BSC39NK7H2

TÜM ODA VE BORSALARA
(Genel Sekreterlik)

TOBB
TÜRKİYE ODALAR VE BORSALAR BİRLİĞİ

Tarih : 06.08.2021
Sayı : 84403118-720- 7115
Konu : Karadağ Konulu Broşür

İlgi : Dışişleri Bakanlığı'nın 02.08.2021 tarihli ve 33092961 sayılı yazısı.

İlgide kayıtlı yazıyla Birliğimize iletilen, Karadağ ekonomisine ilişkin Broşür ekte sunulmuştur.

Bilgilerinizi ve ilgili üyelerinize duyurulmasını rica ederim.

Saygılarımla,

e-imza
Ali Emre YURDAKUL
Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı

EK:Broşür (43 sayfa)

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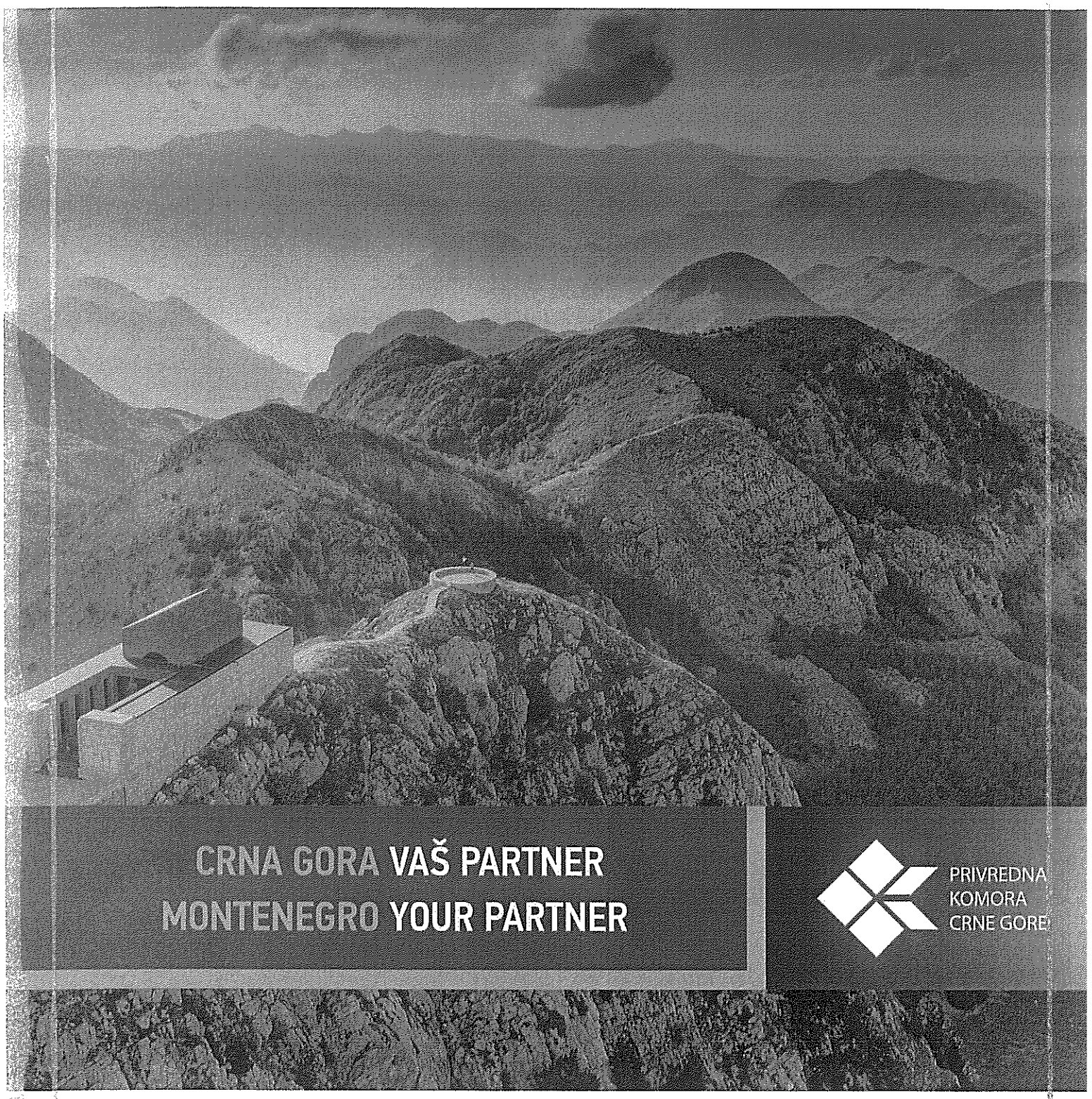

CRNA GORA VAŠ PARTNER
MONTENEGRO YOUR PARTNER
PRIVREDNA
KOMORA
CRNE GORE

PRIVREDNA
KOMORA
CRNE GORE

Kada su biseri prirode sijani,
pregršt ih je pala na ovo tlo.

Najljepši susret kopna i mora
dogadja 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

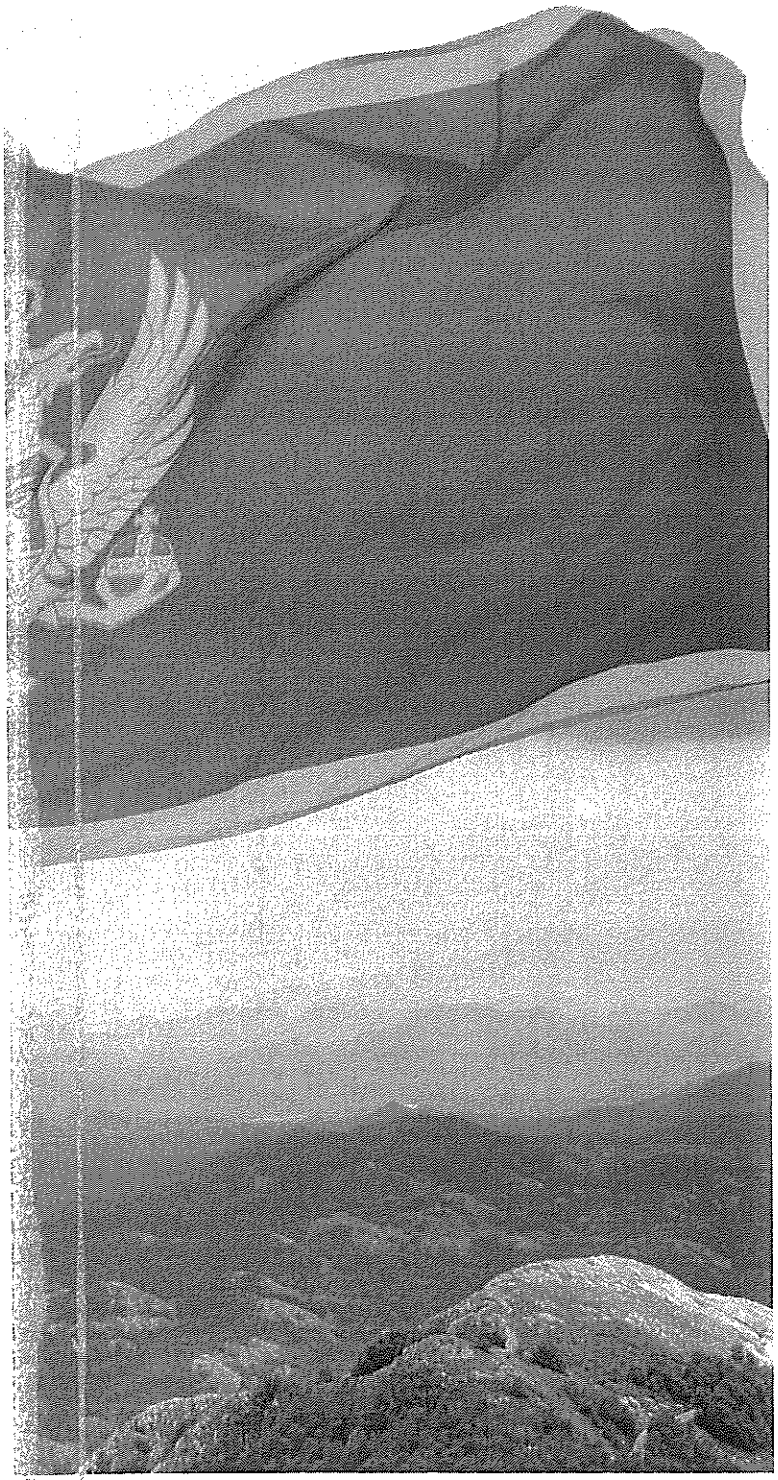
is an independent and sovereign state, with the republican form of government. Montenegro is a civil, democratic, ecological and the state of social justice, based on the rule of law.

The Constitution of Montenegro, Article 1

OPŠTI PODACI	
Položaj:	Jugoistočna Evropa
Geografske koordinate:	42° 30' N, 19° 18' E
Površina:	13.812 km² (13.452 km² kopno i 360 km² 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 - 189.260 (MONSTAT procjena 2019.)
Prijestonica:	Cetinje
Broj stanovnika:	621.873 (MONSTAT procjena 2020.)
Klima:	kontinentalna, mediteranska i planinska
Teritorijalna podjela:	24 opštine i jedna gradska opština
Politički sistem:	parlamentarna demokratija
Službeni jezik:	crnogorski
Valuta:	EURO
Vremenska zona:	GMT +1

CRNA GORA

RESURSI	
Ukupno poljoprivredno korišćeno zemljište:	2.574,7 km²
Šume:	8.275,4 km² (pod šumom - 86%, ostalo šumsko zemljište - 14%)
Najveća prirodna jezera:	Biogradsko, Plavsko, Skadarsko, Crno, Šasko
Akumulaciona jezera:	Krupac, Liverovići, Piva, Slano
Važnije rijeke:	Lim, Tara, Ćehotina, Morača, Piva, Zeta, Bojana
Nacionalni parkovi:	Durmitor 390km², Lovćen 64km², Biogradska gora 54km², Skadarsko jezero 400km² i Prokletije 166km²
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 Herceg Novi i Lazure Herceg Novi
Brodogradilišne luke:	Bijela i Boniči
Elektroenergetski kapacitet:	hidroelektrane Perućica i Piva, termoelektrana Pljevlja, vjetro elektrane Krnovo i Možura, male solarne i hidroelektrane
Pod zaštitom UNESCO:	Durmitor, kanjon rijeke Tare i stari grad Kotor



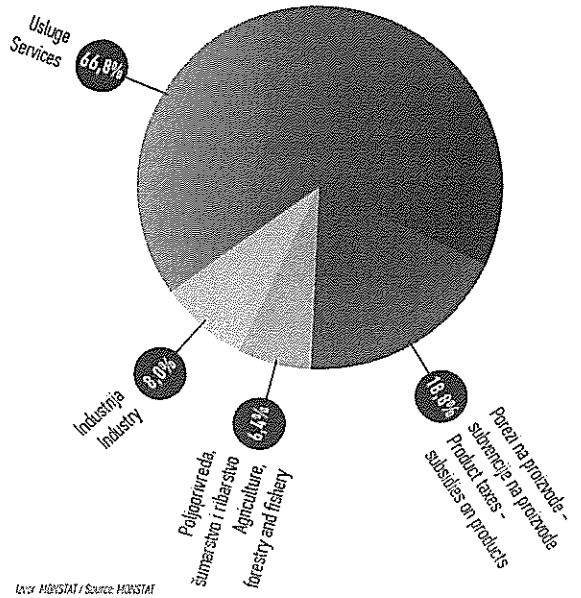
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Position:	South East Europe
Geographic coordinates:	42° 30' N, 19° 18' E
Area:	13.812 km² (13,452 km² of land and 360 km² of sea)
The length of borders:	614 km
Borders:	Montenegro borders Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo and Albania, and across the Adriatic Sea Italy
Administrative Capital:	Podgorica 189.260 inhabitants (MONSTAT estimation 2019)
Old Royal Capital:	Cetinje
Population:	621.873 (MONSTAT estimation 2020)
Climate:	continental, mediterranean and mountain
Territorial division:	24 municipalities and one suburban area
Political system:	parliamentary democracy
Official language:	Montenegrin
Currency:	EURO
Time Zone:	GMT +1

MONTENEGRO

RESOURCES	
Total utilized agricultural area:	2.574,7 km²
Forests:	8.275,4 km²: (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, Ćehotina, Zeta, Bojana
National parks:	Durmitor 390km², Lovćen 64km², Biogradska gora 54km², Skadar Lake 400km² and Prokletije 166km²
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 Budva, Porto Montenegro Tivat, Luštica Bay Tivat, Portonovi Herceg Novi i Lazure Herceg Novi
Shipyard ports:	Bijela and Bonići
Power capacity:	Perućica and Piva hydropower plants, Pljevlja thermal power plant, Krnovo and Možura wind power plants and small solar and hydro power plants
UNESCO protection:	Durmitor, Tara River Canyon and the Old Town of Kotor

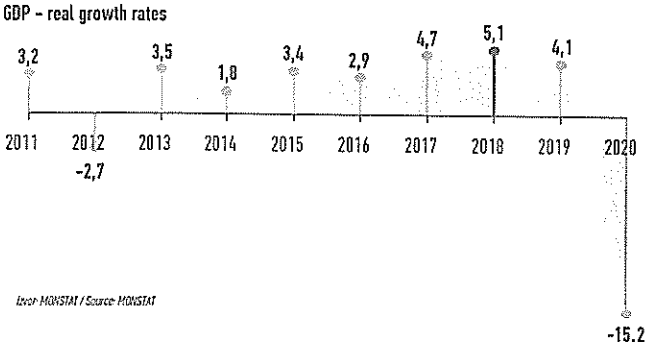
BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD

Poslednjih godina Crna Gora je ostvarivala dinamičan rast bruto domaćeg proizvoda po stopama koje su bile među najvećim u Evropi. Pozitivna kretanja, koja su uglavnom zasnovana na rastu ostvarenom u sektoru usluga, kao i prilivu stranih direktnih investicija, zaustavljena su u 2020. godini, kada je, usljed krize izazvane pandemijom koronavirusa, crnogorska ekonomija zabilježila pad od 15,2%.



