

## PRILOG

**Prilog 1: Arrangement for the implementation of the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans between the European Commission and the authorities of Montenegro**

**Prilog 2: Bilateralni Aranžmana EU i Crne Gore za implementaciju Zajedničkog akcionog plana zemalja Zapadnog Balkana u borbi protiv terorizma**

*Napomena: Dokument se potpisuje uz dva originalna primjerka na engleskom jeziku.*

**Arrangement for the implementation of  
the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans  
between the European Commission and the authorities of Montenegro**

At the EU-Western Balkans Ministerial Forum on Justice and Home Affairs in Tirana of 5 October 2018, representatives of the EU and of Western Balkans Partners signed the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans<sup>1</sup> (the “Joint Action Plan”).

As the Joint Action Plan sets out, there should be appropriate follow-up processes, including tailor-made follow-up on priority actions with each Western Balkans partner, in order to achieve and map timely progress towards the five objectives of this plan. The Joint Action Plan states that primary responsibility for the actions set out in its five objectives should rest with Western Balkans partners and that the EU should endeavour to support them, as appropriate<sup>2</sup>, in their efforts and participate in assessing their needs.

The relevant authorities of Montenegro, on the one side, and the European Commission, on the other side, successfully have identified envisaged implementing priority actions for 2019 and 2020 for each of the five objectives set out in the Joint Action Plan.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/news/docs/20181005\\_joint-action-plan-counter-terrorism-western-balkans.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/news/docs/20181005_joint-action-plan-counter-terrorism-western-balkans.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Efforts to enhance regional and international cooperation, including with Europol and Eurojust, will be carried out in full respect of the EU Agencies' respective regulatory framework and without prejudice to Member States' position on status.

In the light of the progress made in the implementation of the initial priority actions included in the bilateral arrangement signed on 19 November 2019, the relevant authorities of Montenegro, on one side, and the European Commission, on the other side, agreed to further priority actions, to be implemented following the signature of this arrangement and by the end of 2024, still within the objectives of the Joint Action Plan. Responsibility for these envisaged implementing priority actions rests with the authorities of Montenegro, including as regards their alignment with EU policy.

The authorities of Montenegro intend to report to the European Commission in writing on the state of play of the implementation of the envisaged implementing priority actions listed in the annex of this arrangement, including on achievements and difficulties, twice per year.

Envisaged endeavours by the European Commission to support the authorities of Montenegro, as appropriate, in delivering on specific envisaged implementing priority actions are equally indicated in the annex to this arrangement.

In order to ensure progress in implementing the Joint Action Plan, it is envisaged to update this arrangement regularly, taking into account an assessment of the report(s) of the authorities of Montenegro, and include further implementing priority actions that will be needed, as appropriate, within the framework of the Joint Action Plan.

This arrangement is aligned, and should continue to be aligned, with policy measures taken in the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Montenegro and the accession negotiations.

This arrangement does not, nor is it intended to, create any binding, legal or financial obligations on either side under domestic or international law.

Signed in .....in two originals in the English language.

For the European Commission

For the Authorities of Montenegro

Commissioner for Home Affairs

Minister of the Interior

**Envisaged implementing priority actions for the authorities of Montenegro**

**Objective 1 of the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans (“Joint Action Plan”)**

**A Robust Framework for Countering Terrorism and Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism: Institutional Set-up and Legal Alignment, Implementation and Enforcement Capacity**

Actions envisaged in the Joint Action Plan	Envisaged Implementing Priority Actions	Responsibility	Indicators	Deadline	Status (updates and comments)
<p><b>1.1 Montenegro</b> should align its legal Counter-Terrorism framework with the relevant legal instruments of the EU (in particular the Directive on</p>	<p><b>a) Montenegrin authorities</b> should do an analysis on gaps in implementation of CT legislation and start legislative procedures for aligning to relevant EU legislation in the field of CT.</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> Ministry of Justice, Interior, Ministry of foreign affairs, National</p>	<p>Analysis of CT legislation completed and start of legislative procedures to align national legislation to directive EU</p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2024</p>	<p>Article 28 of the <b>Constitution of Montenegro</b><sup>6</sup>, stipulates, inter alia, to guarantee human dignity and security, as well as the inviolability of physical and mental integrity.</p>

<sup>6</sup> (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 1/2007 and 38/2013 - Amendments I-XVI)

