect of parliamentary duty. After all, citizens should be the ones to determine whether they are satisfied with the overall work of the MPs and decide on this in the elections.

The criteria for increasing the MP's activity index are the number of discussions, discussion comments, responses to discussion comments, responses, and grounded procedural reactions.

Parameters that reduce their activity index are the number of measures imposed due to violation of order at the Parliament sittings, the number of warnings, the number of bars from speaking and the number of dismissals from sessions.

The formula on the basis of which the MP's activity index is obtained looks like this:

Number of discussions	x	0.10
+		
Number of comments	x	0.03
+		
Number of responses to comments	x	0.03
+		

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<sup>1</sup> Article 55 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Montenegro: "A Member of the Parliament may take part in the work of a committee he/she is not a member of, but with no right to make decisions"

Number of responses	x	0.03
+		
Number of grounded reactions for violation of the Rules of Procedure	x	0.01
+		
Number of questions to the Prime Minister		0.03
+		
Number of MPs questions	x	0.03
+		
Number of comments to the response of the Government representatives	x	0.03
=		
MPs activity index		MPs AI

Table 1: Formula of calculating MPs activity index

The numbers with which positive parameters that make up the activity index are multiplied are directly correlated with duration of presenting at the plenary sessions.

Number of discussions is multiplied with number 0.10, which represents duration of discussion of 10 minutes. Despite the fact that the discussions in debates last 5 minutes individually, the number 0.10 seemed adequate because there is a huge difference in the number of discussions that were used in principled and joint discussions (almost 96%) and the number of discussions in details (around 4%). In support of such parameters is the fact that a discussion of any kind requires much greater preparation than other types of presentation.

For comments on discussions, responses to comments, and responses, the multiplier is 0.03, which represents a duration of 3 minutes for each of the categories individually. Reaction for violation of the Rules of Procedure, only the grounded one, is multiplied with 0.01, since for this form of presenting the Rules of Procedure provides duration of 1 minute.

**Activity index of MPs Groups is calculated by the arithmetic mean of the index of activities of MPs belonging to it.**

## CONCLUSIONS

By using the mechanism of conclusions, at plenary sessions or through the work of committees, the Parliament may issue instructions to institutions on acting in a particular field. Based on the collected conclusions during this convocation of the Parliament, they are grouped into categories according to the degree of measurability, i.e. the way in which they can be monitored. On this basis, three categories of conclusions are distinguished:

1. **MEASURABLE CONCLUSIONS:** contain specific instructions or measures and specify the method in acting in particular field.
2. **PARTLY MEASURABLE CONCLUSIONS:** contain instructions and recommendations for improvement, but do not define specific measures. They lack explicitly stated guidelines for acting, so it is quite difficult to quantify the degree of implementation.
3. **NON-MESURABLE CONCLUSIONS:** note progress in a particular area and welcome the implemented items. They do not contain instructions or specific measures to be taken.

## IV ACTIVITIES OF THE MPs AND THE PARLIAMENT

This chapter provides an overview of values of the MPs index, which shows their activity at the plenary sessions. In addition to the MPs index, the index of MP's groups as well as their amendment activity are also provided. According to activity, MPs are grouped into three categories: active, medium-active and inactive MPs. In addition to this, this chapter also contains information on the activity index of MP's Groups. Also, statistics on the Parliament sittings, such as duration and types of items, are also presented, while at the very end there is a review of the control function of the Parliament, which includes control and consultative hearings, as well as review of conclusions.

### 1. ACTIVITIES OF MPs AND THE MPs GROUPS

#### 1.1. MPs

According to their activity, the MPs are divided into three groups: active, medium-active and inactive. Members of the active group include MPs with activity index greater than 2.00, medium-active between 1.00 and 2.00, while the inactive group includes MPs with activity index less than 1.00. It is important to note that the tables do not include MPs who boycott the work of the Parliament. There is 11 such MPs and their names are listed in Annex 1 of this report.

Active MPs include those with activity index greater than 2.00. There were 23 active MPs in the observed period, and the greatest index had Raško Konjević from SDP, i.e. 4.70. In second place is Aleksandar Damjanović from the Special MPs Group, whose activity index is 4.10. All MPs from SD and LP MPs Group are in this group: Andrija Popović, Ivan Brajović and Boris Mugoša whose activity indices amounted to 3.07, 2.58 and 2.25 respectively. MPs Predrag Sekulić and Nikola Rakočević were the most active members of DPS MPs Group. Genci Nimanbegu and Adrijan Vuksanović from the MPs Group of minority parties BS, coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI, as well as Neđeljko Rudović from SNP-DEMOS MPs Group, also took place in this category of active MPs. Members of the DF MPs Group, Branko Radulović and Jovan Vučurović also took place in this category.

Active MPs (index > 2)		
Name of the MP	MPs Group	Index
Raško Konjević	SDP	4.70
Aleksandar Damjanović	Special MPs Group	4.10
Ranko Krivokapić	SDP	3.37
Andrija Popović	SD and LP	3.07
Genci Nimanbegu	BS, coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	3.04
Predrag Sekulić	DPS	2.86
Nikola Rakočević	DPS	2.71
Aleksandra Vuković	DPS	2.60
Ivan Brajović	SD and LP	2.58

Jovanka Laličić	DPS	2.57
Dr. Branko Radulović	DF	2.51
Marta Šćepanović	DPS	2.46
Miloš Nikolić	DPS	2.38
Petar Ivanović	DPS	2.33
Ana Nikolić	DPS	2.31
Jovan Vučurović	DF	2.29
Boris Mugoša	SD and LP	2.25
Milorad Vuletić	DPS	2.20
Andrija Nikolić	DPS	2.16
Nedeljko Rudović	SNP-DEMOS	2.15
Momčilo Martinović	DPS	2.10
Dragutin Papović	DPS	2.02
Adrijan Vuksanović	BS, coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI	2.02

Table 2: Active MPs (index greater than 2)

The group of medium-active MPs includes those with activity index from 1.00 to 2.00. MPs Danijel Živković from DPS and Ervin Ibrahimović from the MPs Group of the minority parties of the BS, the coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI lead in this group. Their index is 1.98.

In this category, most of the MPs are from DPS, 15 of them, while there are 7 MPs from DF. One MP each from SDP's MPs Group, Special MPs Group and SNP-DEMOS MPs Group are in this category of medium-active MPs.