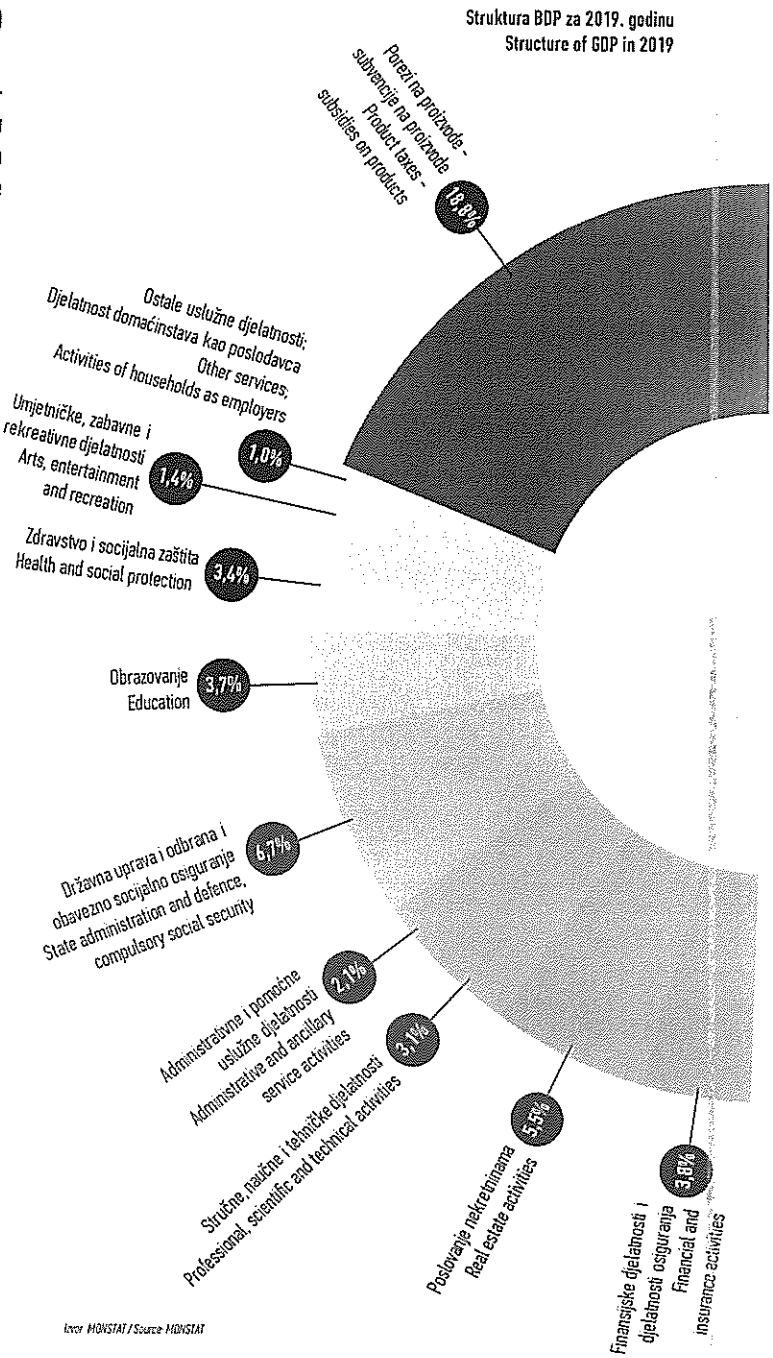
Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

BDP - realne stope rasta
GDP - real growth rates



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

Struktura BDP za 2019. godinu
Structure of GDP in 2019



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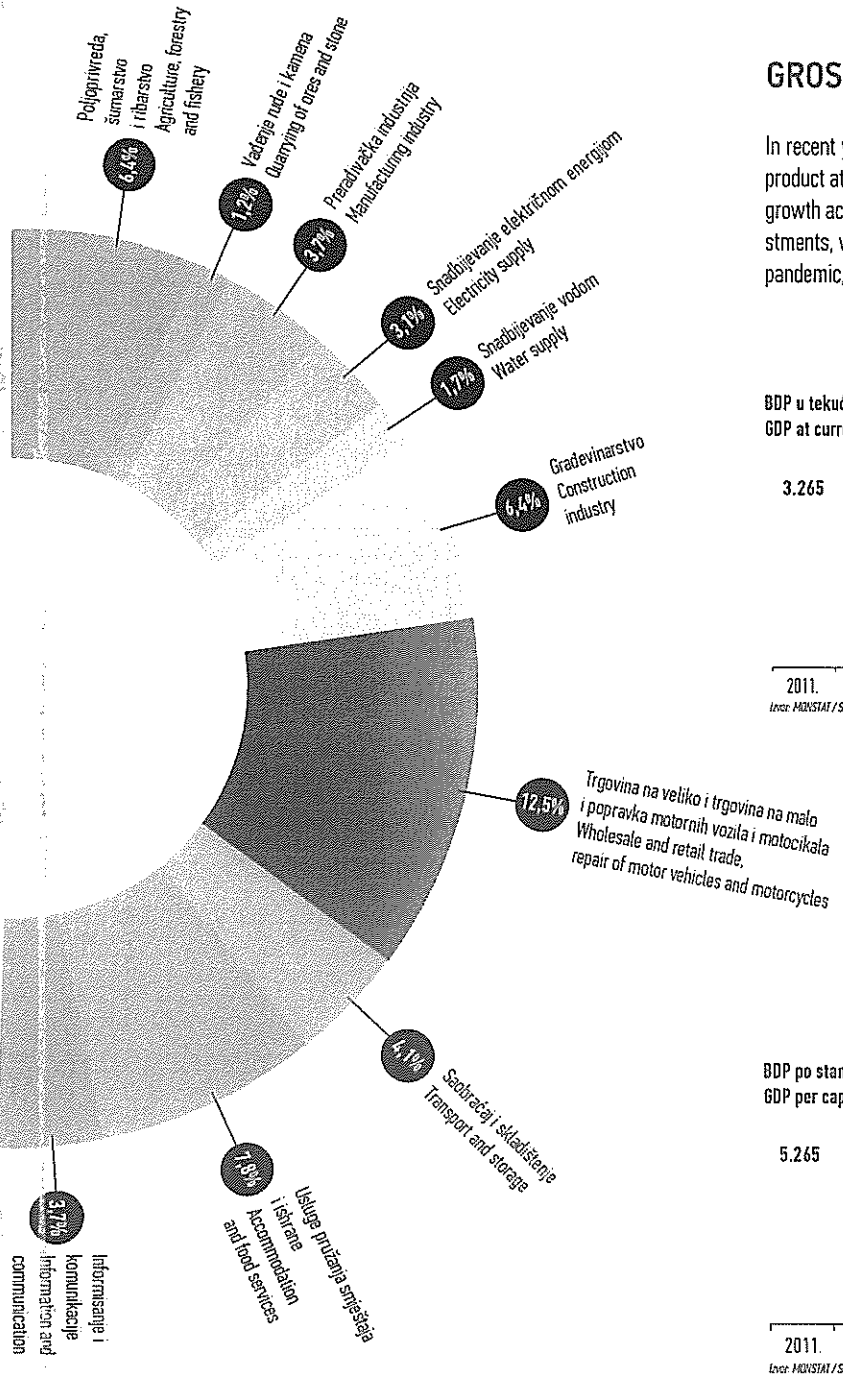
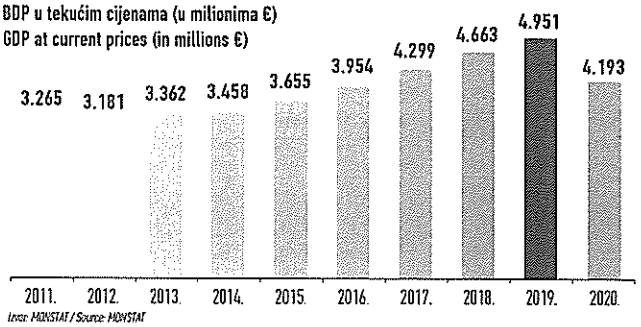


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In recent years, Montenegro has achieved the dynamic growth of gross domestic product at rates among the highest in Europe. Positive trends, mainly based on the growth achieved in the services sector, as well as the inflow of foreign direct investments, were stopped in 2020, when, due to the crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, the Montenegrin economy recorded a decline of 15.2%.



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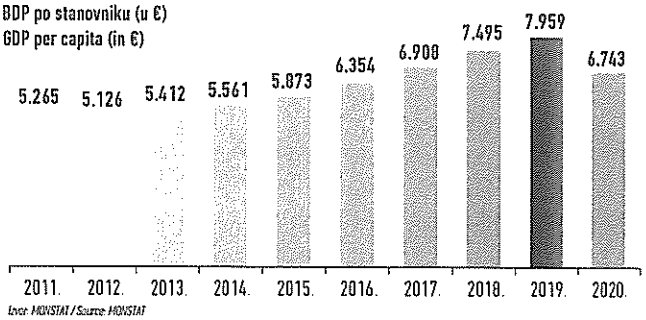


Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

ZAPOSLENOST I RADNA SNAGA

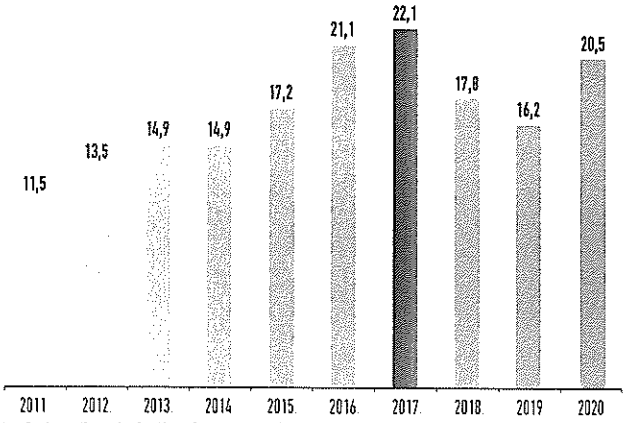
Pandemija korona virusa zaustavila je višegodišnje pozitivne trendove prisutne na tržištu rada.

Na kraju 2020. stopa nezaposlenosti iznosila je 20,48% i veća je za 4,27 procentnih poena u odnosu na kraj prethodne godine (16,21%).

Takođe, nakon više od jedne decenije, zaustavljen je trend rasta proječnog broja zaposlenih, odnosno, zabilježen je pad od 13,2% ili 26.852 lica manje u odnosu na 2019. godinu.

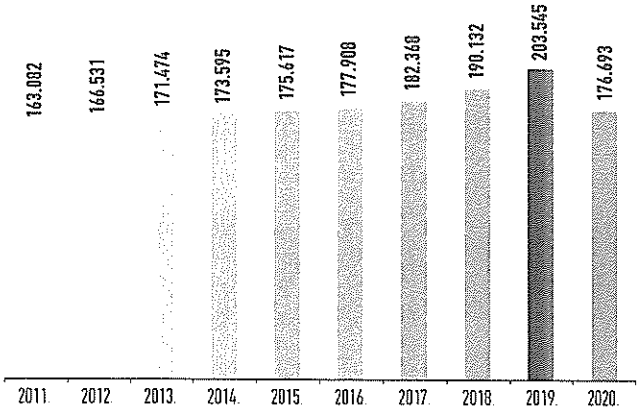
Prosječne zarade su nastaville blago da rastu, te je na kraju 2020. godine prosječna neto zarada je iznosila 524 eura, dok je prosječna bruto zarada bila 783 eura.

Stopa nezaposlenosti
Unemployment rate



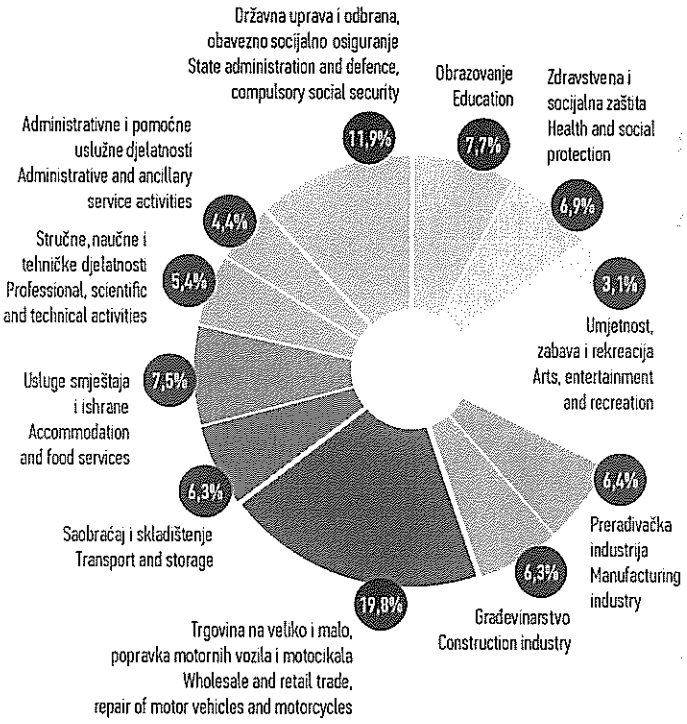
Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore / Source: Employment Agency of Montenegro

Prosječan broj zaposlenih
Average number of the employees



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

Struktura zaposlenih po sektorima
Structure of employees by sectors



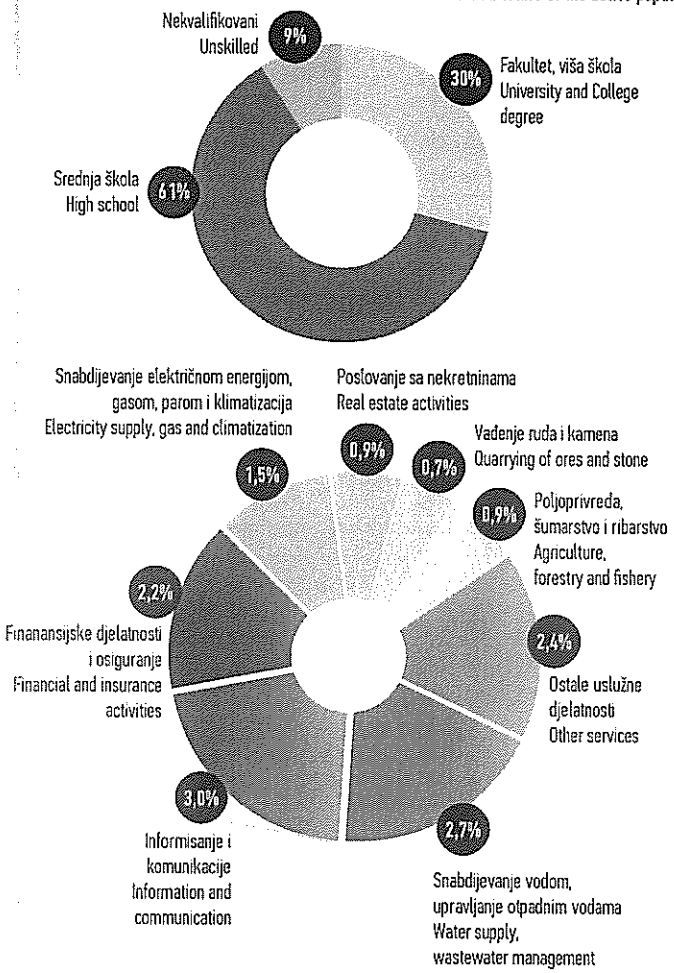
Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

The coronavirus pandemic has stopped years of positive trends in the labour market.

At the end of 2020, the unemployment rate was 20.48% and it was higher by 4.27 percentage points compared to the end of the previous year (16.21%).

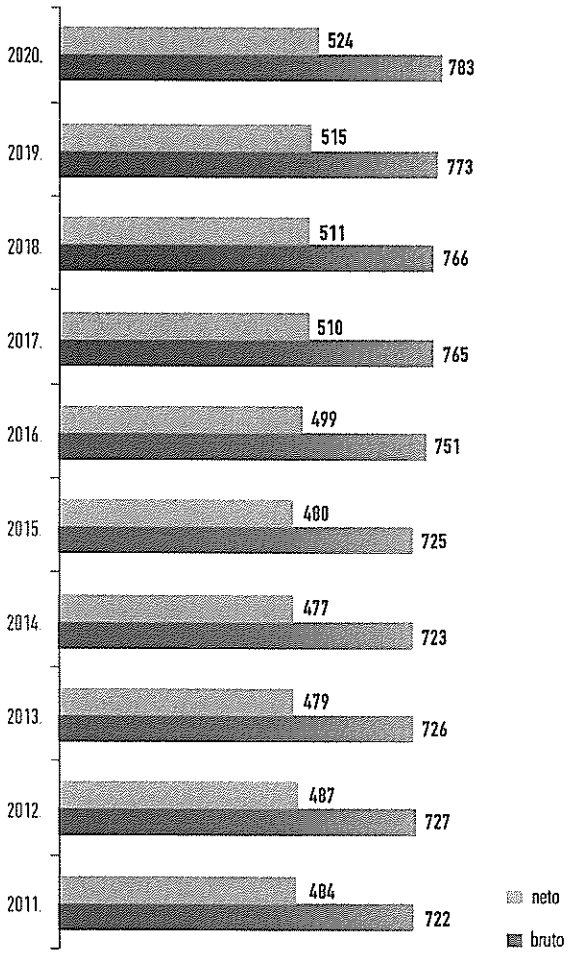
Obrazovna struktura aktivnog stanovništva
Educational structure of the active population



Also, after more than a decade, the growth trend of the average number of employees has stopped, that is, there has been a decline of 13.2% or 26,852 less employees compared to 2019.

Average wages continued to grow slightly, and at the end of 2020 the average net salary amounted to EUR 524, while the average gross salary was EUR 783.