<p>Combating Terrorism<sup>3</sup>) and international bodies (United Nations Security Council Resolutions<sup>4</sup>, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and Additional Protocol<sup>5</sup>)</p>		<p>Coordinator for CVE activities, legislative assembly</p>	<p>2017/541 on combatting terrorism</p>		<p><b>Criminal Code of Montenegro<sup>7</sup></b>, prescribes, among other things, penalties for criminal offenses against the constitutional order and security of Montenegro and criminal offenses of money laundering and terrorism, as well as criminal offenses of public incitement to commit terrorist acts and recruitment and training for terrorist acts.</p> <p><b>Article 2 of the Law on Internal Affairs<sup>8</sup></b> stipulates, inter alia, that internal affairs also include activities related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Police affairs and related affairs, as well as affairs related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, are performed by the Ministry of the Interior through</p>
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<sup>3</sup> Directive (EU) 2017/541 on combating terrorism.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014), 2368 (2017) and 2396 (2017).

<sup>5</sup> Council of Europe Treaty Series (CETS) Number 196 and Number 217.

<sup>7</sup> ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", No. 70/2003, 13/2004 - amended and 47/2006 and "Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 40/2008, 25/2010, 32/2011, 64/2011 - other law, 40/2013, 56/2013 - amended, 14/2015, 42/2015, 58/20 - other law, 44/2017, 49/2018 and 3/2020)

<sup>8</sup> ("Official Gazette of Montenegro ", No. 070/21 of June 25, 2021)

					<p>the organizational unit in charge of these activities.</p> <p><b>Article 16 of the Law on Courts<sup>9</sup></b> stipulates, inter alia, that regardless of the rules on territorial jurisdiction, the High Court in Podgorica shall try criminal proceedings for money laundering and terrorism.</p> <p><b>Article 6 of the Law on the National Security Agency<sup>10</sup>,</b> stipulates, inter alia, that the Agency collects, records, analyzes, evaluates, uses, exchanges, stores and protects data: on activities aimed at committing terrorism; on activities aimed at committing organized crime; on threats to international security; on other possible threats to national security.</p>
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<sup>9</sup> ("Official Gazette of Montenegro ", No. 11/2015 and 76/2020)

<sup>10</sup> ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro ", no. 28/05 and "Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 20/11)

					<p><b>Article 95 of the Law on Foreigners<sup>11</sup></b>, stipulates, inter alia, that reasons or obstacles from the aspect of national security, in terms of certain articles of this law, exist if a person: has or has had a relationship or maintains a relationship with persons collecting unauthorized secrets and other information on terrorists, saboteurs, members of organized criminal groups or persons reasonably suspected of belonging to such groups.</p>
<p><b>1.2 Montenegro</b> should seek to: effectively implement its legal Counter-Terrorism framework,</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> Police, judiciary and prosecution should ensure that structures dedicated to counter terrorism and prevention of violent extremism are fully operational, and that staff has access to the necessary training,</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> National Inter-sectoral Operational</p>	<p>a) Update on functioning and capacities structures dealing with counter</p>	<p>Continuously in 2024 , in close follow-up to Strategy for the Prevention of</p>	<p>Following adoption of the new Strategy for the Prevention of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and the corresponding Action Plan, it will be proposed to the Bureau for</p>

<sup>11</sup> ("Official Gazette of Montenegro ", no. 12/2018)