Medium-active MPs (index 1.00 - 2.00)		
Name of the MP	MPs Group	Index
Danijel Živković	DPS	1.98
Ervin Ibrahimović	BS, coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI	1.98
Željko Aprcović	DPS	1.94
Obrad Stanišić	DPS	1.88
Nebojša Medojević	DF	1.84
Slaven Radunović	DF	1.80
Luiđ Škrelja	DPS	1.79
Suad Numanović	DPS	1.78
Sanja Pavićević	DPS	1.77
Andrija Mandić	DF	1.75
Milutin Đukanović	DF	1.69
Branka Tanasijević	DPS	1.67
Maja Bakrač	DPS	1.58
Nikola Divanović	DPS	1.51
Mihailo Anđušić	DPS	1.48

Milan Knežević	DPS	1.45
Draginja Vuksanović Stanković	SDP	1.44
Marina Jočić	DF	1.37
Radule Novović	DPS	1.32
Branimir Gvozdenović	DPS	1.25
Miodrag Lekić	SNP-DEMOS	1.25
Daliborka Pejović	DPS	1.21
Dr. Sc. Branka Bošnjak	DF	1.21
Bogdan Fatić	DPS	1.18
Dr. Budimir Aleksić	DF	1.14
Goran Danilović	Special MPs Group	1.03

Table 3: Medium-active MPs (index 1.00 - 2.00)

The group of inactive MPs consists of those with activity index less than 1.00. There are 21 inactive MPs in the Parliament, 9 from DPS, 7 from DF and three from the Special MPs Group. MP Nedžad Drešević from MPs Group BS, coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI, and Džavid Šabović from SDP are at the last place in this category. These MPs did not participate in the discussions and activities at the plenary sessions of the Parliament in the observed period.<sup>2</sup>

Inactive MPs (activity index < 1.00)		
Name of the MP	MPs Group	Index
Mirsad Murić	DPS	0.99
Filip Vuković	DPS	0.94
Milun Zogović	DF	0.89
Anka Vukićević	Special MPs Group	0.86
Tarzan Milošević	DPS	0.85
Halil Duković	DPS	0.80
Dr. Ljiljana Đurašković	DF	0.79
Branko Čavor	DPS	0.78
Miodrag Vuković	DPS	0.75
Nada Drobnjak	DPS	0.72
Dr. Strahinja Bulajić	DF	0.72
Predrag Bulatović	DF	0.70
Goran Radonjić	Special MPs Group	0.68
Marija Čatović	DPS	0.64
Koča Pavlović	DF	0.62
MA Veljko Vasiljević	DF	0.30
Zvonko Vuković	DPS	0.30
Janko Vučinić	Special MPs Group	0.23

<sup>2</sup> MPs Danijela Pavićević and Srđan Milić formed an MPs Group SNP-DEMOS after the boycott ended, however, after returning to the Parliament of Montenegro, they did not participate in the work of the plenary sessions in the observed period

Dr. Vera Bulatović	DF	0.20
Džavid Šabović	SDP	0.00
Nedžad Drešević	BS, coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI	0.00

Table 4: Inactive MPs (activity index < 1.00)

## AMENDMENTS

Amendments to draft laws and other types of legislation that the Parliament is considering are one of the possibilities guaranteed by the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Montenegro that are available to MPs in order to amend the proposed legislation.

MPs, as submitters of amendments, have several ways to use this opportunity. An amendment can be submitted independently by an MP, but one amendment may also be signed by several MPs or even on behalf of the party to which they belong.

MP/MPs	MPs Group	Total number of amendments	Total number of adopted amendments	Total number of rejected amendments	Total number of withdrawn amendments
Raško Konjević; Ranko Krivokapić and Draginja Vuksanović Stanković	SDP	8	0	0	0
Raško Konjević	SDP	2	0	0	0
Ranko Krivokapić	SDP	1	0	0	0
Genci Nimanbegu	BS, coalition “Albanians Decisively” and HGI	8	0	0	7
Nada Drobnjak	DPS	8	0	3	5
Andrija Popović	SD i LP	6	0	0	0
Branko Radulović and Branka Bošnjak	DF	2	0	0	0

Table 5: Total number of amendments discussed at the plenary sessions

On the agenda of all plenary sessions in the period covered by the report, there were 35 amendments, of which no amendments were adopted, nine amendments were withdrawn, while three amendments were assessed by the Legislative Committee as legally unacceptable. Most of the amendments were submitted by MPs of SDP, 11 of them.

Genci Nimanbegu of the minority parties’ MPs Group submitted eight amendments, six of which were withdrawn. MP Nada Drobnjak from DPS submitted eight amendments, three of which were assessed as legally unacceptable, while five amendments were withdrawn. MP Andrija Popović from MPs Group of SD and LP submitted six amendments, while the MPs from DF Branko Radulović and Branka Bošnjak submitted two amendments.

Compared to the previous two semi-annual reports, there is an increase in the number of amendments submitted by MPs, but there is a significant decline in the number of amendments compared to the previous convocation of the Parliament, suggesting that the MPs are insufficiently involved in correction of legal solutions of the Government.

## 1.2. MPs GROUPS

In the observed period, the largest index of activities within the MPs groups had SD and LP MPs Group, 2.57. Next is SDP and Special MPs Group whose index is identical, 1.65, while index of DPS is 1.56. The activity index of the MPs Group BS, coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI is 1.49, while the index of MPs Group DF is 1.42. In the end, SNP-DEMOS has an index of 0.99.

MPs Groups	Index
SD and LP	2.57
SDP	1.65
Special MPs Group	1.65
DPS	1.56
BS, coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	1.49
DF	1.42
SNP-DEMOS	0.99

Table 6: Activity Index of MPs Groups

After forming of the Parliament of Montenegro, there were several changes in the composition of the MPs groups. Members who left their home MPs groups continued to act as independent MPs and formed MPs Groups in the period covered by this report. In this reporting period, Independent MP Anka Vukićević joined the Special MPs Group as well as MP Janko Vučinić, who previously left the DF MPs Group.

The following table contains cumulative data on the activities of MPs at the plenary sessions of the Parliament of Montenegro in the observed period.

MPs Group	Index	Total number of discussions	Total number of comments	Total number of responses to comments	Total number of reactions for violation of the Rules of Procedure	Total number of responses
SD and LP	2.57	49	7	7	209	2
SDP	1.65	73	26	20	35	9
Special MPs Group	1.65	73	15	25	13	0
DPS	1.56	469	61	84	182	14
BS, coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	1.49	49	10	8	118	0
DF	1.42	167	58	62	76	5
SNP-DEMOS	0.99	25	13	9	6	0

Table 7: Presentations of MPs at the plenary sessions of the Parliament of Montenegro

Total number of discussions was 889, out of which DPS had 469. Most of the comments in the observed period also had DPS who used this MPs' right 61 times.