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

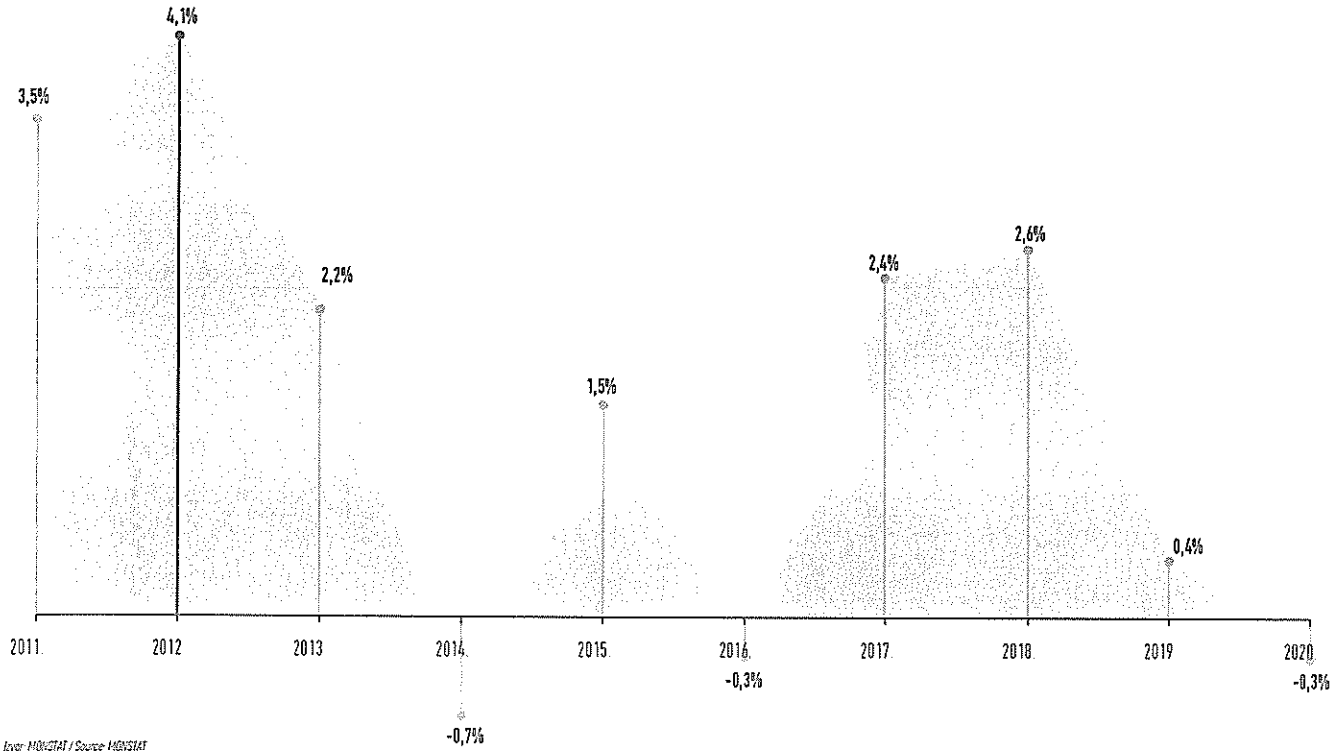


Izvor MONSTAT / Source MONSTAT

INFLACIJA INFLATION

Prosječna godišnja stopa inflacije u 2020. godini, mjerena indeksom potrošačkih cijena iznosila je -0,3%.

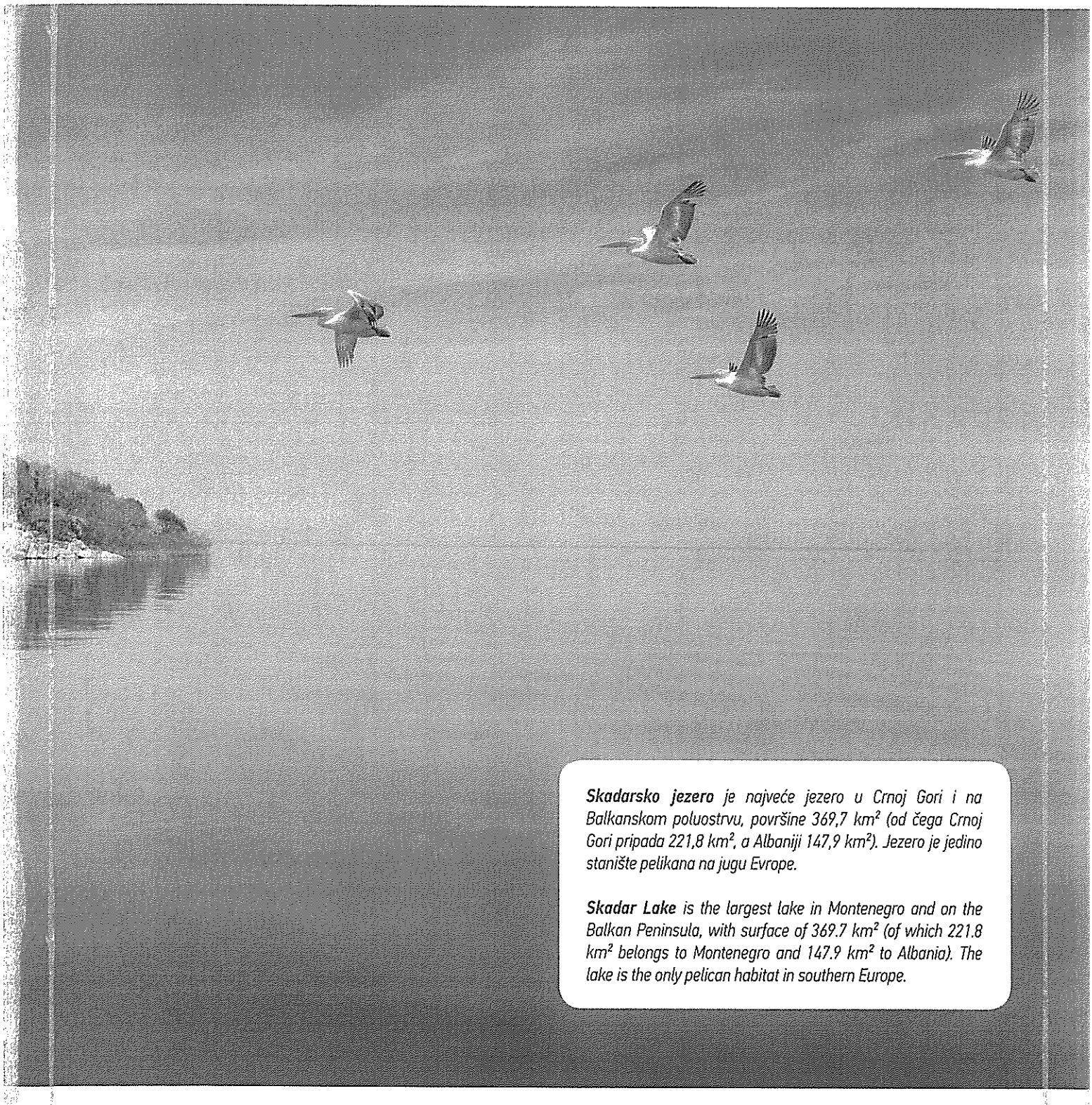
The average annual inflation rate in 2020, measured by the consumer price index, was -0.3%.



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

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

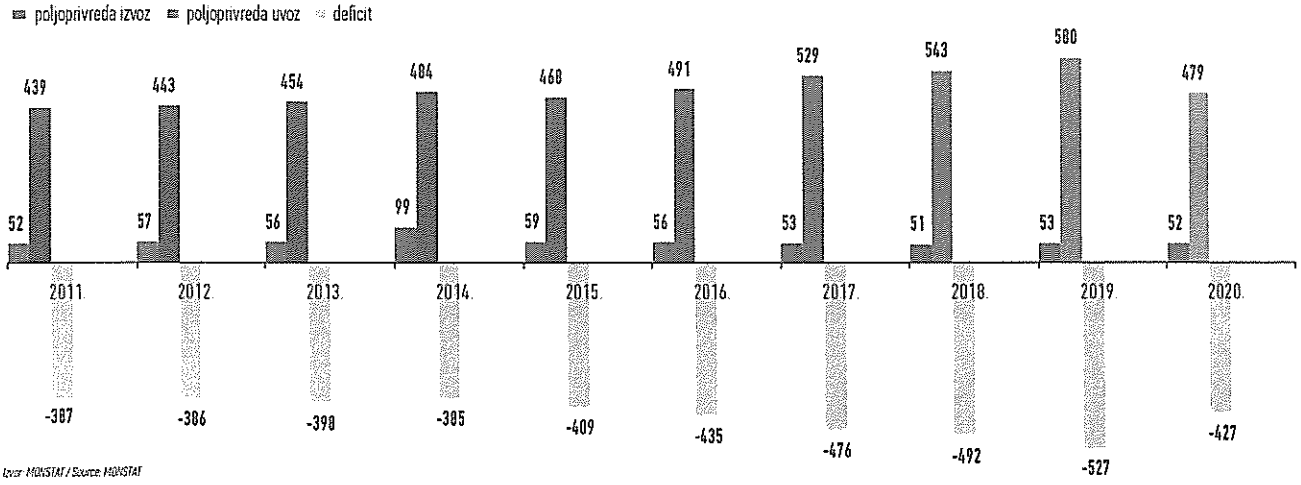
Poljoprivreda je jedna od strateških grana razvoja. Plodno i nezagađeno zemljište i čiste vode visokog kvaliteta predstavljaju dobru osnovu za razvoj poljoprivrede i prehrambene industrije.

U 2019. godini korišćeno je 2.574,7 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 areas. Fertile and unpolluted land and pure high quality waters represent the good basis for the development of agriculture and food industry.

In 2019, 2,574.7 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 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.

Učešće agrara u ukupnom izvozu i uvozu (u milionima €)
Share of agriculture in export and import (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.

Nikšićko 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 Lovćena 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«.

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«, »Interprodukt« i »Miniko«, za izvoz jaja kompanije »Agromont«, »Rebrakomerc« i »Alkoset«. »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.

Nikšićko 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.

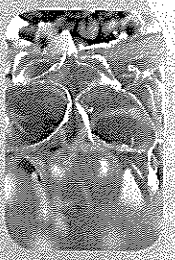
Cheese from Njeguši - Underneath the mountain Lovćen a variety of dried, semi-fat and fatty cheeses and the cheese in olive oil, which is one of the best dishes, are made. They are followed by the cheese of Pljevlja, the cheese of Kolašin and the cheese of Kuči...

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

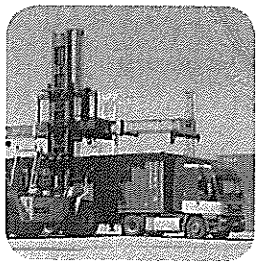
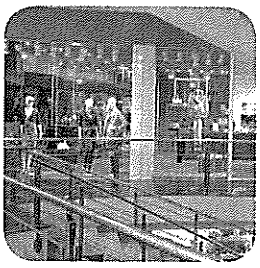
Products with protected designation of origin (fully produced in Montenegro) are the »Montenegrin beef prosciutto«, »Montenegrin Stelja« (Montenegrin dried and smoked sheep meat), »Pljevlja cheese«, »Kolašin layered cheese« and »Durmitor's skorup (clotted cream)«. Products with a protected geographical 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«.

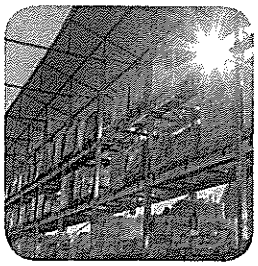
The wines are protected with the geographical indication - the regions of the Montenegrin Basin of Skadar Lake and the Montenegrin Coast, as well as the designation of origin - Podgorica subregion, Ulcinj subregion, Crmnica, the Bay of Kotor and Nudo.

The EU export number for the meat and meat products is awarded to the following companies: »Mesopromet«, »Goranović«, »Gradina«, »Interproduct« and »Miniko«, and for eggs to the companies: »Agromont«, »Rebrakomerc« and »Alkoset«. »Farma Miljanić« from Nikšić is the first dairy producer to receive the EU export number for the dairy products.



TRGOVINA TRADE



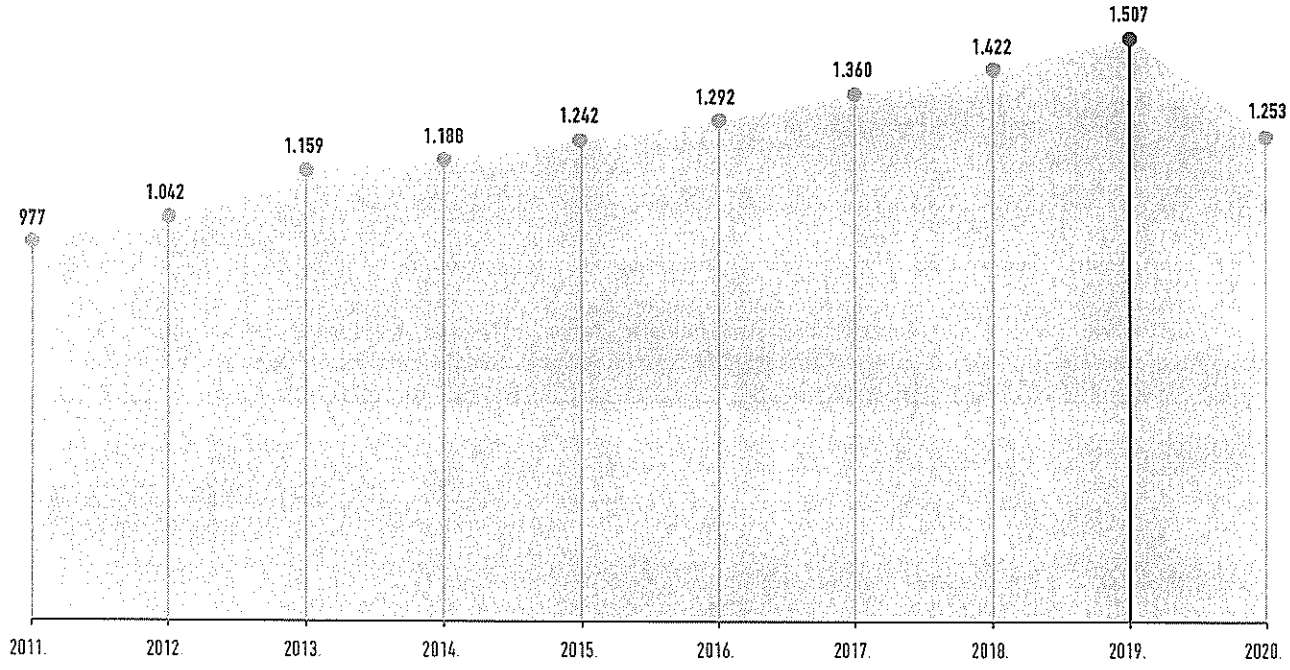
Sektor trgovine je u 2019. godini učestvovao sa 12,5% u BDP-u i zapošljavao 19,6% od ukupno zaposlenih lica.

U 2020. godini promet u unutrašnjoj trgovini je iznosio 1.253,3 mil. eura i manji je za 16,8% u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

In 2019, the trade sector accounted for 12.5% in GDP and employed 19.6% of the total number of employees.

In 2020, the turnover in domestic trade amounted to EUR 1,253.3 million and is lower by 16.8% compared to the previous year.

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



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

SPOLJNOTRGOVINSKA RAZMJENA FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE

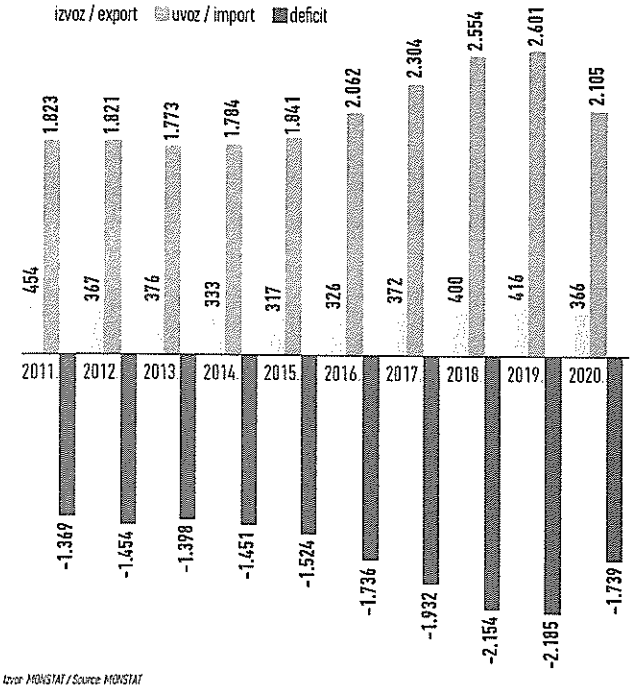
Ukupna robna razmjena Crne Gore sa inostranstvom u 2020. godini iznosila je 2.471,3 mil. eura, što ukazuje na pad od 18,1% u odnosu na 2019. godinu.

Udio zemalja CEFTA u ukupnom prometu roba je 31,2%, zemalja Evropske unije 44,1%, dok je učešće ostalih zemalja u 2020. godini iznosilo 24,7%.