<p>including through investigation, prosecution and adequate sentencing of terrorist offences....</p> <p>The <b>EU</b> should seek to: provide appropriate support and expertise (notably for the implementation of Action Plans) (...).</p>	<p>expertise and peer-to-peer advice on matters of counter-terrorism, also with support of EU agencies, in particular the trainings identified with CEPOL in the framework of the Operational Training Needs Assessment (OTNA) process.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b>: should consider providing, as appropriate, training at district level through the Instrument for Pre-Accession peer-to-peer advisory mission "EU Support to the Rule of Law".</p>	<p>Team (chaired by the National Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism), Ministry of Interior, Police Directorate, Supreme State Prosecution Office, Ministry of Justice, competent courts.</p>	<p>terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, in particular</p> <p>b) Measures in place that provide access to expertise and advice related to counter-terrorism;</p> <p>c) number of training courses provided and categories of beneficiaries covered.</p>	<p>Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and the corresponding Action Plan.</p>	<p>Operational Coordination that the NOT should follow up on actions to implement them. The Police Directorate, the Supreme State Prosecution Office and the competent courts are in need of receiving adequate training and expertise in matters of counter-terrorism.</p> <p>Through the Instrument for Pre-Accession advisory mission project "EU Support to the Rule of Law" tailor-made training courses are expected to target prosecution, competent courts and police. The activity is expected to involve primarily coaching and mentoring by EU Member States' police/prosecutors and judges as well as peer-to-peer exchange among national and EU experts</p>
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					<p>with the possibility for hands-on transfer of experience.</p> <p>Through IPA funded regional projects, such as CEPOL trainings under the 'Western Balkans Partnership against Crime and Terrorism' offered to the Western Balkans .</p>
<p><b>1.3 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <p>- (...) have strategies on Counter-Terrorism (...) in place that are aligned with key EU and United Nations strategies, as well as ensure a mechanism for their implementation (Action Plan), a monitoring mechanism</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should:</p> <p>a) ensure sufficient budgetary resources for the implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention of Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and Action Plan;</p> <p>b) ensure an effective mechanism to monitor implementation (including budgetary aspects) and ensure regular review.</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> the authorities collaborating in the Working Group on the revision of the Strategy, the national government and national parliament.</p>	<p>a) budgetary resources and other preconditions to enable effective implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan put in place;</p> <p>b) monitoring mechanism for</p>	<p>By the end of 2024.</p>	<p>New Strategy on Prevention of Terrorism Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing 2022-2025 was adopted but implementation should be stepped up.</p>

<p>for implementation and regular review;</p> <p>- effectively implement its legal Counter-Terrorism framework, including through investigation, prosecution and adequate sentencing of terrorist offences, in particular for acts committed by (returning) Foreign Terrorist Fighters.</p>			<p>implementation and regular review in place, and reports regularly produced;</p> <p>c) number of investigations, prosecutions or court cases and convictions – difference between sentences asked and convictions</p>		
<p><b>1.4 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> Implement the Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism for the period</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> the National</p>	<p>a) budgetary resources and other</p>	<p>By 2024.</p>	<p>The Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism for 2020-2024 was</p>

<p>- use a whole of government approach on Prevent and have strategies (...) on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in place that are aligned with key EU and United Nations strategies, as well as ensure a mechanism for their implementation (Action Plan), a monitoring mechanism for implementation and regular review;</p>	<p>2020-2024 as well as the corresponding Action Plan.</p> <p>For this purpose, authorities should:</p> <p>a) ensure sufficient budgetary resources for the implementation of the new Strategy and Action Plan;</p> <p>b) ensure an effective mechanism to monitor implementation (including budgetary aspects) of the new Strategy and Action Plan and ensure regular review.</p> <p><b>The European Commission</b> should consider providing, through the Radicalisation Awareness Network, support for this priority action, where appropriate and requested.</p>	<p>Intersectoral Operational Team (chaired by the National Coordinator for Countering Violent Extremism), national government and national parliament.</p>	<p>preconditions to enable effective implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan are put in place;</p> <p>b) monitoring mechanism for implementation and regular review is in place, and reports are regularly produced.</p>		<p>adopted but implementation should be stepped up.</p>
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<b>Objective 2 of the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans (“Joint Action Plan”)</b> <b>Effective Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism</b>					
<b>Actions envisaged in the Joint Action Plan</b>	<b>Envisaged Implementing Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status (updates and comments)</b>
<p><b>2.1 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <p>proactively take measures to prevent and address violent extremism and enhance local communities' resilience to violent extremist influence, through a 'whole of society' approach including community policing, education, economic opportunities as well</p>	<p>a) Empowering communities and public institutions to identify and report cases of violent extremism and radicalism.</p> <p>b) with the aim to promote democratic values, social cohesion and inclusive and resilient societies, should adopt measures to counter narratives promoting violence, as well as to counter disinformation leading to violent extremism and covert foreign influence;</p> <p>c) authorities should develop the proper mechanisms to address</p>	<p>National Intersectoral Operational Team (chaired by the National Coordinator for Countering Violent Extremism),</p> <p>RAN 1, RAN 2, RAN 3,</p> <p>Government</p>	<p>a) Number of workshops and training conducted with government and local institutions;</p> <p>b) Measures adopted;</p>	<p>By 2024</p>	<p>Last reports and meetings showed a weak level of implementation of P/CVE measures at local level.</p>