DPS is followed by DF with 58 comments. Total number of responses to comments was 206, and most of them had DPS - 86, while the MP's group SD and LP had seven responses to comments.

Number of MPs' reactions for violation of the Rules of Procedure amounted to 638, majority of which by SD and LP MPs Group, 209. There were total of 30 responses, of which DPS had 14, SDP 9 and DF 5. MPs Group SD and LP had two responses, while MPs Group of BS, coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI, Special MPs Group and SNP-DEMOS had no responses in the observed period of the Parliament's work.

### 1.3. ACTIVITIES OF FEMALE MPs

Number of female MPs from MPs Groups who participated in the work of the Parliament of Montenegro in this reporting period was 16. The most active in this category are Aleksandra Vuković and Jovanka Laličić, whose index is 2.60 and 2.57 respectively.

Female MPs	MPs Group	Index
Aleksandra Vuković	DPS	2.60
Jovanka Laličić	DPS	2.57
Marta Šćepanović	DPS	2.46
Ana Nikolić	DPS	2.31
Sanja Pavićević	DPS	1.77
Branka Tanasijević	DPS	1.67
Maja Bakrač	DPS	1.58
Draginja Vuksanović Stanković	SDP	1.44
Marina Jočić	DF	1.37
Daliborka Pejović	DPS	1.21
Dr. Sc. Branka Bošnjak	DF	1.21
Anka Vukićević	Special MPs Group	0.86
Dr. Ljiljana Đurašković	DF	0.79
Nada Drobnjak	DPS	0.72
Marija Čatović	DPS	0.64
Dr. Vera Bulatović	DF	0.20

**Table 8: Activity index of all female MPs participating in the work of the Parliament**

In this group, there are ten MPs from DPS, 4 MPs from DF, one MP from SDP and one from Special MPs Group, Draginja Vuksanović Stanković and Anka Vukićević. In addition to taking first places in this category, four female MPs are also included in the group of active MPs in the period from 01 November 2018 to 30 April 2019. Activity index for seven MPs from this group is between 1.00 and 2.00, which places them in the category of medium-active MPs. Based on the above, it can be concluded that women contribute greatly to the work of the Parliament, as indicated by their activity results.

#### 1.4. ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG MPs

In the category of young MPs in the Parliament of Montenegro belong the ones of up to 35 years of age. All MPs in this category are from DPS MPs Group, while in other MPs Groups that participate in the work of the Parliament there are no MPs younger than 35 years of age.

During the observed period from November 1, 2018, to April 30, 2019, the most active among young MPs was Nikola Rakočević, whose index is 2.71. He is followed by Miloš Nikolić and Andrija Nikolić, whose index is 2.38 and 2.16 respectively. These three MPs are among active MPs in the observed period, while the other two MPs from this category, Danijel Živković and Mihailo Anđušić are among medium-active MPs.

MP	MPs Group	Index
Nikola Rakočević	DPS	2.71
Miloš Nikolić	DPS	2.38
Andrija Nikolić	DPS	2.16
Danijel Živković	DPS	1.98
Mihailo Anđušić	DPS	1.48

Table 9: Activity index of all MPs in the “young“ category participating in the work of the Parliament

## 2. SITTINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT

In the period from November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019, there were seven ordinary, one extraordinary and four special sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro, with a total of 99 agenda items. Not a single sitting of the Parliament of Montenegro during this period started at the appointed time, but always with a delay.

### 2.1. OVERVIEW OF SITTINGS

An overview of the agenda items of all sittings is given in the table below.

Sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro		Number of items
1	3 <sup>rd</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018 <sup>3</sup>	18
2	4 <sup>th</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018	18
3	5 <sup>th</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2018	1
4	6 <sup>th</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018	1
5	7 <sup>th</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2018	1
6	8 <sup>th</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018	12
7	1 <sup>st</sup> sitting, Extraordinary session, 2019	1
8	1 <sup>st</sup> sitting, I Ordinary session, 2019	4
9	2 <sup>nd</sup> sitting, I Ordinary session, 2019	16
10	3 <sup>rd</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2019	1
11	4 <sup>th</sup> sitting, I Ordinary session, 2019	25
12	5 <sup>th</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2019	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>

Table 10: Number of items on the agenda per sittings

There were 99 items on the agenda in the observed period. Out of the total number of items, two concerned the Prime Minister's Hour and MPs questions respectively, and they are not voted on at the sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro, while five items referred to the elections and appointments.

Within items referring to elections and appointments, 34 sub-items were adopted. Four sub-items within the item of election and appointments related to the Proposal of candidates for the election of members of the Judicial Council from among distinguished lawyers were not adopted because there was no necessary two-thirds majority.

The Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Accounting was discussed at the plenary session, but this draft law was not voted on, as the Government withdrew it from the procedure. This item is part of the statistics listed in the previous table.

<sup>3</sup> Third sitting of the Second Ordinary session began on October 30, 2018, and there was one item on the agenda, the Proposal for a Decision on forming of the Committee for further reform of electoral and other legislation. All other items of the agenda were discussed during November 2018 and are part of this report.

Members of DF MPs Group suggested that the Proposal of the Resolution on reindustrialization of Montenegro be put on the agenda and the Proposal of the Resolution on the method of valorization of the electricity potential of Montenegro, but there was no discussion on these items due to the boycott of the opposition parties during the sitting. Given that there was no discussion on these items, they are not included in the statistics related to the agenda items of this report.

The Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Tourism Organizations was withdrawn at one of the sittings, but it was again on the agenda at the next sittings when this draft law was discussed. The Decision on Amendments to the Statute of the Fund for Protection and Exercise of Minority Rights was withdrawn from the procedure.