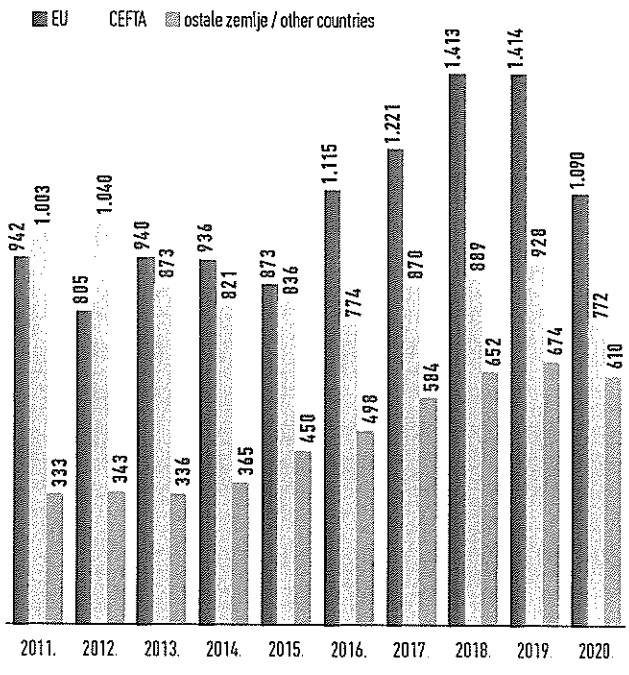
The total foreign trade exchange of Montenegro in 2020 amounted to EUR 2,471.3 million euro, indicating a decrease of 18.1% compared to 2019.

CEFTA countries share in the total trade in goods amounted to 31.2%, the EU member states to 44.1%, while the share of other countries in 2020 amounted to 24.7%.

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

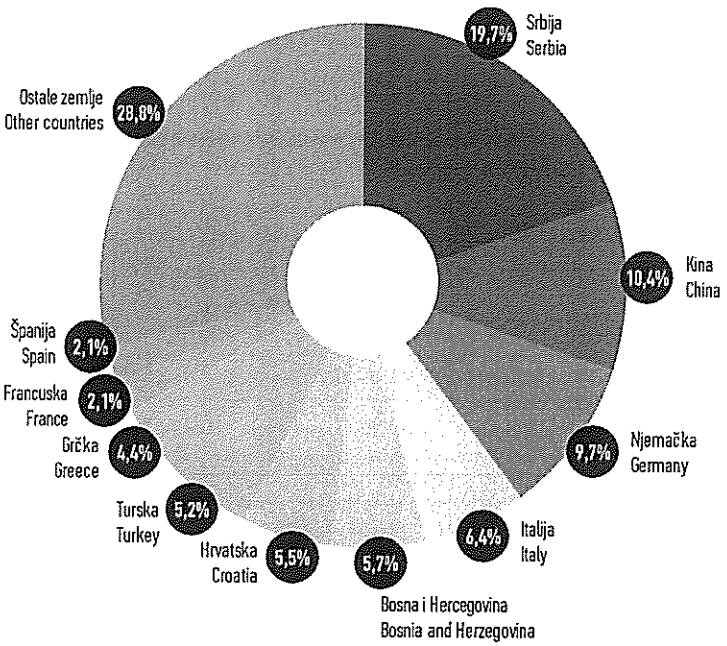


Regionalna usmjerenost robne razmjene (u milionima €)
Regional direction of trade exchange (in millions €)

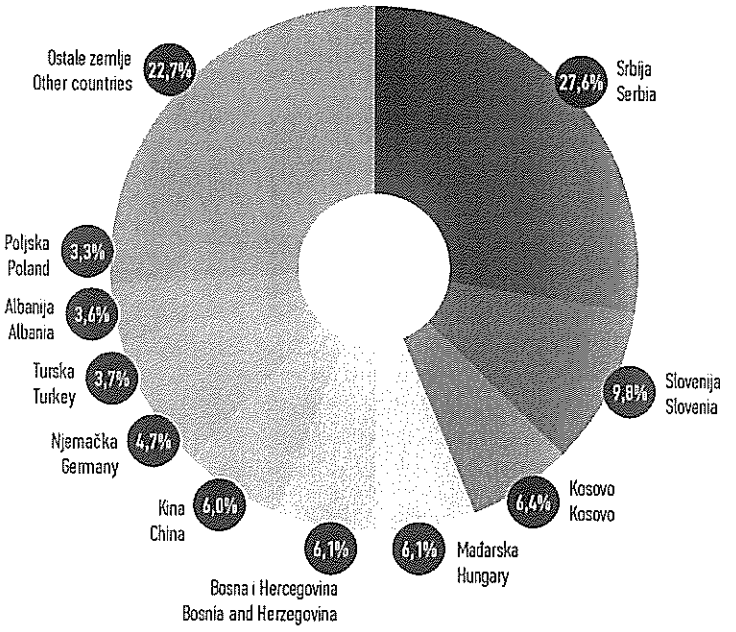


Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

Najznačajniji partneri u uvozu u 2020. godini
The most important import partners in 2020

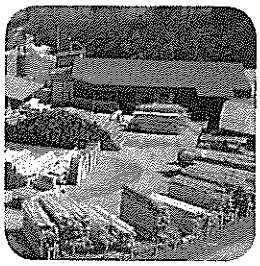


Najznačajniji partneri u izvozu u 2020. godini
The most important export partners in 2020



Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

ŠUMARSTVO FORESTRY



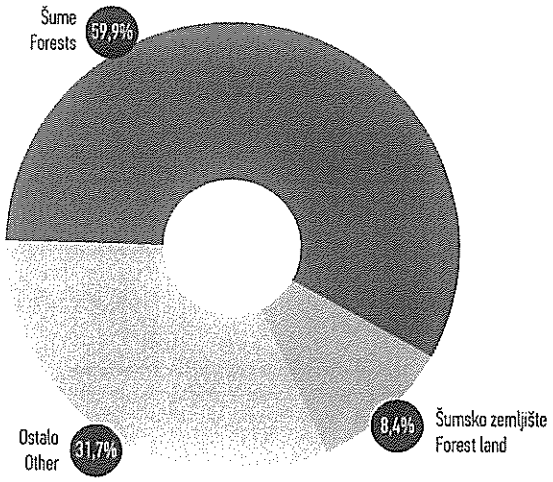
Prema kvalitetu šuma i površini koju zauzimaju, Crna Gora pripada evropskom vrhu. Pod šumom se nalazi 8.275,4 km² ili 59,9% teritorije Crne Gore, dok procijenjena ukupna zapremina drveta iznosi 122 mil. m³ (41% četinari i 59% lišćari).

U vlasništvu države je 52,3% šuma, a u privatnom 47,7%, od čega je godišnje moguće sjeći oko 800.000 m³ bruto drvne mase (650.000 m³ u državnim i 150.000 m³ u privatnim šumama).

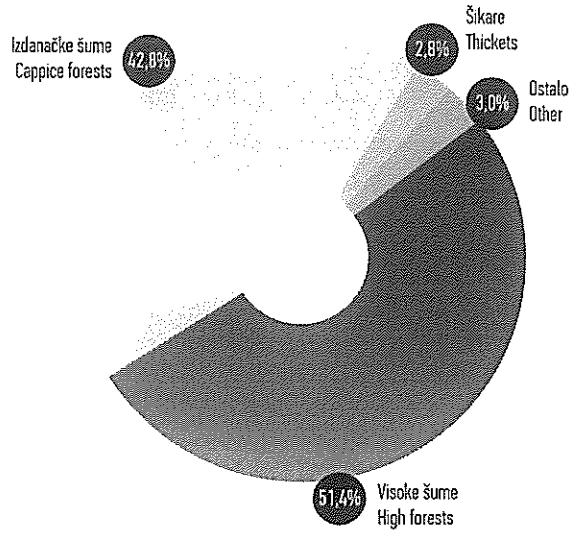
According to the quality of forests and the covering area, Montenegro is among the leading countries in Europe. Forests cover 8.275,4 km or 59,9% of the territory of Montenegro, while the estimated total volume of wood is 122 million m³ (41% are conifers and 59% hardwoods).

52.3% of the forests is in the state ownership, while 47.7% is privately owned, of which about 800,000 m³ of gross timber can be cut down annually (650,000 m³ in the state and 150,000 m³ in private forests).

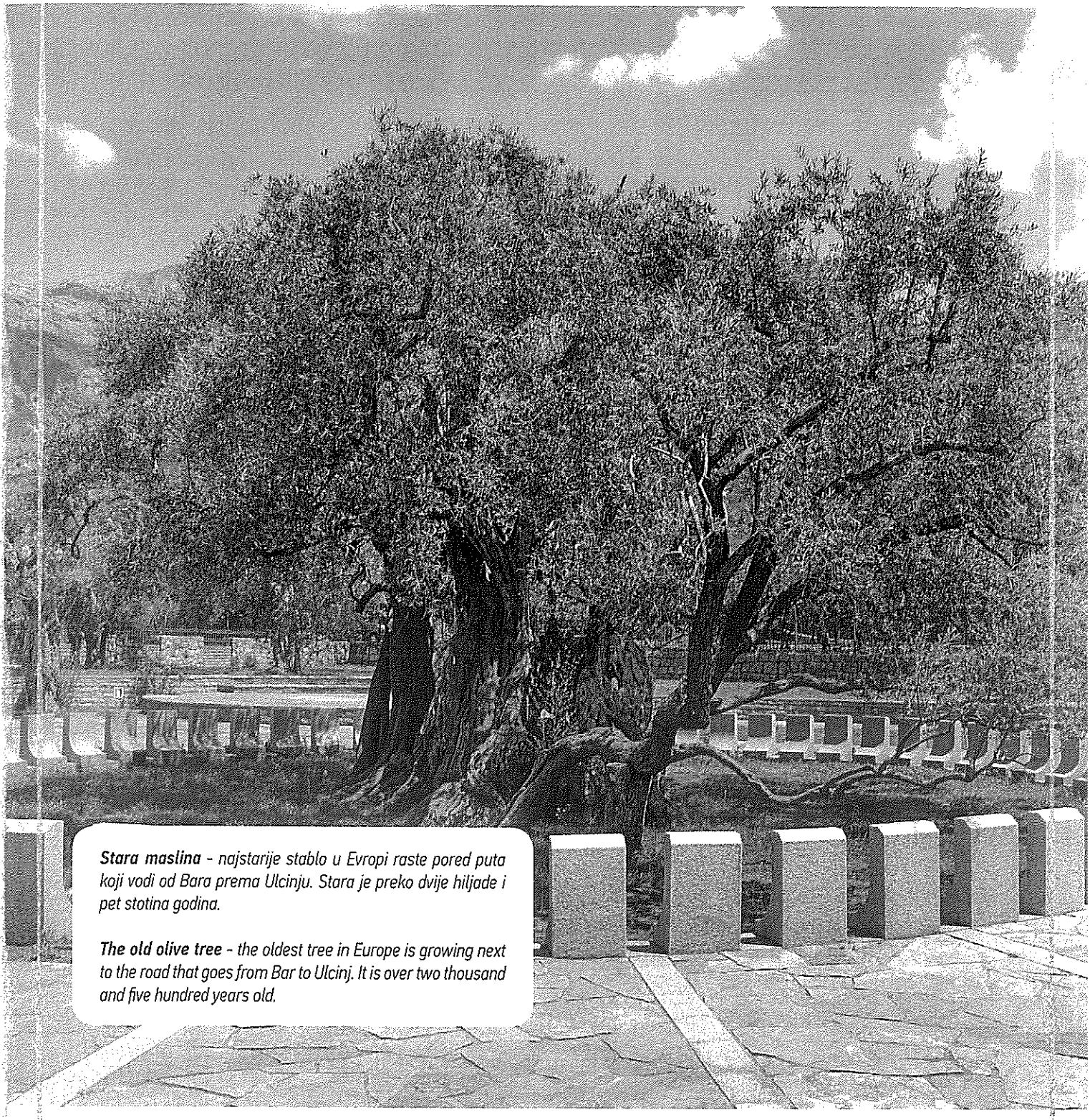
Šumovitost
Forest cover



Udio šuma prema kategoriji
Share of forests by category



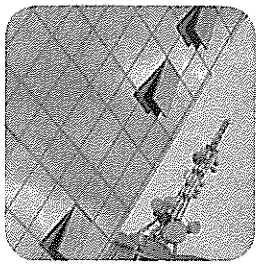
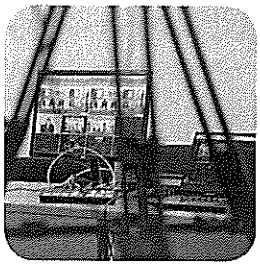
Izvor: MONSTAT / Source: MONSTAT

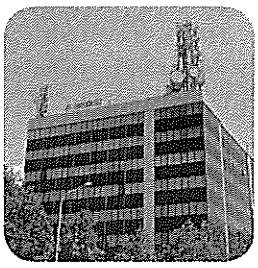
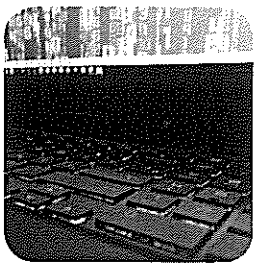


Stara maslina *- najstarije stablo u Evropi raste pored puta koji vodi od Bara prema Ulcinju. Stara je preko dvije hiljade i pet stotina godina.*

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.*

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 definisanih vertikalnih prioritetnih oblasti (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 širokopojasnih priključaka iznosi 181.483
- 98,6% kompanija u svom poslovanju koristi računar, od kojih 99,3% ima pristup internetu
- Visok stepen korišćenja elektronskih komunikacionih usluga (najviše 97,6% korisnika mobilne telefonije)
- Visok nivo zadovoljstva građana kvalitetom elektronskih komunikacionih usluga: od 82,2% do 88,8%, u zavisnosti od operatera
- Visok nivo zadovoljstva građana cijenama elektronskih komunikacionih usluga od 62,8% do 71,6%, u zavisnosti od operatera
- Zajedničko korišćenje telekomunikacione kablovske kanalizacije u ukupnoj dužini od 626.614m.

The development and application of information and communications 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 telecommunications services sector is characterized by the following:

- 181,483 of broadband connections in total.
- 98.6% of companies using a computer in their business, 99.3% of which have Internet access.
- High level of use of electronic communication services (maximum 97.6% of mobile telephony users)
- High level of citizens' satisfaction with the quality of electronic communication services: from 82.2% to 88.8%, depending on the operator,
- High level of citizens' satisfaction by the prices of electronic communication services from 62.8% to 71.6%, depending on the operator
- Joint use of telecommunication cable sewerage in the total length of 626,614m.