<p>as efforts to promote tolerance, social cohesion and inclusive and resilient societies to address the root causes of religious, political and ethno-nationalist radicalisation;</p>	<p>undesirable foreign funding leading to radicalization and disinformation.</p> <p><b>The European Commission</b></p> <p>should consider providing, through the Radicalisation Awareness Network Western Balkans (RAN WB), support for this priority action, where appropriate and requested.</p>		<p>c) mechanisms in place to address undesirable foreign funding.</p>		<p>Given the new complex and very antagonistic regional and international environment, the risk of having toxic effects also in Montenegro is concrete. The pandemic crisis and the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine and other polarizing topics are feeding polarization into society, radicalisation and violent extremism. Western Balkans is a region vulnerable to Russian and other malign external influences.</p>
<p><b>2.2 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure local practitioners are able to identify and address the early warning signs of violent extremist tendencies;</li> <li>- use a whole of government approach on Prevent (...).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should:</p> <p>a) improve institutional awareness on prevention and countering of violent extremism, and train local practitioners (police, social workers, teachers, health workers, representative of religious communities etc.), including possibly through training courses for the trainers, to detect and address violent extremist tendencies;</p> <p>b) develop and implement a risk assessment tool to enable local</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>National authorities cooperating within the National Intersectoral Operational Team (chaired by the National Coordinator for Countering Terrorism and Violent</p>	<p>a) number of local practitioners that received training and categories of beneficiaries covered;</p>	<p>a) Continuously in 2024.</p>	<p>The Ministry of the Interior and the NOT are cooperating with the Non-Governmental Organisation <i>Center for Democratic Transition</i> within a national platform for the prevention of violent extremism and radicalisation to develop awareness raising activities. E-learning tools are also being developed.</p> <p>The NOT is cooperating with the Non-Governmental Organisation Forum MNE in line with the youth</p>

<p>The <b>EU</b> should seek: through the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) to provide expertise, specific counselling, organize thematic workshops and invite Western Balkans partners to selected RAN events, based on an assessment of Western Balkans partners' needs.</p>	<p>practitioners to detect persons that are radicalised or at risk of radicalization;</p> <p>c) ensure coordination between the local and the national level.</p> <p>For these purposes, authorities should make full use of relevant Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) documents.<sup>12</sup> Montenegro authorities will encourage participation to RAN WB activities of the relevant officials and practitioners.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> should consider providing, as appropriate, expertise of the Radicalisation Awareness Network to support Montenegro's capacities to prevent radicalisation, where requested.</p>	<p>Extremism), responsible for the implementation of the Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism and the related Action Plan, RAN 1, RAN 2, RAN 3, RAN 4</p>	<p>b) risk assessment tool developed and available for local practitioners;</p> <p>c) structures created at local level and mechanisms in place to ensure coordination between local and national level.</p>	<p>b) by 2024</p>	<p>education and activism on local level.</p> <p>Further preventive anti-radicalisation activities are needed, also involving local authorities and civil society organisations in the prevention of radicalisation at local level. Institutional awareness needs to be increased to prevent and monitor possible terrorist and violent extremist threats and to develop reintegration measures on radicalised persons.</p> <p>MNE regularly reported on trainings and activities. Reporting should be limited only to trainings and activities relevant for P/CVE.</p>
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<sup>12</sup>

[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation\\_awareness\\_network\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network_en)