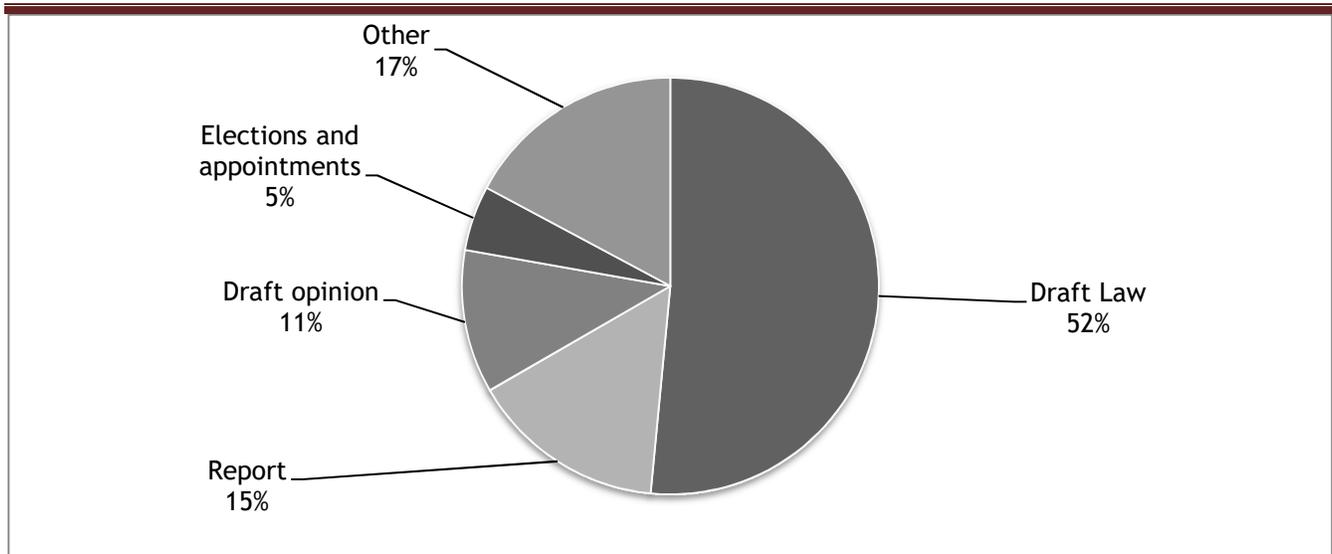
During this reporting period, three draft laws were not adopted: the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on public order and peace; the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on the Use of Units of the Army of Montenegro in International Forces and Involvement of Civilian Protection, Police and Personnel in State Administration Authorities in Peace Missions and other activities abroad, and the Draft Law on medically assisted fertilization.

At the Fourth sitting of the Second Ordinary session, three draft laws were discussed, but they were not voted on. Those are the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Civil Procedure, the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on state symbols and the statehood day of Montenegro and the Draft Law on the life partnership of the same sex persons.

## **2.2. ITEMS OF THE AGENDA**

In the observed period, draft laws were most frequently discussed, and they were on the agenda 51 times. They are followed by reports with 15 items, draft opinion were discussed 11 times, while the draft decisions accounted to three items of the agenda.

Below is a list of agenda items discussed most frequently at the sittings of the Parliament. The group named "other" includes draft decisions, Prime Minister's Hour and MPs questions, and Draft Law on Ratification of the Convention and Draft Laws on the Ratification of the Protocol, draft laws on ratification of amendments, draft strategies, draft resolutions, draft financial plans and draft conclusions. These topics were 17 times on the agenda at the sittings of the Parliament.



Graph 1: Overview of items on the agenda

The following table provides an overview of the types of items that were on the agenda during the observed period.

Type of items of the agenda	Number of items
Draft Law	51
Report	15
Draft decision	3
Elections and appointments	5
Draft Opinion	11
Prime Minister's Hour and MP's questions	2
Prime Minister's Hour	2
Draft Law on Ratification of the Protocol	2
Draft Law on Ratification of the Convention	3
Draft Law on Ratification of the Amendment	1
Draft strategy	1
Draft resolution	1
Draft financial plans	1
Draft conclusions	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>

Table 11: Types of agenda items

According to data presented, most frequently discussed were draft laws, which were on the agenda 51 times. They are followed by discussions on the reports, which were on the agenda 15 times; draft opinions had 11 items, elections and appointments 5, while draft decisions and draft laws on Ratification of the Convention had 3 items each.

There was a somewhat smaller number of items when it comes to the draft laws on the Ratification of the Protocol which had two items of the agenda. In the observed period, one item was dedicated to the Draft Law on Ratification of the Amendment, draft strategy, draft resolution, draft financial plans and draft conclusions.

In the observed period, four Special Sitzings of the Parliament of Montenegro<sup>4</sup> were organized which were dedicated to the Prime Minister's Hour and MPs' questions. At these sitting, the Prime Minister was asked 22 questions by MPs, and 86 MPs' questions to representatives of the Government, to which they gave answers.

### 2.3. DURATION OF SITTINGS

In the period from November 01, 2018 to April 30, 2019, 11 sittings of the Parliament were held, in a total duration of 166 hours. 4<sup>th</sup> Sitting of the First Ordinary Session lasted longest, 34 hours, while the 5<sup>th</sup> Special sitting of the Second Ordinary session lasted around 2 hours. Items on the agenda at the 4<sup>th</sup> Sitting of the First Ordinary Session were draft laws, reports, decisions, opinions, elections and appointments. At the 5<sup>th</sup> Special sitting of the Second Ordinary Session in 2018, an item was dedicated to the Prime Minister's Hour.