Ključni indikatori za Crnu Goru (2019)	Crna Gora Montenegro	Evropa Europe	Svijet World	Key indicators for Montenegro (2019)
Pretplata za mobilnu telefoniju / 100 stanovnika	*170,78	118,4	108,0	Mobile cellular subscriptions / 100 inhabitants
Pokrivenost mobilnom mrežom (% populacije)	99,0	99,7	96,6	Mobile network coverage (population %)
3G pokrivenost (% populacije)	97,0	99,1	93,0	3G coverage (population %)
LTE (4G) / WiMAX pokrivenost (% populacije)	98,0	91,3	81,6	LTE (4G) / WiMAX coverage (population %)
Individualna upotreba interneta (%)	73,5	82,5	53,6	Individual Internet use (%)
Međunarodna propusnost interneta po korisniku (Gbit/s)	268	211	118	International Internet bandwidth per Internet user (Gbit/s)

*Izvor / Source: ITU - International Telecommunication Union; * Podaci se odnose se na april 2022, izvor EKIP*

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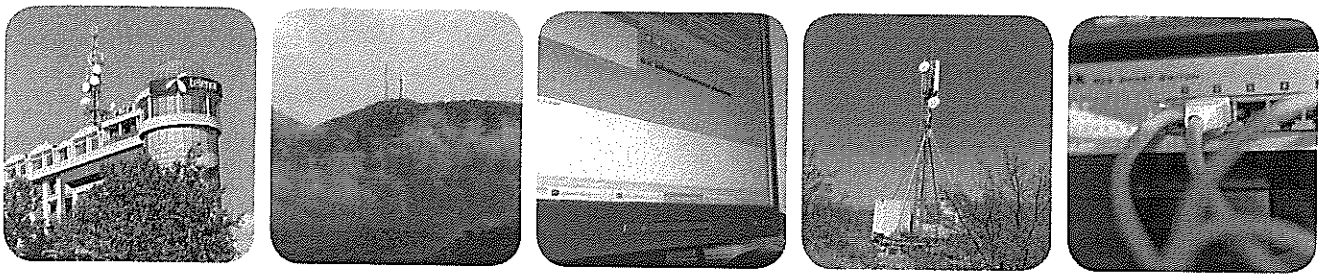
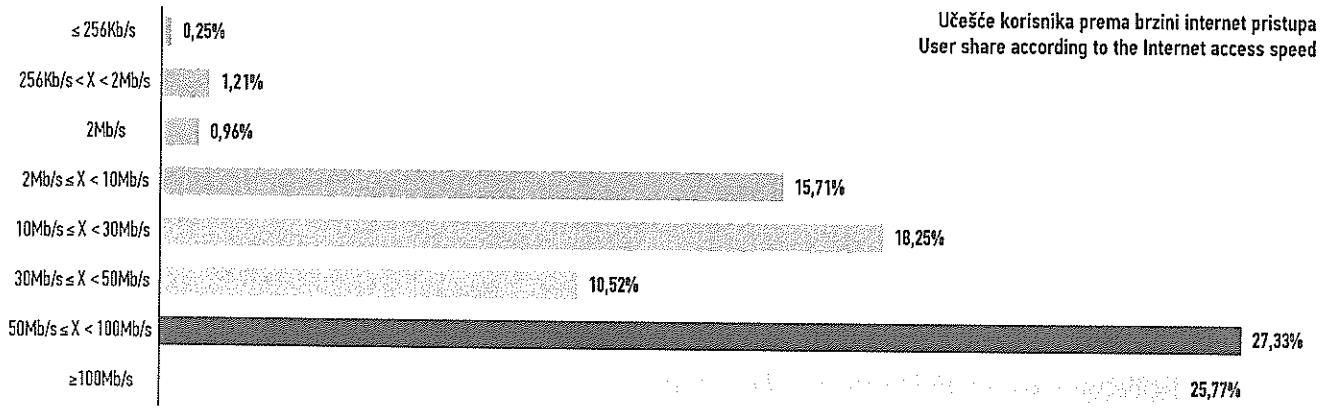
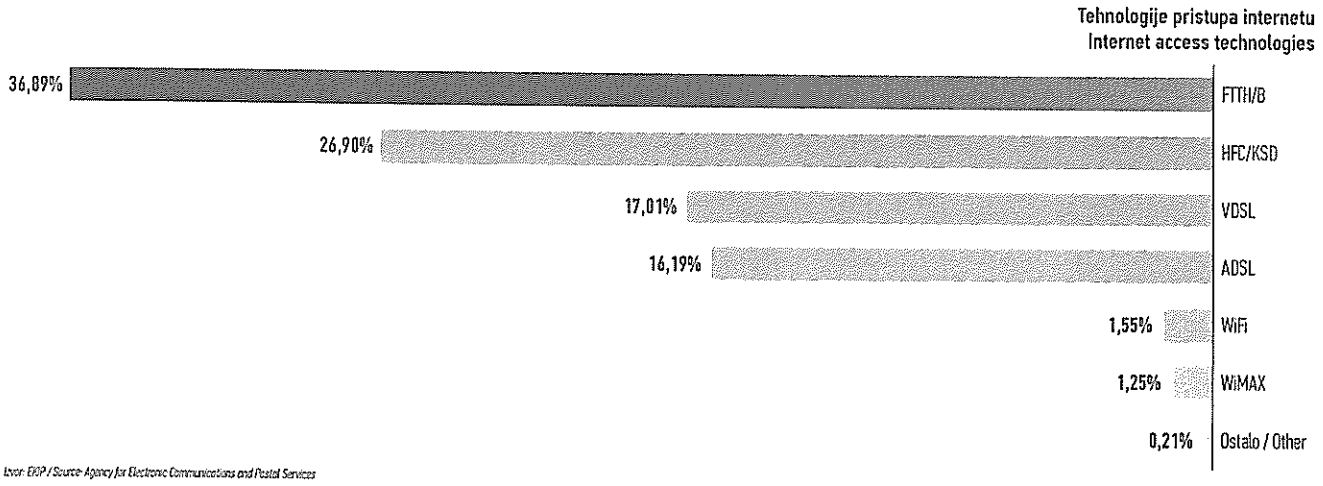


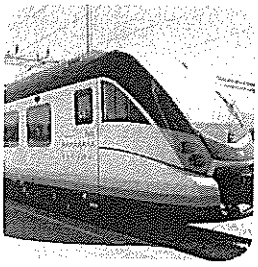
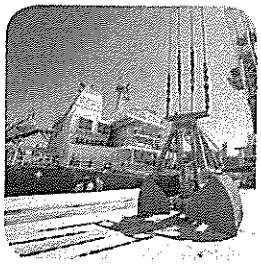
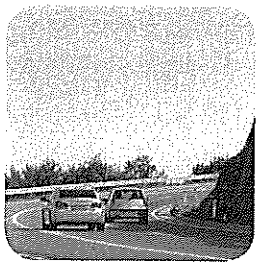
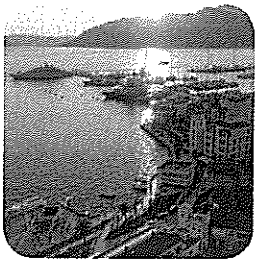
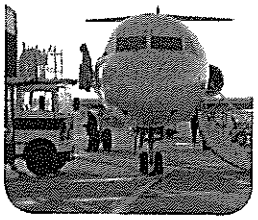


Izvor: EKIP / Source: Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services



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

SAOBRAĆAJ TRANSPORTATION

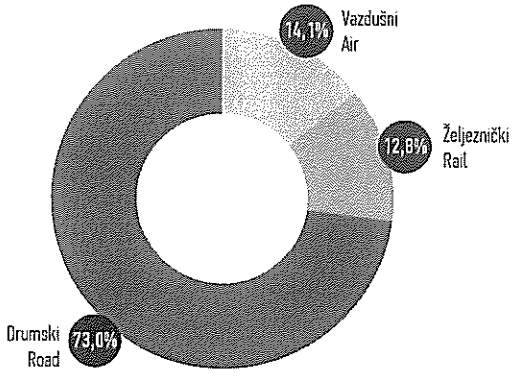
Saobraćaj, sa učešćem od 4,1% u BDP-u (2019. godina) i 6,1% u ukupnoj zaposlenosti, kao i uskom povezanošću sa nizom drugih djelatnosti (turizam, trgovina, industrija), ima značajnu ulogu u strateškom razvoju Crne Gore.

- 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)

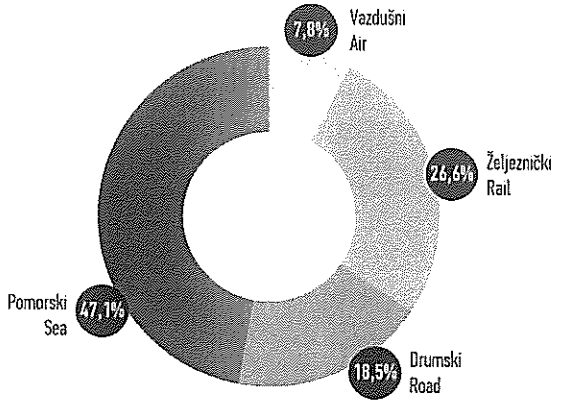
The transportation, which accounts for 4.1% in GDP (2019) and 6.1% in the total employment and closely correlated with a number of other sectors (tourism, trade, industry), plays an important role in the strategic development of Montenegro.

- 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).

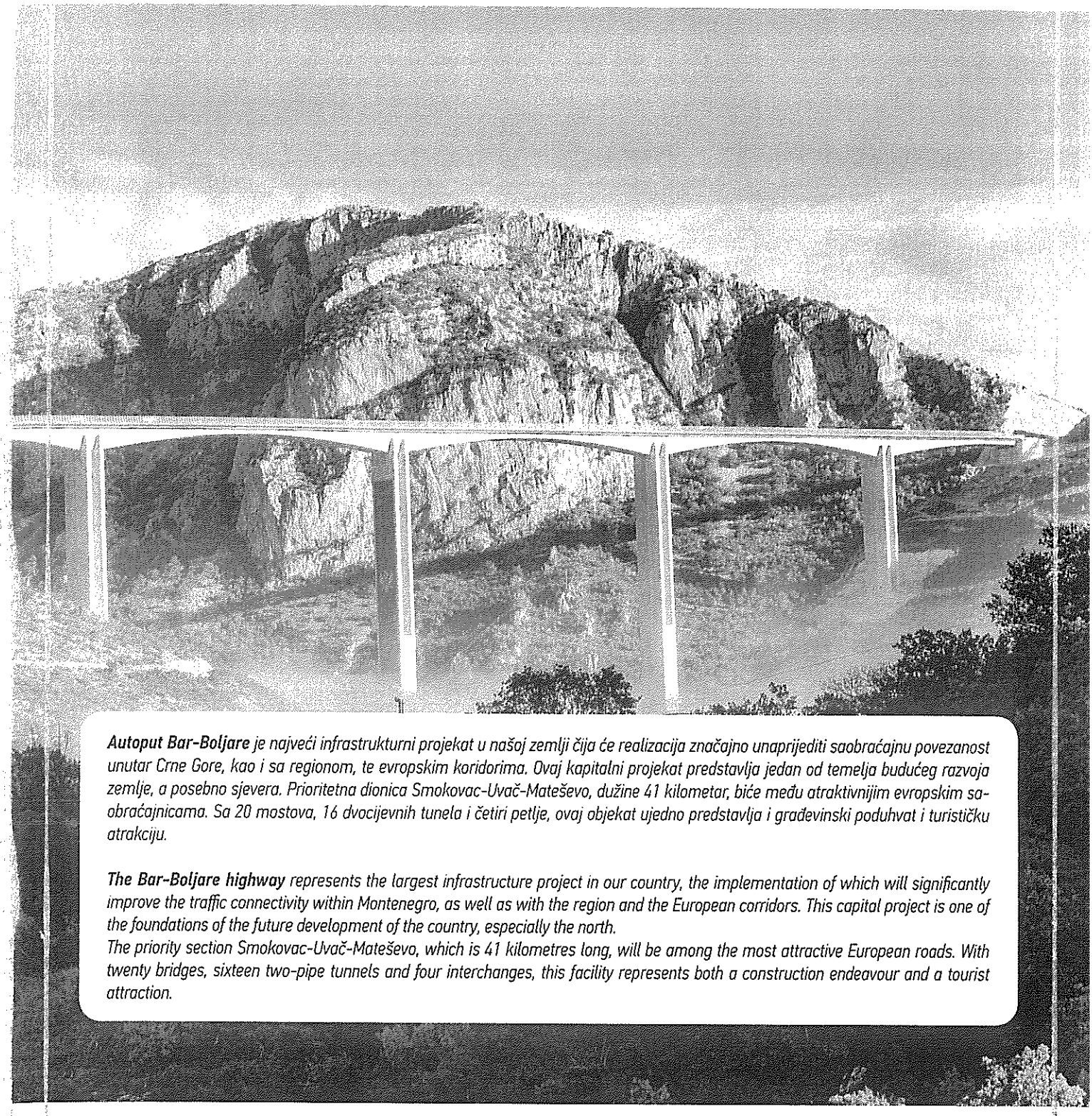
Prevoz putnika u 2020. godini
Transport of passengers in 2020



Prevoz robe u 2020. godini
Transport of goods in 2020

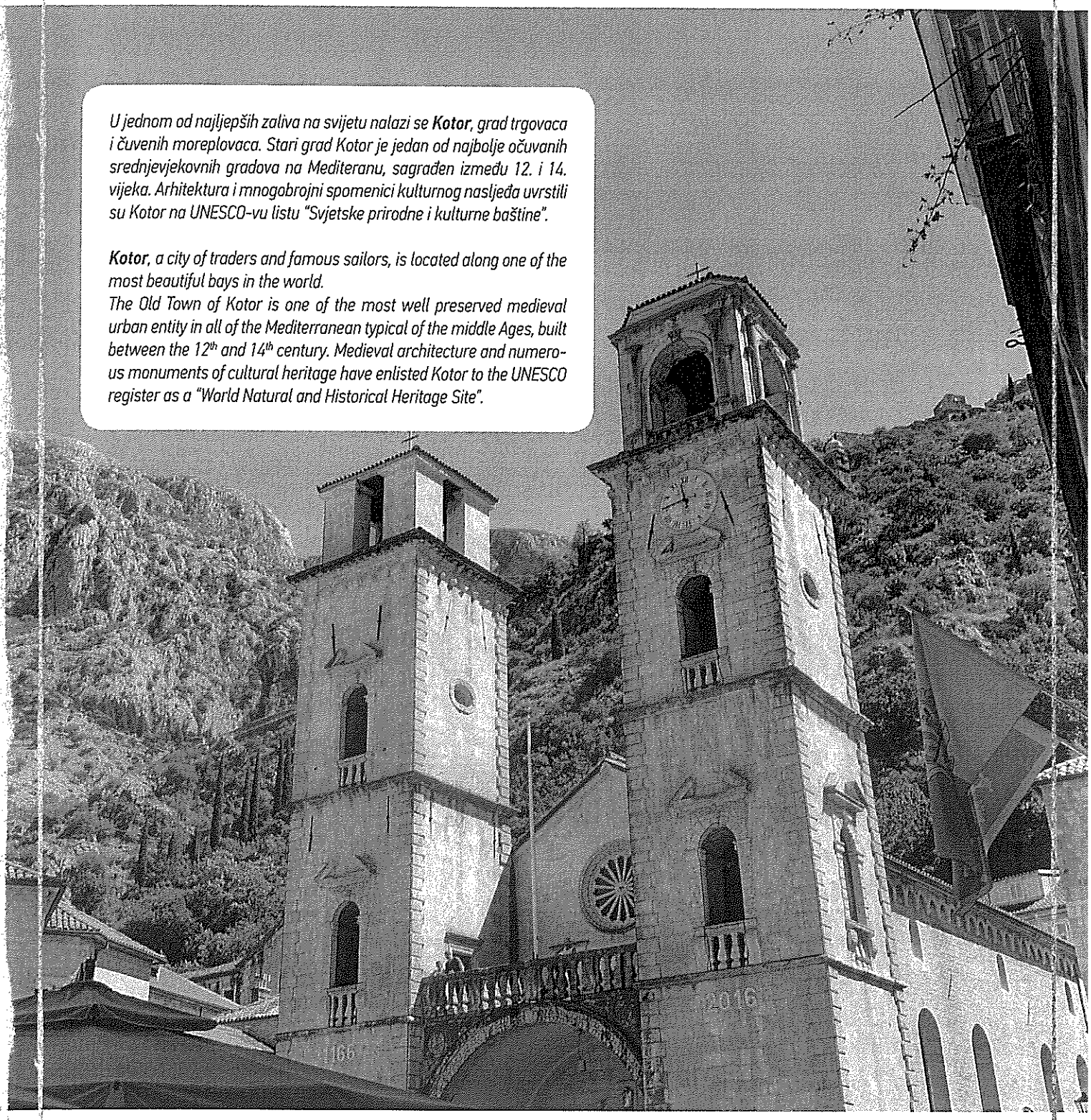


Izvor / Source: MONSTAT



Autoput Bar-Boljare *je najveći infrastrukturni projekat u našoj zemlji čija će realizacija značajno unaprijediti 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, biće među atraktivnijim evropskim saobraćajnicama. Sa 20 mostova, 16 dvocijevnih tunela i četiri petlje, ovaj objekat ujedno predstavlja i građevinski poduhvat i turističku atrakciju.*

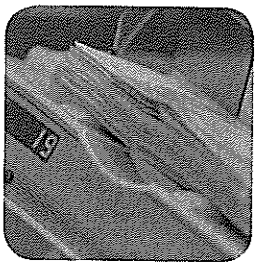
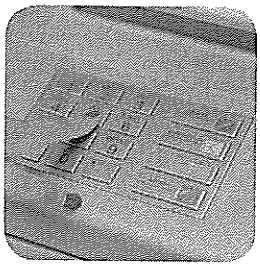
The Bar-Boljare highway *represents the largest infrastructure project in our country, the implementation of which will significantly improve the traffic connectivity within Montenegro, as well as with the region and the European corridors. This capital project is one of the foundations of the future development of the country, especially the north.*
The priority section Smokovac-Uvač-Mateševo, which is 41 kilometres long, will be 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 srednjevjekovnih gradova na Mediteranu, sagrađen između 12. i 14. vijeka. Arhitektura i mnogobrojni spomenici kulturnog nasljeđa 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) preko kojih se odvija najveći dio finansijskog poslovanja.