<p><b>2.3 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implement effective measures to address prison radicalisation, including in the areas of prevention, disengagement, rehabilitation, reintegration as well as the management and follow-up support to terrorist convicts released from prison and other released convicts who may have been radicalised in prison. In addition, training of relevant actors (such as law enforcement officers, prison staff, probation officers) should be provided;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> should, in addition to the investigation, prosecution and bringing to justice of Terrorist and Violent Extremist offenders, among others Foreign Terrorist Fighters, step up comprehensive measures – both in prison and outside prison – to prevent further radicalisation. To disengage from violence and to prepare successful reintegration in society. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establishing and implementing disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in prison.</li> <li>b) proper implementation of the risk assessment tool(s) for radicalisation in prison, in order to identify prisoners that are radicalised or at risk of radicalisation;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>National Intersectoral Operational Team (chaired by the National Coordinator for Countering Violent Extremism), RAN 5, Assistance and protection team, National authorities cooperating within the National Intersectoral Operational Team (chaired by the National Coordinator for Countering Terrorism and Violent</p>	<p>Comprehensive measures stepped up, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in prison established and implemented;</li> <li>risk assessment tool in place;</li> <li>b) number of individual risk assessments conducted through the tool(s) created;</li> </ul>	<p>By 2024.</p>	<p>The prison system in Montenegro has not been overly affected by the phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters. However, it is still important to address this phenomenon.</p> <p>Within the National interagency operational team for suppression of violent extremism, terrorism, money laundering and terrorism financing (NOT) operates the Protection and Assistance Team with aim to help and protect persons who are outside the zone of criminal responsibility, for families who are returnees, returnees after serving a criminal sanction, for individuals with behaviour that indicates negative radicalism and violent extremism. During the period July-December</p>
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<p>- ensure comprehensive approaches as regards returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their families, including on prisons, disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration.</p>	<p>c) specific training for prison and probation officers on P-CVE.</p> <p>d) designing vocational training and employment programs for individuals vulnerable to radicalism in prison and after their release within the prison and probation system, and supporting inmates in penitentiary.</p> <p>e) developing sessions and raising awareness of practitioners active in prison and probation services on violent extremism and radicalism.</p>	<p>Extremism), responsible for the implementation of the Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism and the related Action Plan,</p>	<p>c) number of prison staff trained;</p> <p>d) measures designed and number of prisoners vulnerable to radicalisation who have completed dedicated employment programmes, and measures adopted to ensure a proper follow up after release;</p> <p>e) number of awareness raising sessions conducted with prison and probation officers</p>		<p>2022 the Help and Protect team had no activities</p>
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<p>The <b>European Commission</b> should seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to support, as appropriate, projects on disengagement for violent extremists in prison as well as on the prevention of radicalisation within prisons;</li> <li>- through the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) to provide expertise, specific counselling, organize thematic workshops and invite Western Balkans partners to selected RAN events, based on an assessment of Western Balkans partners' needs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The European Commission:</b> should consider providing, as appropriate,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support to the establishment of a risk assessment tool through the EU-Council of Europe Horizontal Facility funded by IPA III. The continuation of this programme, started in January 2023, will also focus on post release programs and strengthening probation services;</li> <li>- support through the RAN WB.</li> </ul>		<p>f) Measures adopted to support young people at risk of radicalisation and reintegration into society</p>		<p>The EU-Council of Europe Horizontal Facility action "Enhancing penitentiary capacities in addressing radicalisation in prisons in the Western Balkans" is intended, inter alia and as appropriate, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- raise awareness and understanding of the process of radicalisation in prisons among the penitentiary and probation systems;</li> <li>- assist practitioners to recognise signs displayed by vulnerable individuals at risk and empower first-line offices with the necessary standards, tools and instruments they need to respond appropriately;</li> <li>- facilitate and empower multi-agency partnerships to counter radicalisation in prisons and provide adequate post-penal support to released violent extremist offenders. The second</li> </ul>
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					phase of the project will additionally focus on post release and on improving the capacities of the probation systems;
<p><b>2.4 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- proactively take measures to prevent and address violent extremism and enhance local communities' resilience to violent extremist influence, through a 'whole of society' approach (...);</li> <li>- ensure effective multi-agency cooperation to manage at risk individuals on a case by case basis;</li> <li>- where appropriate, to empower Civil Society Organisations or Faith Based Organisations, to help prevent the spread of violent extremism;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> should develop mechanisms for the prevention of radicalisation at local level (clear legal framework, structures, mandate and responsibility, guidelines and funding etc.). They should enable a response comprising all relevant local responders (multi-agency approach) with regards to individuals that are radicalised or at risk of radicalisation.</p> <p>Such local mechanisms should be designed and implemented in line with good practices of the EU's Radicalisation Awareness Network and put in place especially in sensitive communities. They should include:</p> <p>a) establishing links between local communities and the central level, among others by engaging and empowering local authorities;</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>National Coordinator for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, relevant ministries, agencies, local authorities, Union of Municipalities, mayors, RAN 2</p>		By 2024.	<p>As indicated, the Ministry of Interior is cooperating with the Non-Governmental Organisation <i>Center for Democratic Transition</i> within a national platform for the prevention of violent extremism and radicalisation, to develop awareness raising activities.</p> <p>The NOT is cooperating with the Non-Governmental Organisation Forum MNE in line with the youth education and activism on local level.</p> <p>Further preventive activities against radicalisation are needed, also involving local authorities and civil society organisations in the prevention of radicalisation at local level.</p> <p>Last assessment by CDT and other NGOs is that these mechanisms at local level are not established and functioning yet.</p>