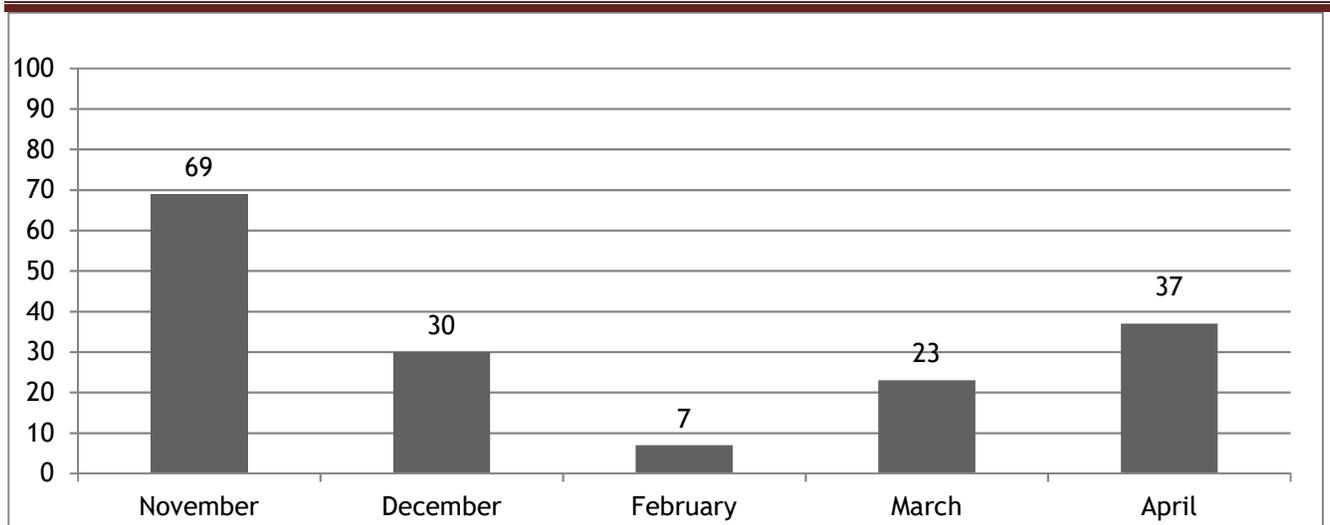
Sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro			
	Number of the sitting	Date	Duration (hour:minutes)
1	3 <sup>rd</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018 <sup>5</sup>	30/10/2018	25:48
2	4 <sup>th</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018	22/11/2018	31:32
3	5 <sup>th</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2018	27/11/2018	2:25
4	6 <sup>th</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018	29/11/2018	8:49
5	7 <sup>th</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2018	12/12/2018	13:51
6	8 <sup>th</sup> sitting, II Ordinary session, 2018	26/12/2018	16:34
7	1 <sup>st</sup> sitting, Extraordinary session, 2019	21/02/2019	6:54
8	1 <sup>st</sup> sitting, I Ordinary session, 2019	01/03/2019	5:46
9	2 <sup>nd</sup> sitting, I Ordinary session, 2019	05/03/2019	9:29
10	3 <sup>rd</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2019	05/03/2019	7:43
11.	4 <sup>th</sup> sitting, I Ordinary session, 2019	01/04/2019	34:22
12.	5 <sup>th</sup> sitting, Special sitting, 2019	24/04/2019	2:17
<b>Total</b>			<b>165:32</b>

Table 12: Duration of plenary sessions in hours

Below is a diagram showing the duration of sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro by months.

<sup>4</sup> The Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Montenegro in Article 187 para. 3 and 4 stipulate: "A parliamentary question shall be put at a special session of the Parliament held no less than once in a two-month period during an ordinary session. A question to the Prime Minister referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be put at the beginning of the session, and in the month when this session is not held, at a special session dedicated to the Prime Minister's Hour - Prime Minister's Hour."

<sup>5</sup> Third Sitting of the Second Ordinary session began on October 30, 2018, and there was one item on the agenda, the Proposal for a Decision on the forming of the Committee for Further Reform of Electoral and other Legislation. All other items on the agenda were discussed during November 2018 and duration of these items is a part of this report



**Graph 2: Duration of sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro by months (in hours)**

The following table shows duration of the sittings by months. The Parliament’s longest sitting was in November, and lasted almost 69 hours, followed by the sittings held in April lasting 37 hours, in December lasting 30 hours and in March lasting 23 hours. There was one Extraordinary session held in February, lasting 7 hours.

Duration of sittings by months	
Month	Duration (hour:min)
November	68:34
December	30:25
February	6:56
March	22:58
April	36:39
Total	165:32

**Table 13: Duration of sittings of the Parliament of Montenegro by months**

### 3. CONTROL FUNCTION OF THE PARLIAMENT

Besides its legislative function, the Parliament of Montenegro has the obligation to control the work of the executive authorities. In order to carry out its control function efficiently, the Parliament has at its disposal a set of mechanisms<sup>6</sup> to request from the executive authorities to provide information, but also to recommend or impose the implementation of specific activities in order to overcome certain issues.

#### 3.1. USE OF CONTROL MECHANISMS

In the period from November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019, working bodies of the Parliament organized a total of 22 hearings, of which 16 were consultative and 6 control hearings. The control hearing is a mechanism of the Parliament of Montenegro for controlling the work of other branches of the government and independent institutions supervised by the Parliament, which checks the current or past situation or activity in a particular area or institution, and provides guidance for improvement through opinions and conclusions.

Consultative hearing is more of advisory than the control activity that the Parliament uses in order to collect, from various subjects in society, various types of information or stances on certain law, appointment, occurrence or work of a particular institution, including those that are not subject to supervision of the Parliament.

Control role of the working bodies of the Parliament of Montenegro			
Total number of sittings	Total number of consultative hearings	Total number of control hearings	Total number of persons at hearings
22	16	6	86

Table 14: Control role of the working bodies

In mentioned meetings, 86 people were questioned, divided into three groups, so the first one consisted of 35 representatives of the ministries, while the second group named "others" had 51 persons in total.

The group "others" consists of representatives of the Central Bank of Montenegro, the State Audit Institution, the High State Prosecutor's Office, the Supreme Court, the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro, administrations, agencies, funds, public institutions, communities, chambers, unions and associations. Annex 3 contains information on all persons who participated in the consultative hearings, while Annex 4 contains data of the person who took part in the control hearings.

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<sup>6</sup> The Parliament may organize consultative and controlling hearings and a parliamentary inquiry to obtain all relevant information about a case or occurrence. Moreover, MPs may, by submitting an Interpellation on the work of an executive body, consider specific issues and give their conclusions that are binding for the executive authorities. The Prime Minister's Hour and MPs' questions are also the way in which MPs can perform the control function, asking questions to the Prime Minister and other representatives of the executive authorities, who are obliged to answer them.