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 2020. godine bio stabilan, likvidan i solventan.

Preliminarni podaci pokazuju da su aktiva, kapital i depoziti banaka, u godini koju je obilježila ekonomska kriza izazvana pandemijom koronavirusa, u odnosu na 2019. godinu zabilježili pad, dok su krediti porasli.

Do polovine decembra 2020. godine u Crnoj Gori poslovalo je 13 banaka, nakon čega su spojene Crnogorska komercijalna banka i Podgorička banka.

Pozitivan trend u poslovanju, tokom 2020. godine, bilježe i ostale finansijske institucije. U finanijskom sistemu posluje osam mikrokreditnih finansijskih institucija, dva lizing društva i jedno faktoring društvo.

Na crnogorskom tržištu osiguranja tokom 2020. godine poslovalo je devet društava za osiguranje, od čega se pet društava za osiguranje bave poslovima neživotnih osiguranja, a četiri poslovima životnih osiguranja. Na 31.12.2020. godine strani akcijski kapital čini 93,3% ukupnog akcijskog kapitala društava za osiguranje u Crnoj Gori, dok domaći kapital čini 6,7%.

U 2020. godini došlo je do rasta vrijednosti ukupne aktive na nivou svih društava za osiguranje od 5,7% više u odnosu na kraj 2019. godine.

Ukupna bruto fakturisana premija društava za osiguranje u 2020. godini iznosila je 93,7 mil. eura, što predstavlja pad od 1,1% u odnosu na isti period u 2019. godini, kada je iznosila 94,7 mil. eura. U ukupno ostvarenoj bruto premiji na nivou tržišta na kraju 2020. i dalje je dominantno učešće neživotnih osiguranja od 78,9%. Učešće bruto premije životnih osiguranja u ukupnoj bruto premiji iznosi 21,1%.

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. 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.

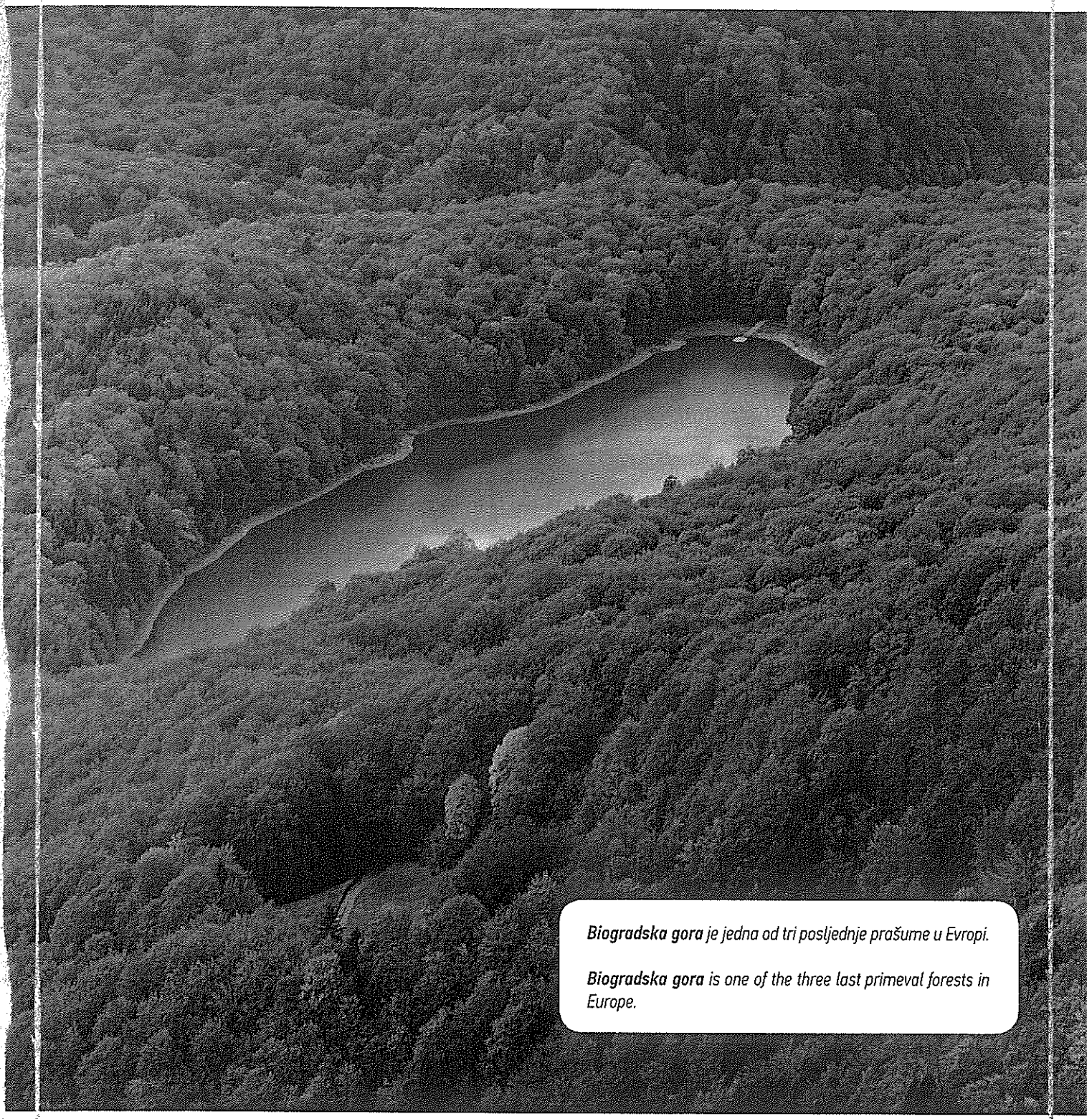
During 2020, the banking system was stable, liquid and solvent.

Preliminary data show that the assets, capital and deposits of banks in the year marked by the economic crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic compared to 2019 recorded a decline, while loans increased. Until mid-December 2020, 13 banks operated in Montenegro, after which Crnogorska komercijalna banka and Podgorička banka were merged.

Positive trend in business operations during 2020 was also recorded by other financial institutions. There are eight microcredit financial institutions, two leasing companies and one factoring company operating in the financial system.

In 2020, 9 insurance companies operated on the Montenegrin insurance market, of which five insurance companies deal with non-life insurance, and four with life insurance business. On 31 December 2020, foreign share capital accounted for 93.3% of the total share capital of insurance companies in Montenegro, while domestic capital accounted for 6.7%.

In 2020, the value of total assets at the level of all insurance companies increased by 5.7% compared to the end of 2019. The total gross invoiced premium of insurance companies in 2020 amounted to EUR 93.7 million, which is a decrease of 1.1% compared to the same period in 2019, when it amounted to EUR 94.7 million. In the total gross premium at the market level at the end of 2020, the 78.9% share of non-life insurance is still dominant. The share of gross life insurance premium in the total gross premium is 21.1%.



***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 kontunuirano 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.

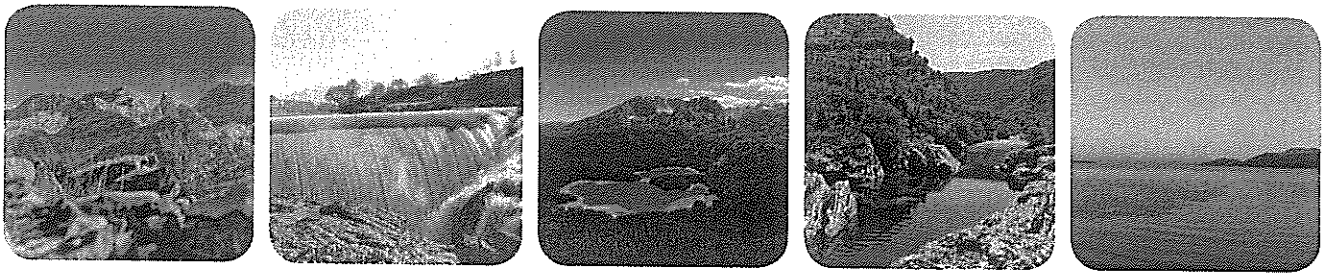
Sistemskim pristupom kroz javne politike stvoreni su preduslovi za razvoj zelene i konkurentnije privrede uz promovisanje cirkularne ekonomije i eko dizajna. Jačanjem sprovođenja politika EU i usklađenosti, za koje je opredijeljeno 1,6 milijardi eura, Crna Gora je posebnu pažnju posvetila, adaptaciji i mitigaciji klimatskih promjena, energetskoj i resursnoj efikasnosti, uparavljanju 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.

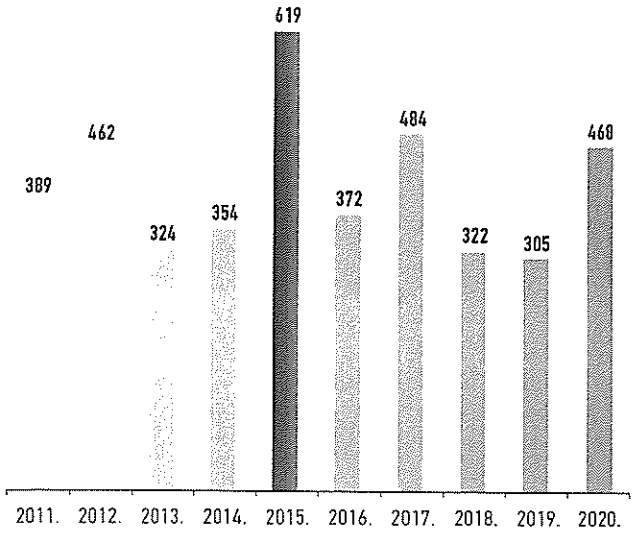


STRANE DIREKTNE INVESTICIJE

U periodu od 2010-2020. godine u Crnoj Gori je ostvaren ukupan priliv SDI od 7,2 milijardi eura, dok je neto priliv SDI u istom periodu iznosio 4,7 milijarde eura.

Priliv SDI zabilježen je iz preko 120 zemalja svijeta, od čega je 4,3 milijardi eura ili 59,4% ostvareno iz deset država sa najvećim učešćem.

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



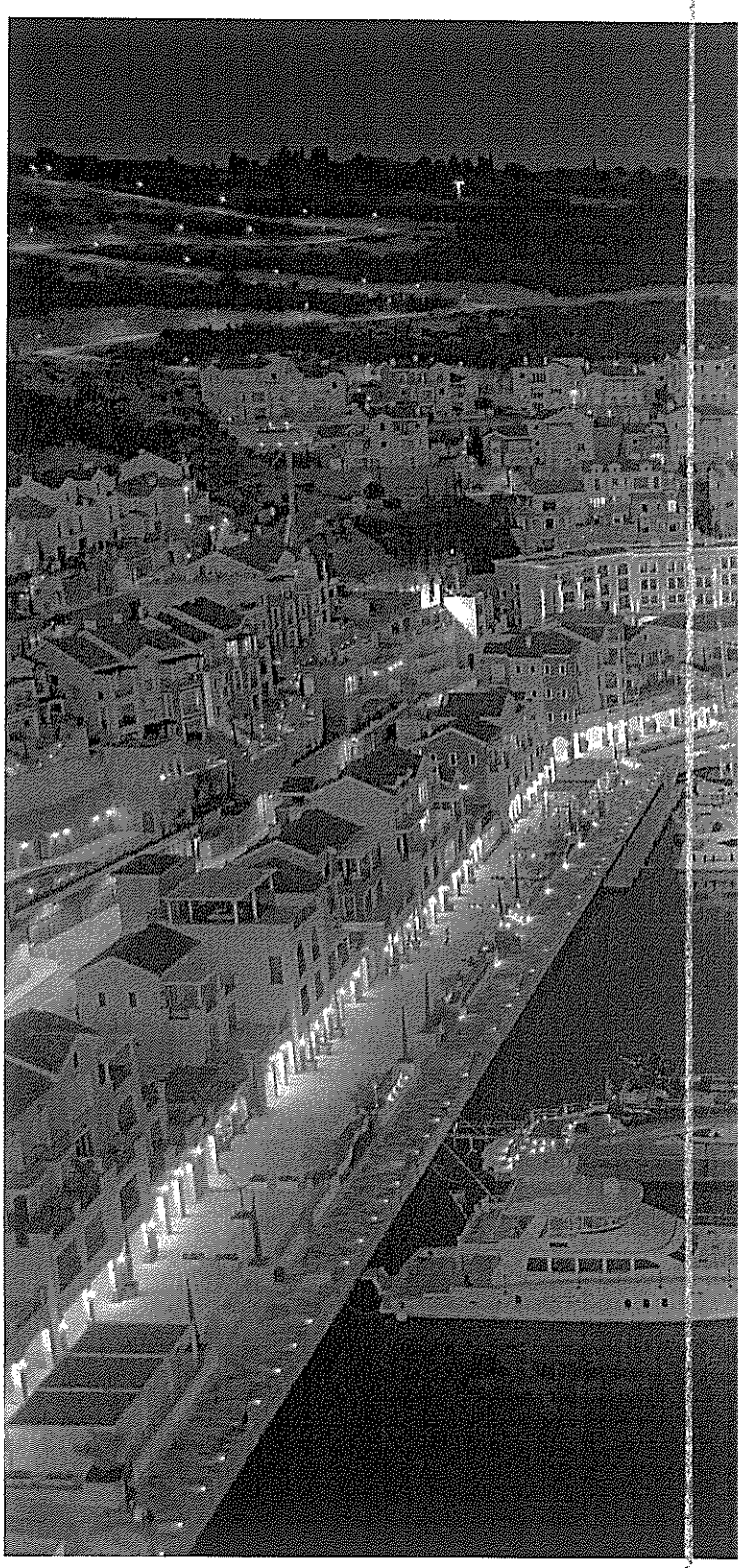
Izvor: Centralna Banka Crne Gore / Source: Central Bank of Montenegro

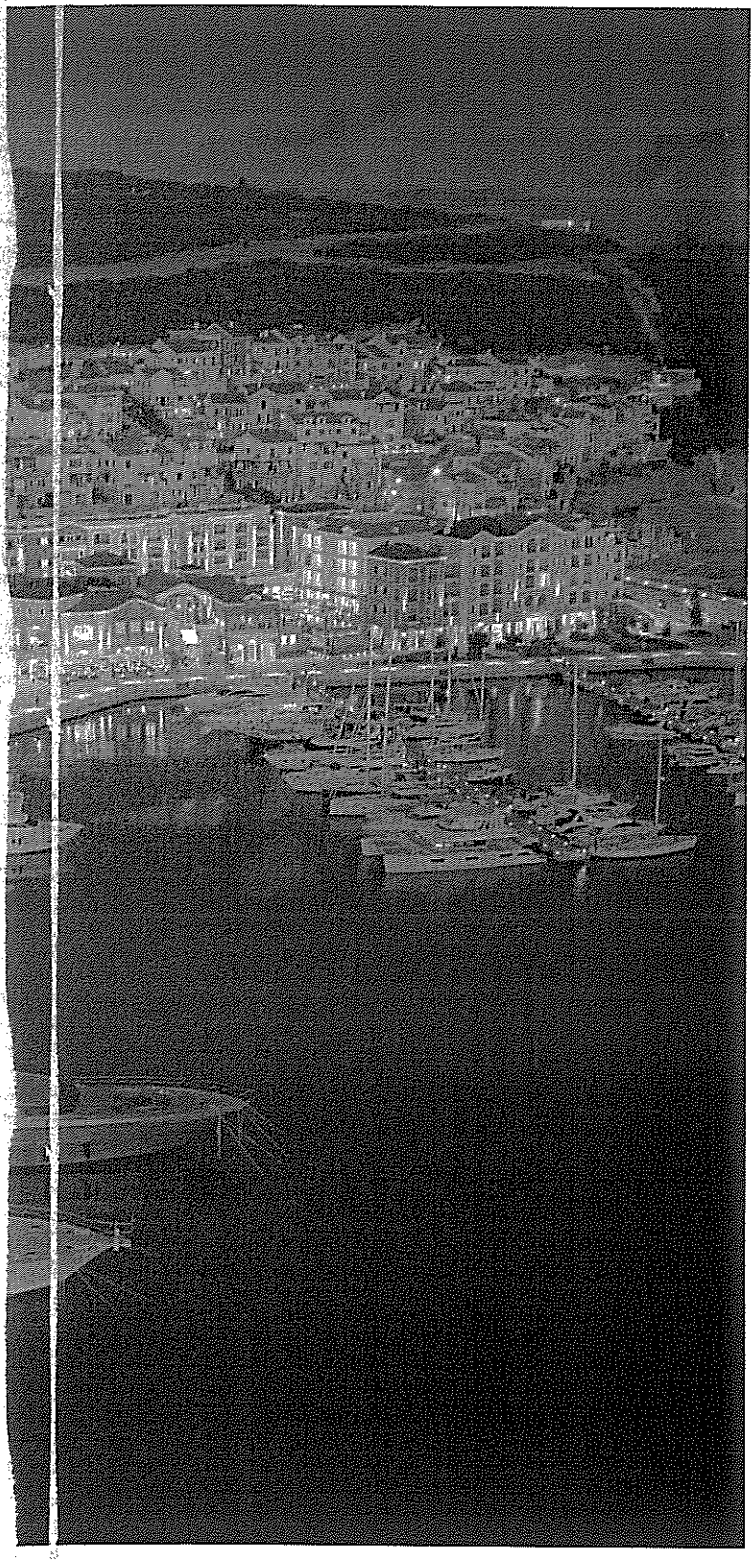
Strani investitor može biti strano pravno ili fizičko lice sa sjedištem u inostranstvu, privredno društvo u kojem je učešće stranog kapitala veće od 10%, crnogorski državljanin sa prebivalištem, odnosno boravištem u inostranstvu dužim od godinu dana i privredno društvo koje je strano lice osnovalo u 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 2010-2020, Montenegro generated EUR 7,2 billion of FDIs inflow, while the net FDI inflows in the same period amounted to EUR 4,7 billion.