<p>- ensure comprehensive approaches as regards returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their families (...).</p> <p>The <b>EU</b> should seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- through the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) to provide expertise, specific counselling, organize thematic workshops and invite Western Balkans partners to selected RAN events,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) involving and strengthening the role of civil society organisations, including religious communities, women and youth;</li> <li>c) endeavouring to follow-up on Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their families returning to their local community, as well as on other radicalised persons.</li> <li>d) designing pilot programs for prevention of radicalisation and reintegration into society of radicalised minors,</li> <li>e) authorities should ensure local awareness of the national Strategy and Action Plan on Countering Violent Extremism,</li> <li>f) define clear responsibilities for local implementation.</li> </ul> <p>For these purposes, authorities should make full use of relevant</p>		<p>where such a mechanism and multi-agency approach is in place and functioning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) number of civil society organisations involved;</li> <li>c) measures taken to follow-up on returned Foreign Terrorist Fighters and family members, as well as on other radicalised persons;</li> </ul>		
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<p>based on an assessment of Western Balkans partners' needs.</p>	<p>Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) documents.<sup>13</sup></p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> should consider providing, as appropriate, support through the RAN WB, if requested by Montenegrin authorities.</p>		<p>d) Measures adopted to support young people at risk of radicalisation and reintegration into society of radicalised minors;</p> <p>e) measures taken to ensure local awareness of the national Strategy and Action Plan on Countering Violent Extremism;</p>		
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[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation\\_awareness\\_network\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network_en)

			f) clear responsibilities and resources allocated for local implementation of the national Strategy and Action Plan on Countering Violent Extremism defined.		
<p><b>2.5 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <p>address terrorist content online, including by encouraging efforts to refer terrorist content to internet companies, and empowering civil society partners to develop effective</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> should</p> <p>a) improve capacity to address terrorist content online, including through efforts to refer terrorist content to internet companies and enhancing efforts to empower civil society to develop effective alternative narratives online. The authorities should endeavour to establish cooperation with the private sector;</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Interior, Police Directorate, the National Coordinator for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, in</p>	<p>a) Measures taken within ministries and law enforcement agencies; number of online contents addressed.</p>	<p>a) Continuously review in the framework of the biannual reports.</p>	<p>Last reports highlighted limited progress on fighting TCO both at operational and legislative level.</p> <p>At the operational level, there is no specific unit on TCO within the MoI-Police directorate. Police uses capacities of the High tech group (within Criminal Police Sector).</p>

<p>alternative narratives online.</p> <p>The <b>EU</b> should seek:</p> <p>to support Western Balkans partners' capacity to address terrorist content online, such as through Europol assistance, training and expertise, including the EU Internet Referral Unit of Europol's European Counter-Terrorism Centre (ECTC).</p>	<p>b) work towards alignment to the EU regulation on terrorist content online (TCO) EU 2021/784 which must be applied and implemented by all EU Member States.</p> <p>c) Cooperate with Europol European Counter Terrorism Centre and Internet Referral Unit on terrorist content online</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> should seek to: support, as appropriate, developing the capacity of Montenegrin authorities to address terrorist content online. This should include a needs assessment and familiarisation training by the Internet Referral Unit of Europol's European Counter Terrorism Centre, or any other training supported by the IPA funded regional projects. Support can be envisaged also for awareness raising on new TCO regulation (e.g. via the RAN WB or via CEPOL trainings)</p>	<p>cooperation with relevant authorities and stakeholders, RAN 4</p>	<p>b) Progress made on legislation on Terrorist Content Online.</p> <p>c) participation to Europol activities, and number of messages exchanged related to online content</p>	<p>b) by 2024</p> <p>c) continuously review in the framework of the biannual report</p>	<p>Part of the criminal intelligence unit can use some tech solutions to search keywords. Also, from January 2022, the police is conducting the intelligence project related to the intensive and continuous collection of data on extremist and terrorist groups, their members, as well as other persons who may be connected in any way with extremist and terrorist activities. Through this project, a periodic review of the online content published by these persons is carried out.</p>
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<p><b>2.6 Montenegro</b></p> <p>should seek to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- develop effective Strategic Communication campaigns to counter violent extremism.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities should :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) develop a Strategic Communication Framework, which involves crisis communications, counter-narratives, as well as the use of social media in order to disseminate messages, de-legitimize extremist propaganda and enhance prevention initiatives;</li> <li>b) should develop strategic communication capacities for preventing and countering radicalisation and violent extremism;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>Government and National Coordinator for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, in cooperation with relevant authorities and stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strategic communication framework established;</li> <li>b) development of strategic communication capacities;</li> <li>c) Number of campaigns conducted,</li> </ul>	<p>a) b) c) By end of 2024</p>	<p>Latest meetings with MNE authorities highlighted the need for support to step up capacities for strategic communication.</p>