### 3.2. CONCLUSIONS

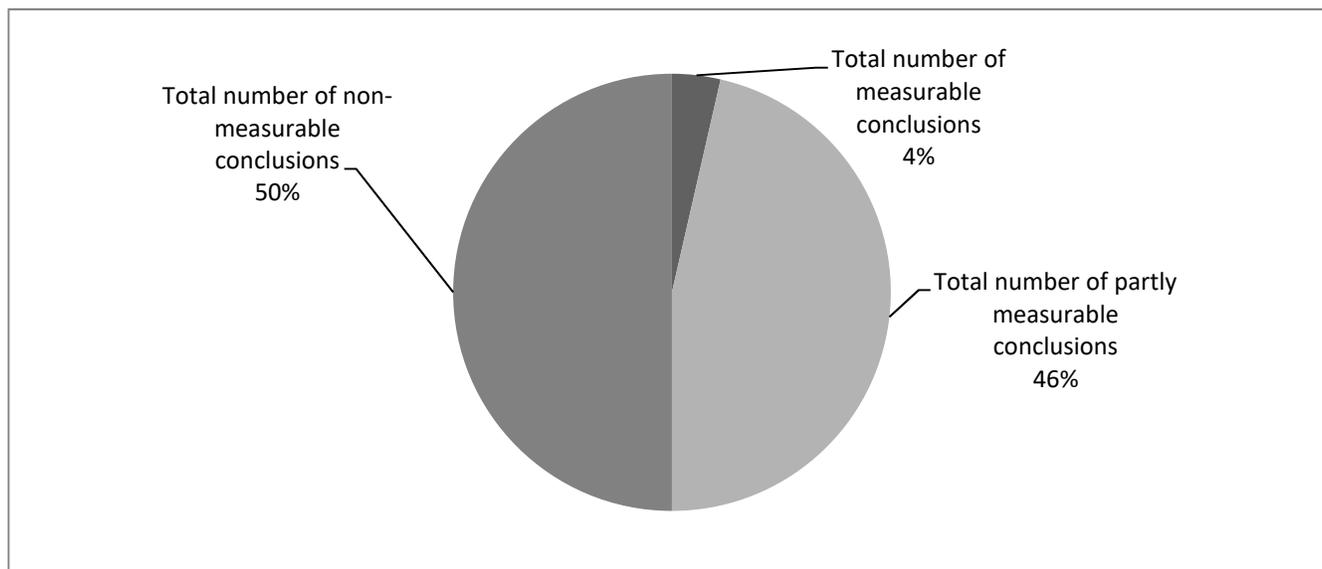
In the period from November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019, a total of 28 conclusions, of which 14 non-measurable conclusions, 1 measurable and 13 partly measurable conclusions were published on the website of the Parliament and in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.

Out of the total number of measurable or partly measurable conclusions, 12 were adopted by the working bodies of the Parliament, while other conclusions were adopted at the plenary sessions of the Parliament of Montenegro.

All conclusions are divided into measurable, non-measurable and partly measurable, which are in line with the conclusions of the methodology that were discussed at the very beginning of the report.

After one consultative hearing, assessments and opinions that could be viewed as measurable were adopted.

Parliamentary committees announced that they would adopt five more conclusions from the control and consultative hearings that were held during this reporting period, and will be included in the next semi-annual reporting.



Graph 4: Total number of measurable, non-measurable and partly measurable conclusions

In the observed period, 12 conclusions related to ministries in the Government of Montenegro. In addition to referring to ministries, the conclusions refer to other institutions as well: the Central Bank of Montenegro, the Fund for Protection and Exercise of Minority Rights and the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, the Police Directorate, the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, agencies, committees, councils.

Most conclusions concerned the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms and the Ministry of Health, 4 each. Three conclusions related to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior respectively. The Parliament referred two conclusions to the Energy Regulatory Agency, the Ministry of Economy, the European Integration Office, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights. One conclusion was referred to other institutions, and their overview is in the table.

Number of measurable, partly measurable and non-measurable conclusions by institutions				
Name of the institution	Number of measurable conclusions	Number of partly measurable conclusions	Number of non-measurable conclusions	Total
Agency for Protection of Competition			1	1
Deposit Protection Fund			1	1
Capital Market Commission			1	1
Central Bank of Montenegro			1	1
Financial Stability Council			1	1
State Commission for the control of public procurement procedures			1	1
Capital Supervision Agency			1	1
Energy Regulatory Agency		1	1	2
Ministry of Economy			2	2
European Integration Office		1	1	2
Fund for Protection and Exercise of Minority Rights		1		1
Ministry of Finance	1	2		3
Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms		3	1	4
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare		2	1	3
Ministry of Health		4		4
Ministry of Education		2		2
Ministry of Justice		3		3
Ministry for Human and Minority Rights		2		2
Ministry of the Interior		2	1	3
Agency for Personal Data Protection and Free Access to Information		1		1
Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions		1		1
Ministry of Defence			1	1
Police Directorate		3		3
Ministry of Science		1		1
Ministry of Culture		1		1
Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions		1		1
Security and Defence Committee			1	1
Institute for Public Health of Montenegro		1		1

Table 15: Conclusions by institutions

## **V COMMITTEE ON FURTHER REFORM OF ELECTORAL AND OTHER LEGISLATION**

On 30 November 2018, at the plenary session, MPs voted for forming of the Committee on Further Reform of Electoral and Other Legislation aimed at establishing dialogue and strengthening of the public trust in the electoral process. The Committee consists of seven representatives from the ruling coalition and seven from the opposition parties. Branimir Gvozdenović, the vice-president of the Parliament, was elected chair of the Committee, while DF MP, Strahinja Bulajić, was elected deputy chair. For the first time since the forming of the 26<sup>th</sup> convocation of the Parliament, the ruling party and the opposition found a compromise and saw the forming of this Committee as a key interest for Montenegro and its further integration into the European Union.

The Committee formed a commission that chose five associated members from the academic community and NGO sector. Two associate members of the Committee from the academic community are Prof. Dr. Đorđije Blažić and MA Boris Bastijančić, while three associate members from NGO sector are: NGO Network for Affirmation of NGO Sector (MANS), Center for Democratic Transition (CDT) and Civic Alliance (GA). The committee consists of seven working groups that individually deal with a set of laws related to electoral legislation.

At working group meetings, it was agreed that the methodology of work would be based on a thorough analysis of the already existing legal framework with an emphasis on the consideration and implamentation of good practices in the field of electoral legislation from the neighbouring countries and the countries of the European Union, as well as the efforts to implement recommendations from the OSCE/OIDHR, international institution dealing with monitoring of elections.

Members of the Committee from DF and opposition started a boycott of the Committee due to arrest of MP Nebojša Medojević and order for the arrest of Milan Knežević in November last year. After MP Nebojša Medojević was released, MPs of DF and the opposition continued the boycott demanding the forming of a technical government.

Members of the Committee from the ruling party, academic community and civil sector continued to work in certain working groups on certain electoral solutions without the presence of DF members.