FDI inflow was recorded from over 120 countries worldwide, of which EUR 4,3 billion or 59,4% was generated from ten countries with the greatest share.

Bruto priliv SDI (mil €) / FDI gross inflow in (mil €)									
2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.
495	634	479	498	757	687	659	858	778	663

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

Države najveći investitori u Crnoj Gori 2010. - 2020.
The major investors in Montenegro by countries 2010 - 2020

Zemlja / Country	Iznos / Amount	%
Ruska Federacija / Russian Federation	1.042,3	14,6
Švajcarska / Switzerland	476,2	6,6
Srbija / Serbia	419,4	5,8
Austrija / Austria	417,9	5,8
Italija / Italy	414,8	5,8
Nizozemska / Netherlands	380,4	5,3
Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati / UAE	334,0	4,7
Slovenija / Slovenia	288,5	4,0
Norveška / Norway	241,2	3,4
Madarska / Hungary	236,4	3,4
UKUPNO / TOTAL	4.251,1	59,4

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?

- Pravni okvir za investiranje reformisan u skladu sa evropskim zakonodavstvom
- Povoljna poreska politika: porez na dobit 9%, PDV 21% (opšta stopa) / 7% (snižena stopa), porez na zarade 9%
- 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
- U primjeni su 44 ugovora o izbjegavanju dvostrukog oporezivanja (https://upravaprihoda.gov.me/uprava)

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 konkuretan 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 20 sporazuma o ekonomskoj saradnji i 24 sporazuma o uzajamnom podsticanju i zaštiti investicija. (https://upravaprihoda.gov.me/uprava)

REASONS TO INVEST IN MONTENEGRO?

- Legal framework for investments reformed in line with the EU legislation
- Favourable tax policy: tax on profit 9%, VAT 21% (general rate) / 7% (reduced rate), income tax 9%
- 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
- 44 double taxation agreements were concluded (https://upravaprihoda.gov.me/uprava)

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.

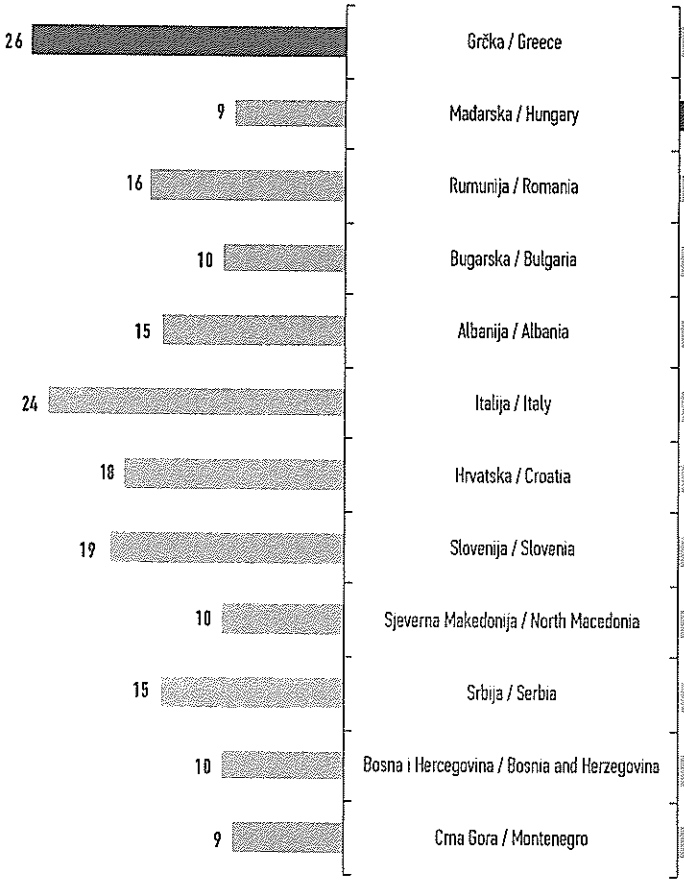
Based on the principles of the WTO (the member), Montenegro is a signatory of the multilateral and bilateral agreements - Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU, CEFTA 2006, EFTA, Russia, Ukraine and Turkey, which enables the cumulation of origin and duty-free trade with around 800 million 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)

	Godina / Year	Rang / Rank
Svjetska banka - lakoća poslovanja / World Bank Doing Business	2020.	50 / 190
Svjetski Ekonomski forum - globalni indeks konkurentnosti / World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019.	73 / 141

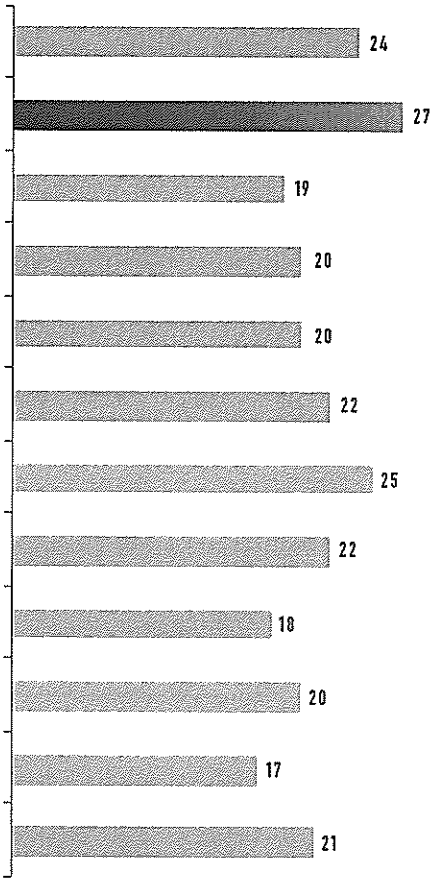
PORESKI SISTEM THE TAX SYSTEM

Poreska stopa na zarade	9%	Income tax rate
Stopa poreza na dobit pravnih lica	9%	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



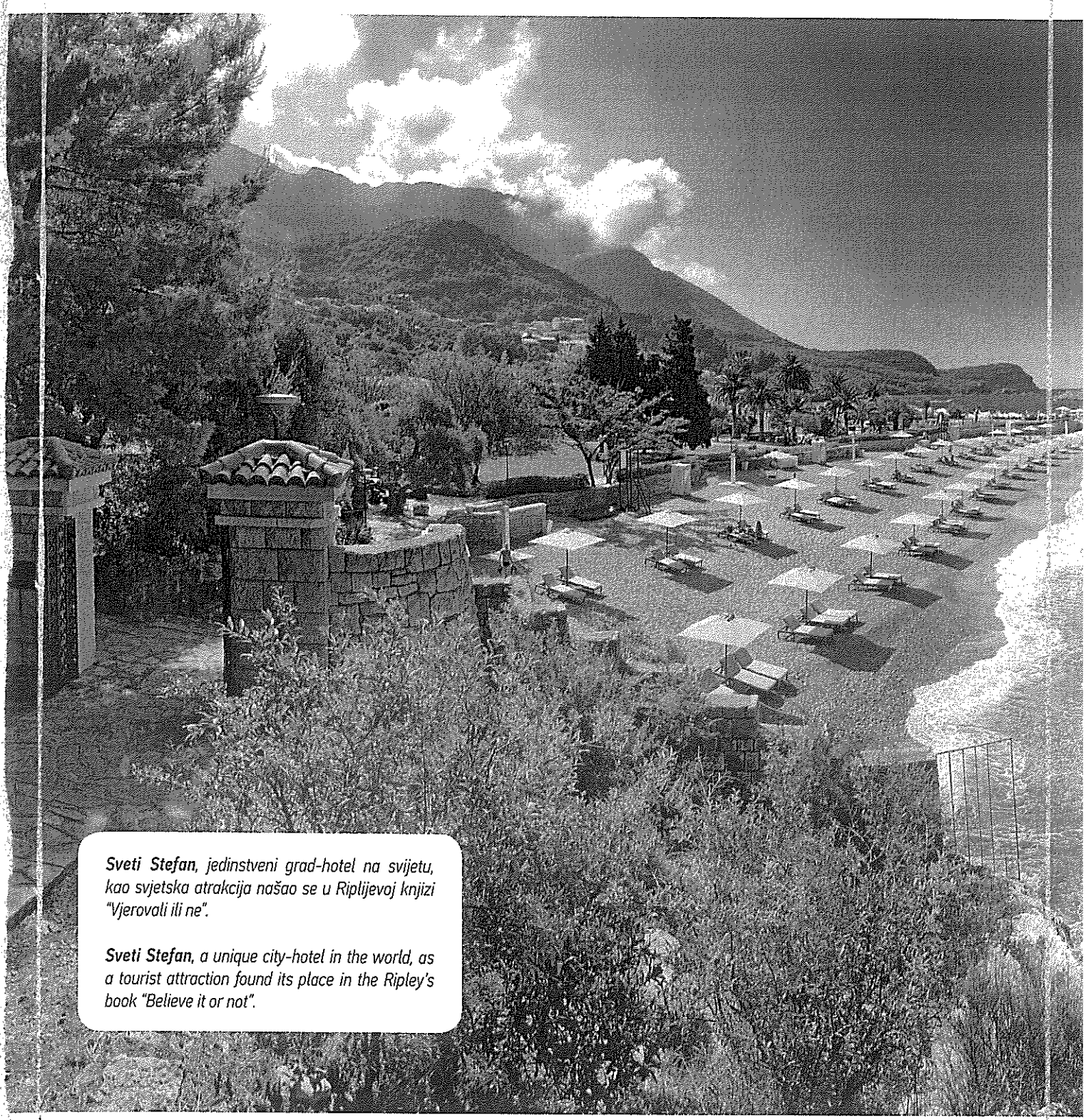
Komparativni regionalni prikaz stopa PDV
Comparative regional review of VAT rates



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

Učešće poreza na lični dohodak i doprinosa za obavezno socijalno osiguranje u ukupnim sredstvima potrebnim za isplatu neto zarade iznosi 39% (poreski klin).

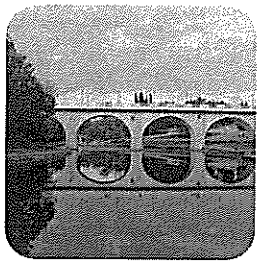
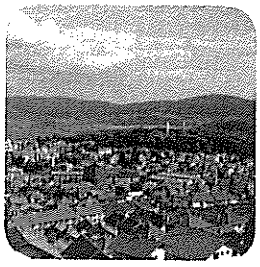
The share of personal income tax and compulsory social security contributions in the total funds required for the payment of net earnings is 39% (tax wedge).

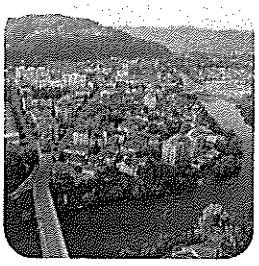


***Sveti Stefan**, jedinstveni grad-hotel na svijetu, kao svjetska atrakcija našao se u Riplijevoj knjizi "Vjerovali ili ne".*

***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".*

PODRŠKA INVESTITORIMA



PODSTICAJNE MJERE

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

1. Oslobađanje od poreza na dobit

Novoosnovana pravna lica u privredno nedovoljno razvijenim opštinama, koja obavljaju proizvodnu djelatnost, oslobađaju se poreza na dobit za prvih osam godina, pri čemu ukupan iznos poreskog oslobođenja ne može biti veći od 200.000 eura. Poresko oslobođenje, odnosno olakšica, ne odnosi se na poreskog obveznika koji posluje u sektoru primarne proizvodnje poljoprivrednih proizvoda, trasnporta ili brodogradilišta, ribarstva, čelika, trgovine i ugostiteljstva, osim primarnih ugostiteljskih objekata.

2. Oslobađanje od poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica

Poreski obveznik koji otpočne obavljanje proizvodne djelatnosti u privredno nedovoljno razvijenim opštinama oslobađa se poreza na dohodak za prvih osam godina, pri čemu ukupan iznos poreskog oslobođenja ne može biti veći od 200.000 eura. Poresko oslobođenje, odnosno olakšica, ne odnosi se na poreskog obveznika koji posluje u sektoru primarne proizvodnje poljoprivrednih proizoda ili izgradnje brodova, ribarstva, čelika, trgovine i ugostiteljstva, osim primarnih ugostiteljskih objekata.

3. Oslobađanje od poreza na dodatu vrijednost

Pravo na oslobađanje 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.

U okviru Programa za unapređenje konkurentnosti privrede za 2020. godinu, opredijeljena su sredstva podrške u iznosu od 5.08 miliona eura. Programom je predviđeno sprovođenje jedanaest programskih linija finansijske podrške, pri čemu je za programsku liniju - podsticaj direktnih investicija, opredijeljen najveći dio raspoloživih sredstava.

Sredstva za podsticanje investicija se dodjeljuju na osnovu javnog oglasa i to za investicione projekte čija je minimalna vrijednost ulaganja 250.000 eura i kojima se obezbjeđuje otvaranje najmanje 8 novih radnih mjesta. U sjevernom ili centralnom regionu, sredstva za podsticaje se dodjeljuju ako je minimalna vrijednost investicije 100.000 eura i ako se u okviru nje obezbjeđuje otvaranje najmanje 4 nova radna mjesta u roku od tri godine, od dana zaključivanja ugovora o korišćenju sredstava.

Zakonom o slobodnim zonama uređeno je osnivanje i poslovanje u njima, kao i olakšice za korisnike. Za preradu i obradu robe, kao i njeno aktivno oplemenjivanje ne plaća se carina, carinske dažbine i porez na dodatu vrijednost i ista može u zoni ostati vremenski neograničeno.

FINANSIJSKA PODRŠKA

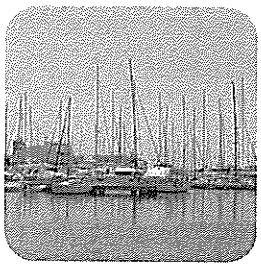
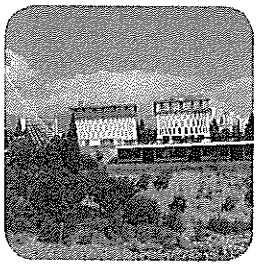
Glavni cilj djelovanja Investiciono-razvojnog fonda su podsticanje i ubrzavanje privrednog razvoja. Fond odobrava kredite i izdaje garancije, obavlja poslove vezane za prodaju kapitala u portfelju Fonda. Najznačajnija područja djelovanja su:

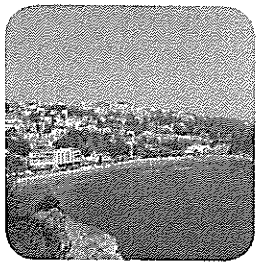
- Podrška sektoru MSP (kreditna i garantna podrška);
- Podrška u rješavanju infrastrukturnih i ekoloških projekata;
- Podsticanje izvoza i zapošljavanja;
- Privatizacija ostatka društvenog kapitala.

Podrška sektoru MSP i preduzetnicima realizuje se putem direktnih kredita, kredita posredstvom banaka, posebnih kreditnih linija, garancija i faktoringa.