MANS is an associate member of three working groups dealing with the following laws: Amendments to the Law on Voters' Register; (Working Group 2); Amendments to the Law on Registers of Temporary and Permanent Residence; Analysis of the implementation of the Law on Identity Card and the Law on Montenegrin Citizenship; Amendments to the Law on Financing Political Entities and Election Campaigns (Working Group 5); Strengthening of capacities and professionalism in the work of bodies relevant to election processes, including the State Election Commission and the Agency for Prevention of Corruption (Working Group 6). In addition, MANS also monitors other meetings of the working groups of the Committe in the monitoring capacity.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: MPs WHO BOYCOTT THE WORK OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONTENEGRO

The following table contains a list of MPs who were boycotting the work of the Parliament of Montenegro at the moment of compiling of the report.

MP	Political party	Activity Index from November 15, 2017, until April 30, 2019
Dritan Abazović	URA	0
Aleksa Bečić	Democrats	0
Zdenka Popović	Democrats	0
Boris Bogdanović	Democrats	0
Momo Koprivica	Democrats	0
Mijomir Pejović	Democrats	0
Danilo Šaranović	Democrats	0
Dženan Kolić	Democrats	0
Dr. Valentina Minić	Democrats	0
Srdan Milić	SNP	0
Danijela Pavićević	SNP	0

Table 16: MPs who boycott the work of the Parliament of Montenegro

## ANNEX 2: MPs IN THE PARLIAMENT OF MONTENEGRO

The following table provides a list of MPs who, at the moment of compiling of the report, performed this function in the Parliament, in the official order of the Parliament, according to which attendance check of the MPs is done, together with the information to which MPs Group they belong. This table also contains MPs who boycott the work of the Parliament.

MP	MPs Group	Activity index from November 15, 2017, to April 30, 2019
Dr. Branko Radulović	DF	11.43
Aleksandar Damjanović	Special MPs Group	10.37
Andrija Popović	SD and LP	8.94
Dr. Sc. Branka Bošnjak	DF	8.54
Raško Konjević	SDP	7.39
Predrag Sekulić	DPS	7.29
Marta Šćepanović	DPS	7.18
Jovan Jole Vučurović	DF	6.67
Nikola Rakočević	DPS	6.30
Milutin Đukanović	DF	6.02
Aleksandra Vuković	DPS	5.97
Genci Nimanbegu	BS, Coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	5.79
Jovanka Laličić	DPS	5.66
Petar Ivanović	DPS	5.36
Ranko Krivokapić	SDP	5.35
Goran Danilović	Special MPs Group	5.33
Milan Knežević	DF	5.28
Andrija Mandić	DF	4.84
Predrag Bulatović	DF	4.75
Slaven Radunović	DF	4.74
Nebojša Medojević	DF	4.70
Ivan Brajović	SD and LP	4.66
Suad Numanović	DPS	4.58
Miloš Nikolić	DPS	4.45
Andrija Nikolić	DPS	4.41
Dr. Budimir Aleksić	DF	4.34
Željko Aprcović	DPS	4.33
Adrijan Vuksanović	BS, Coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	4.26
Dragutin Papović	DPS	4.20
Momčilo Martinović	DPS	4.20
Danijel Živković	DPS	4.18
Milorad Vuletić	DPS	4.10
Ervin Ibrahimović	BS, Coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	4.04
Ana Nikolić	DPS	3.95

Third semi-annual report on activities of the Parliament of Montenegro in 26th Convocation, for the period November 1, 2018 - April 31, 2019

Milun Zogović	DF	3.85
Janko Vučinić	Special MPs Group	3.71
Obrad Stanišić	DPS	3.44
Marina Jočić	DF	3.42
Branka Tanasijević	DPS	3.35
Luiđ Škrelja	DPS	3.19
Mihailo Anđušić	DPS	3.17
Branimir Gvozdenović	DPS	3.15
Radule Novović	DPS	3.12
Maja Bakrač	DPS	3.00
Sanja Pavićević	DPS	3.00
Daliborka Pejović	DPS	2.94
Goran Radonjić	Special MPs Group	2.94
Draginja Vuksanović Stanković	SDP	2.88
Boris Mugoša	SD and LP	2.81
Koča Pavlović	DF	2.62
Halil Duković	DPS	2.49
Dr. Ljiljana Đurašković	DF	2.46
Neđeljko Rudović	SNP-DEMOS	2.28
Bogdan Fatić	DPS	2.22
Anka Vukićević	Special MPs Group	2.02
Mirsad Murić	DPS	2.00
Miodrag Lekić	SNP-DEMOS	1.85
Nada Drobnjak	DPS	1.80
Marija Čatović	DPS	1.78
Filip Vuković	DPS	1.76
Branko Čavor	DPS	1.76
Dr. Strahinja Bulajić	DF	1.75
Nikola Divanović	DPS	1.73
Miodrag Vuković	DPS	1.50
Tarzan Milošević	DPS	1.48
Dr. Vera Bulatović	DF	0.93
Zvonko Vuković	DPS	0.63
MA Veljko Vasiljević	DF	0.53
Nedžad Drešević	BS, Coalition "Albanians Decisively" and HGI	0.08
Dritan Abazović	URA	0.00
Aleksa Bečić	Democrats	0.00
Zdenka Popović	Democrats	0.00
Boris Bogdanović	Democrats	0.00
Momo Koprivica	Democrats	0.00
Mijomir Pejović	Democrats	0.00
Danilo Šaranović	Democrats	0.00
Dženan Kolić	Democrats	0.00

Dr. Valentina Minić	Democrats	0.00
Džavid Šabović	SDP	0.00
Srđan Milić	SNP-DEMOS	0.00
Danijela Pavićević	SNP-DEMOS	0.00

Table 17: MPs in the Parliament of Montenegro

### ANNEX 3: PERSONS INVITED TO CONSULTATIVE HEARINGS

In the following table, a list of all persons who participated in the consultative hearings of the working bodies of the Parliament in the reporting period is given.

Participants at consultative hearings of the working bodies of the Parliament of Montenegro		
No.	First and last name	Institution
1.	Dragica Sekulić	Ministry of Economy
2.	Nikola Vujović	Ministry of Economy
3.	Marko Radulović	Ministry of Economy
4.	Saša Šćekić	Union of Municipalities of Montenegro
5.	Jasna Sekulović	German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ)
6.	Olga Mićunović	German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ)
7.	Boris Raoinić	NGO "Civic Alliance"
8.	Novo Govedarica	NGO "Expeditio"
9.	Radoje Žurić	Central Bank of Montenegro
10.	Zorica Kalezić	Central Bank of Montenegro
11.	Dejan Vujačić	Central Bank of Montenegro
12.	Nikola Bašanović	Central Bank of Montenegro
13.	Đoko Krivokapić	Electric Power Company of Montenegro (EPCG)
14.	Sreten Gojković	Electric Power Company of Montenegro (EPCG)
15.	Branislav Prelević	Energy Regulatory Agency
16.	Željka Tomović	Energy Regulatory Agency
17.	Ines Mrdović	NGO "Network for Affirmation of NGO Sector" (MANS)
18.	Marijana Laković Drašković	Ministry of Justice
19.	Petar Stojanović	Supreme Court of Montenegro
20.	Miloš Šoškić	High State Prosecutor's Office
21.	Šučko Baković	Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro
22.	Zdenka Perović	Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro
23.	Prof. dr Zoran Stojanović	University of Montenegro
24.	Ana Raičević	NGO "Center for Democracy and Human Rights" (CEDEM)
25.	Aleksandra Vušurović	Applicant
26.	Igor Vujačić	Army of Montenegro
27.	Veselin Veljović	Police Directorate
28.	Dragan Perović	Ministry of the Interior
29.	Vesko Damjanović	Police Directorate
30.	Enes Baković	Police Directorate
31.	Boris Mugoša	Ministry of the Interior
32.	Sanda Bajramović	Ministry of the Interior
33.	Duško Zarubica	Trade Unions of Montenegro
34.	Aleksa Marojević	Union of Free Trade Unions of Montenegro
35.	Svetlana Vuksanović	Montenegrin Employers Federation
36.	Dušan Perović	Pension and Disability Insurance Fund

37.	Nina Vujošević	Ministry of Finance
38.	Jovo Pajović	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
39.	Milisav Korać	Associations of Parents of Children and Youth with Disabilities "Our Initiative"
40.	Doc. dr Vesna Simović Zvicer	University of Montenegro
41.	Pavle Radulović	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
42.	Zoran Tomić	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
43.	Refik Bojadžić	Union of Municipalities of Montenegro
44.	Nebojša Adžić	Union of Municipalities of Montenegro
45.	Dragan Žarković	Engineers Chamber of Montenegro
46.	Miodrag Maraš	Engineers Chamber of Montenegro
47.	Ivana Vojinović	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
48.	Rina Ivančević	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
49.	Momčilo Blagojević	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
50.	Damir Gutić	Water Administration of Montenegro
51.	Aleksandar Perović	NGO Environmental movement "OZON"
52.	Milorad Mitrović	NGO „Breznica“ Pljevlja
53.	Goran Jevrić	Regional Water Supply System of the Montenegrin Coast
54.	Zoran Jelić	State Audit Institution
55.	Luka Mitrović	Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology of Montenegro
56.	Predrag Jelušić	Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management
57.	Milosav Anđelić	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
58.	Nusret Kalač	Forest Administration of Montenegro
59.	Branislav Radulović	State Audit Institution
60.	Dragan Brković	„Vektra Jakić“ L.L.C.
61.	Milić Popović	„Vektra Montenegro“ L.L.C.
62.	Nataša Radonjić	Ministry of Justice
63.	Danilo Ćupić	Ministry of the Interior
64.	Milan Tomić	Institute for Execution of Criminal Sanctions
65.	Mirjana Radović	Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro
66.	dr Mevlida Gusinjac	Ministry of Health
67.	Nina Milović	Ministry of Health
68.	Marina Tomović	Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro
69.	Milan Radović	NGO "Civic Alliance"
70.	Snežana Mijušković	Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro
71.	Svetlana Sovilj	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
72.	Arijana Nikolić-Vučinić	Ministry of Education
73.	Tamara Milić	Ministry of Education
74.	Ibrahim Smailović	Ministry of Justice
75.	Blanka Radošević-Marović	Ministry for Human and Minority Rights
76.	dr Nina Vujošević	Ministry of Finance
77.	Dragan Pejanović	Ministry of the Interior
78.	Lia Magnaguagno	OSCE
79.	Ana Dautović	UNICEF

80.	Marina Tomović	Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro
81.	Predrag Marković	Deposit Protection Fund
82.	mr. sci Aleksandar Saša Zeković	Council for Civilian Control of Police Operations
83.	Sunčica Boljević	Directorate for Foodsafety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs
84.	Gordana Mijović	NGO "Network for the Protection of Dogs and Cats in Montenegro"
85.	Svetlana Kovačević	NGO "Network for the Protection of Dogs and Cats in Montenegro"
86.	Tijana Kovačević	NGO „Korina Animals“

**Table 18: Persons who participated at the consultative hearings organized by the working bodies of the Parliament of Montenegro**

## ANNEX 4: PERSONS INVITED TO CONTROL HEARINGS

A list of all persons who took part in the control hearings of the working bodies of the Parliament in the reporting period is given in the following table.

Participants at the control hearings of the working bodies of the Parliament of Montenegro		
No.	First and last name	Institution
1.	Darko Radunović	Ministry of Finance
2.	Miomir M. Mugoša	Tax Administration of Montenegro
3.	Sanja Damjanović	Ministry of Science
4.	Smiljana Prelević	Ministry of Science
5.	Aleksandar Damjanović	Ministry of Culture
6.	Božidar Božović	Ministry of Culture
7.	Dražen Blažić	Ministry of Culture
8.	Aleksandar Dajković	Ministry of Culture
9.	Kenan Hrapović	Ministry of Health
10.	Alija Košuta	Administration for Inspection Affairs
11.	Duško Zarubica	Trade Union of Montenegro
12.	Srđa Keković	Union of Free Trade Unions of Montenegro
13.	Danilo Gvozdenović	Chamber of Economy of Montenegro
14.	Danijela Šuković	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
15.	Angelina Međedović	Administration for Inspection Affairs
16.	Zlatko Popović	Administration for Inspection Affairs
17.	Sead Čirgić	Health Insurance Fund of Montenegro
18.	Nebojša Kavarić	Primary Health Care Center Podgorica
19.	Budimirka Đukanović	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
20.	Željko Šofranac	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
21.	Dragica Vučinić	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
22.	Milanka Baković	Ministry of the Interior
23.	MA Siniša Bjeković	Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro
24.	Mladenka Tešić	Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro
25.	Milica Radonjić	UNHCR
26.	Zoran Vujičić	NGO "Civic Alliance"

Table 19: Persons who participated at the control hearings organized by the working bodies of the Parliament of Montenegro