Uslovima kreditiranja predviđene su kamatne stope u rasponu od 2,5% do 6,5%

SUPPORT TO INVESTORS



INCENTIVE MEASURES

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

1. Exemption from corporate income tax

The newly established legal entities in the underdeveloped municipalities, which conduct production activities, are exempt from corporate tax in the first eight years, whereby the total amount of tax exemption may not exceed EUR 200,000. The tax exemption or incentives does not apply to a taxpayer operating in the sector of primary agricultural production, transport or shipyards, fishery, steel, trade and hospitality, except for primary hospitality facilities.

2. Exemption from personal income tax

A taxpayer who starts manufacturing activities in the underdeveloped municipalities is exempt from income tax in the first eight years, whereby the total amount of tax exemption may not exceed EUR 200,000. The tax exemption or incentives, does not apply to a taxpayer operating in the sector of primary agricultural production or shipyards, fishery, steel, trade and hospitality, except for primary hospitality facilities.

3. 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.

The support funds allocated within the Program for Improving the Competitiveness of the Economy for 2020 amount to EUR 5.08 million. The Program envisages the implementation of eleven program lines of financial support, with the largest part of available funds allocated for the program line "Incentives for direct investments". Funds for investment incentives are allocated on the basis of a public announcement for investment projects with a minimum investment value of EUR 250,000, which ensure the creation of at least 8 new jobs. In the northern or central region, incentive funds are allocated if the minimum investment amounts to EUR 100,000 and if it ensures the creation of at least 4 new jobs within three years from the date of concluding the contract on the use of funds.

The establishment and operation in the free zones, as well as incentives for users are regulated within the Law on Free Zones. Customs, customs duties and value added tax are not charged for manufacturing and processing of goods, as well as their active refining, and the goods can remain in the zone indefinitely.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The main objective of the Investment-Development Fund activities is fostering and accelerating the economic development. The Fund approves loans and issues guarantees, performs various tasks related to the sales of the capital in the Fund's portfolio. Its most significant areas of operations are:

- Support to the sector of SMEs (credit and guarantee support);
- Support in the implementation of infrastructure and ecological projects;
- Enhancing export and employment;
- Privatization of the remaining of the socially-owned capital.

The support to the SME sector and entrepreneurs is realized through direct loans, loans with the banks as intermediaries, special credit lines, guarantees and factoring. The credit terms define the interest rates ranging from 2,5% to 6,5% with the grace period of up to 4 years and the term of payment of up to 12 years.

Special incentives have been defined based on the realization of the projects in the northern region municipalities and in less developed towns (Cetinje and Ulcinj), for those economic entities which create jobs for 5 or more new employees, as

uz grejs period do 4 godine i rokom otplate do 12 godina. Posebne povoljnosti su definisane po osnovu realizacije projekata u opštinama sjevernog regiona i u manje razvijenim gradovima (Cetinje i Ulcinj), za subjekte koji realizacijom projekta zaposle 5 ili više novih lica, kao i one subjekte koji kao sredstvo obezbjeđenja dostave bankarsku garanciju. Projekat IPARD like se realizuje u saradnji sa Ministarstvom poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja Crne Gore za finansiranje projekata poljoprivrednih proizvođača u Crnoj Gori. Cilj projekta je pružanje podrške investicijama u registrovana poljoprivredna gazdinstva u cilju uvođenja i implementacije mjera ruralnog razvoja, povećanja konkuretnosti na tržištu poljoprivrednih proizvoda, kao i uvođenja i jačanja evropskih standarda proizvodnje hrane.

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-javnog partnerstva.

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

- Doprinosa za obavezno socijalno osiguranje na zarade (doprinos za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje, doprinos za zdravstveno osiguranje, doprinos za osiguranje od nezaposlenosti) i doprinosa 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 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;
- Oslobađanje 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;
- Oslobađanje obaveze plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta za 50% od iznosa propisanog odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, ili potpuno oslobađanje obaveze plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta pod uslovom da investitor o svom trošku izvrši komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta;
- Oslobađanje obaveze plaćanja godišnje naknade za korišćenje opštinskih i

well as for those entities which provide bank guarantees as collateral. The project IPARD like is realized in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro for financing the agriculture projects in Montenegro. The objective of this project is providing support to the investments in the registered farms in order to introduce and implement the measures of rural development, increase competitiveness on the market of agricultural products, as well as to introduce and strengthen the European standards in the food production.

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 exists;
- 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.

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

nekategorisanih puteva na teritoriji biznis zone do 70% u odnosu na visinu utvrđenu odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, na period do 5 godina;
- Oslobađanje obaveze plaćanja poreza na nepokretnosti do 70%, u odnosu na visinu utvrđenu odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, na period do 5 godina;

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.

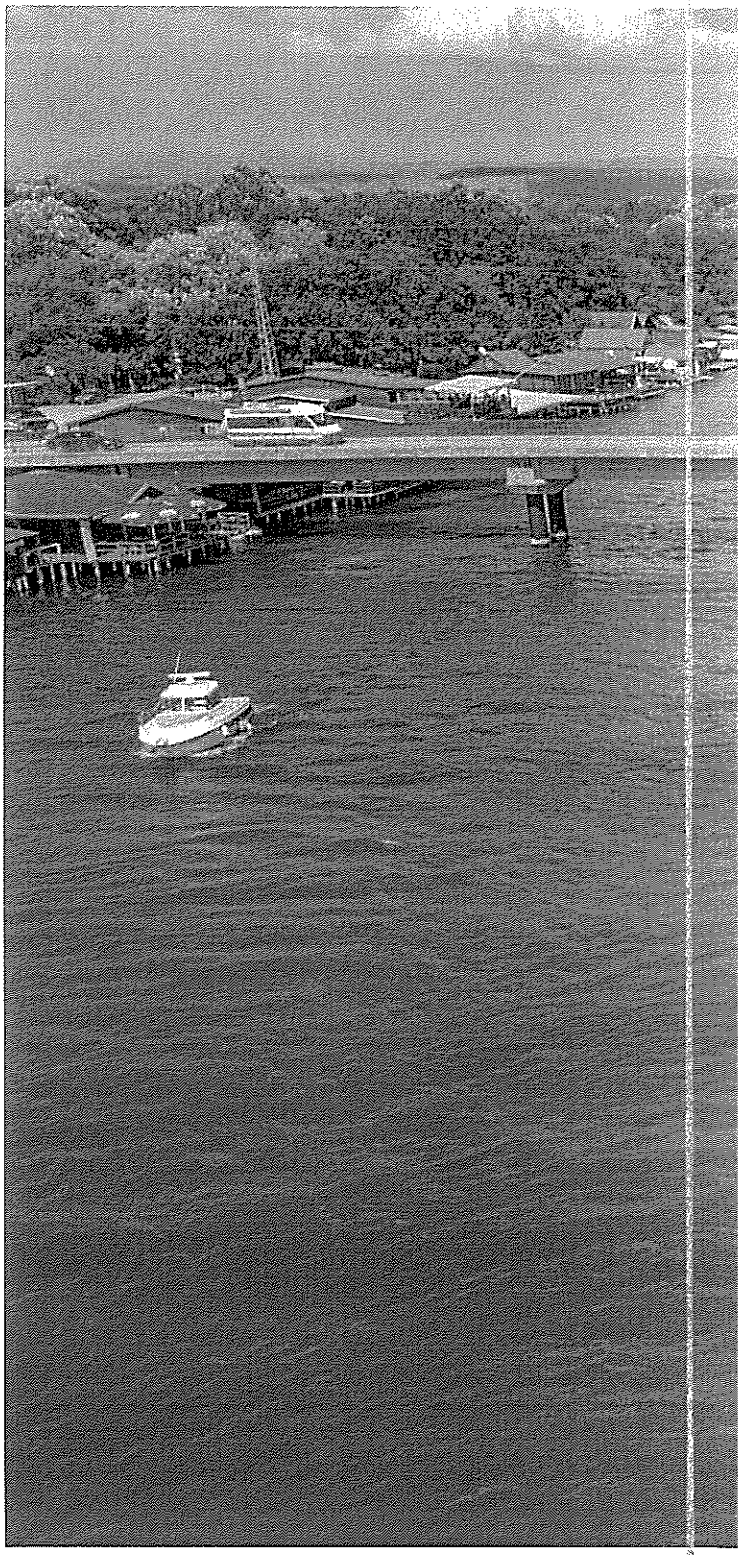
Korisnici biznis zone Bakovići oslobađaju se:

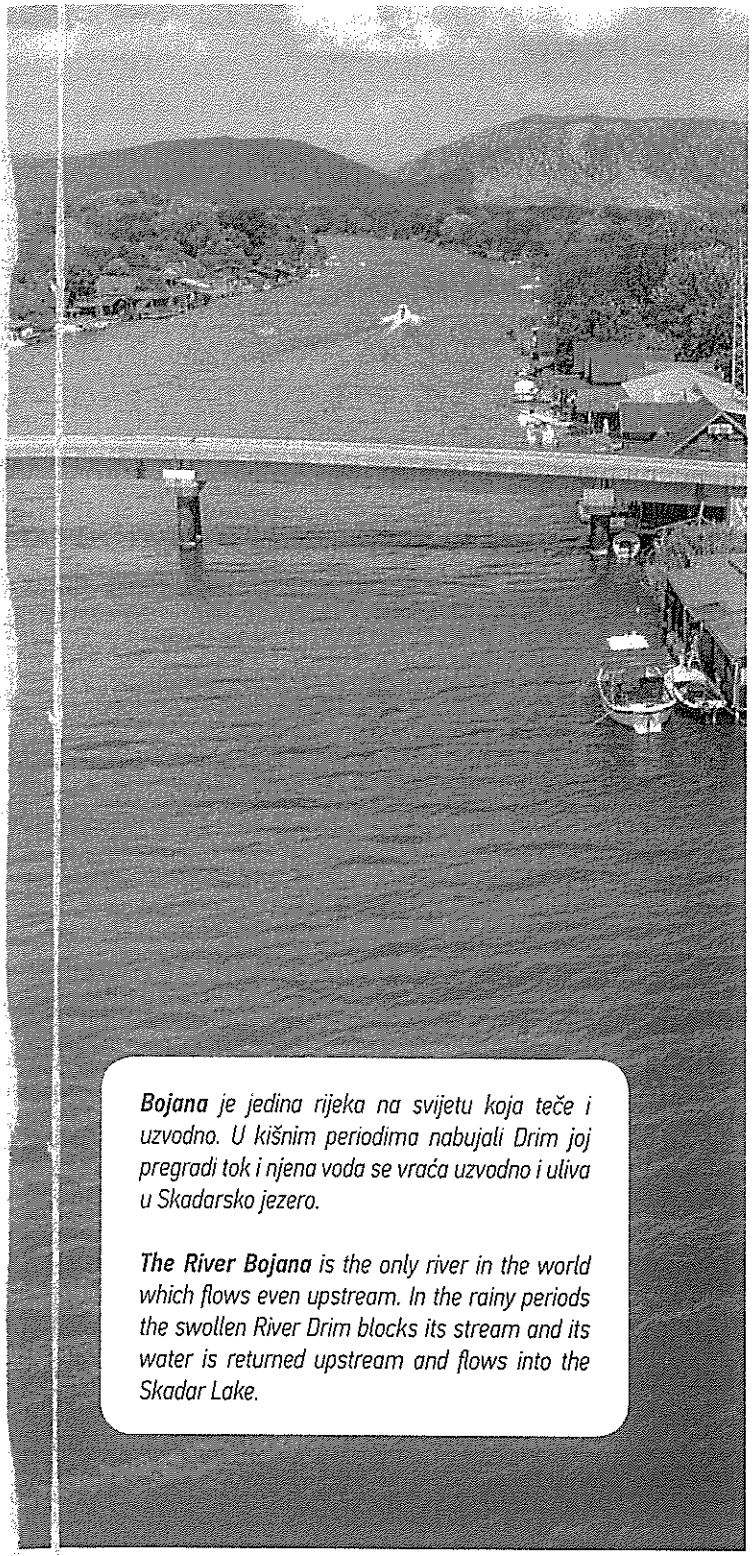
- Plaćanja poreza na nepokretnost za period od 8 godina od dana otpočinjanja obavljanja djelatnosti;
- Plaćanja prireza poreza na dohodak fizičkih lica za period od 8 godina od dana otpočinjanja obavljanja djelatnosti;
- Plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta.

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;





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.*

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 employe-

- 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;
- Oslobađanje 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;
- Oslobađanje 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;
- Oslobađanje od naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta propisane odlukom koja uređuje ovu oblast, za objekte u biznis zoni obuhvaćeni LSL Biznis zona;
- Oslobađanje 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:

- 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 površineod 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 djeltnosti, 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;
- Oslobađanje 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;
- Oslobađanje 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;
- Oslobađanje 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.

es 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,
  - 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;

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;
- Oslobađanje 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;
- Oslobađanje obaveza plaćanja godišnje naknade za korišćenje opštinskih puteva na teritoriji biznis zone na 10 godina;
- Oslobađanje 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 zasnuje 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 ;
- Oslobađanje od plaćanja naknade za komunalno opremanje građevinskog zemljišta;
- Oslobađanje od plaćanja naknade za korišćenje opštinskih puteva;
- Oslobađanje od plaćanja prireza na porez na dohodak fizičkih lica;
- Oslobađanje 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 gradevinskog zemljišta.

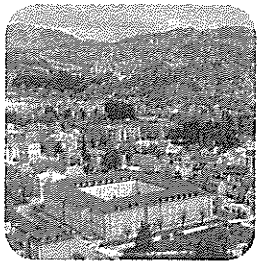
SERTIFIKACIJA OPŠTINA SA POVOLJNIM POSLOVNIM OKRUŽENJEM U JUGOISTOČNOJ EVROPI (BFC SEE)

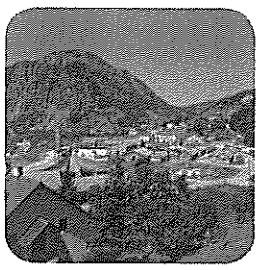
Sertifikacija opština sa povoljnim poslovnim okruženjem u jugoistočnoj Evropi (BFC SEE) je regionalni program za unapređenje konkurentosti lokalnih samouprava, koji se od 2012. sprovodi u Bosni i Hercegovini, Hrvatskoj, Makedoniji i Srbiji, a od 2016. godine i u Crnoj Gori. BFC SEE program je pokrenula mreža partnerskih institucija iz regiona sa ciljem uspostavljanja zajedničkog standarda i pečata kvaliteta poslovnog okruženja u opštinama i gradovima jugoistočne Evrope.

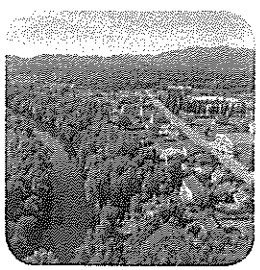
Program je namijenjen opštinama i gradovima koji imaju odgovarajuće kapacitete i strateški su opredijeljeni da unaprijede poslovni ambijent, privuku investicije i podstaknu razvoj lokalne ekonomije.

U proces sertifikacije u Crnoj Gori uključeno je šest opština, i to: Podgorica, Danilovgrad, Tivat, Cetinje, Žabljak i Bijelo Polje. Za ove opštine Vlada Crne Gore opredijelila je finansijska sredstva kako bi prošle proces sertifikacije po BFC SEE standardu.

Proces sertifikacije uspješno su završile opštine Bijelo Polje, Žabljak, Danilovgrad, Tivat i Podgorica, te su stekle status lokalnih samouprava sa povoljnim poslovnim okruženjem u jugoistočnoj Evropi.







- 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 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 regional program for improving the competitiveness of local self-governments, which has been implemented in Bosna and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia since 2012, and in Montenegro since 2016. The BFC SEE program was launched by a network of partner institutions from the region with the aim of establishing a common standard and seal of quality of the business environment in the municipalities and cities of the Southeast Europe.

The program is intended for municipalities and cities, which have the appropriate capacities and are strategically committed to improving the business environment, attracting investments and encouraging the development of the local economy. The following six municipalities are involved in the certification process in Montenegro: Podgorica, Danilovgrad, Tivat, Cetinje, Žabljak and Bijelo Polje. The Government of Montenegro has allocated financial resources for these municipalities in order to go through the certification process according to the BFC SEE standard.

The certification process was successfully completed by the municipalities of Bijelo Polje, Žabljak, Danilovgrad, Tivat and Podgorica, and gained the status of local self-governments with a favorable business environment in Southeast Europe.

*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 mornari, 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.*