	<p>c) should develop and conduct public awareness campaigns for youth at risk of radicalisation.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> should, as appropriate, seek to provide support via RAN WB.</p>		number of beneficiaries.		
<p><b>Objective 3 of the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans (“Joint Action Plan”)</b></p> <p><b>Effective Information Exchange and Operational Cooperation<sup>14</sup></b></p>					
<b>Actions envisaged in the Joint Action Plan</b>	<b>Envisaged Implementing Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status (updates and comments)</b>
<p><b>3.1 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- make more efficient and effective use of Europol’s products and services specifically related to Counter-</li> </ul>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should:</p> <p>a) make more pro-active and efficient use of Europol’s products and services specifically related to Counter-Terrorism investigations (and the link with organised crime). The authorities should also map national needs in this respect and ask for Europol support in sharing</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>Ministry of the Interior - Police Directorate, Supreme State Prosecution</p>	<p>a) Frequency of Montenegrin use of Europol’s products, services, tools</p>	<p>a) b) Continuous cooperation, it will be reviewed in the framework of</p>	<p>Montenegrin authorities should take advantage and increase their usage of the following Europol products and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic and operational analysis capacities;</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> As stated in the Joint Action Plan, as regards cooperation with Interpol, Europol and Eurojust, this objective applies only to the extent that the necessary legal bases are in place for the cooperation between the respective Western Balkans partner, on the one hand, and Interpol, Europol and Eurojust, on the other hand.

<p>Terrorism investigations (and the link with organised crime);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- boost spontaneous Counter-Terrorism related information exchange (...) with Europol's European Counter Terrorism Centre using secure channels such as SIENA/CT SIENA, where possible and available.</li> </ul>	<p>knowledge, in particular use of Europol analytical capabilities and available tools and techniques on CT;</p> <p>b) the exchange of information with Europol should include pro-active exchange of available information on its citizens (men and women) who return from foreign battlefield theatres, before or immediately after their return;</p> <p>c) consider establishing an organisational structure in the police exclusively dedicated to counter terrorism.</p> <p><b>Europol</b> should, subject to its legal framework and mandate, and upon request by Montenegrin authorities, seek:</p> <p>a) to provide, as appropriate, targeted awareness-raising events</p>	<p>Office, judiciary, tax authorities and customs.</p>	<p>and analysis projects in Counter-Terrorism related investigations;</p> <p>b) pro-active exchange of information with Europol related to individuals with terrorist and violent extremist background, including returnees from Syria/Iraq (men and women) and individuals participating in foreign conflicts, including the</p>	<p>the biannual reports;</p> <p>d) by 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-match checks;</li> <li>- Terrorist Finance Tracking Program when a link to EU Member States and terrorism exists;</li> <li>- Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives expertise;</li> <li>- EU Internet Referral Unit Internet investigations and referral capacities;</li> <li>- FACE software (face recognition);</li> <li>- SIRIUS on-line expert knowledge exchange platform;</li> <li>- Mobile Office / Universal Forensic Extraction Device.</li> </ul> <p>As regards the indication of envisaged Europol support in the second column under point a), the regional project "Countering Serious Crimes in the Western Balkans" under the Instrument for Pre-Accession 2019 envisages to provide, as appropriate, support to the Western Balkans to increase</p>
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<p><b>Europol</b> should, subject to its legal framework and mandate, seek:</p> <p>to provide its know-how and expertise and organise targeted awareness-raising events to Western Balkans partners on products, services and capabilities of Europol/its European Counter-Terrorism Centre.</p>	<p>for Montenegrin authorities on products, services and capabilities of Europol/its European Counter-Terrorism Centre;</p> <p>b) to assist, as appropriate, in identifying and addressing obstacles to cooperation with Europol.</p>		<p>Russian war of aggression against Ukraine; in particular</p> <p>number of Montenegrin “spontaneous/initiated” Siena/Counter-Terrorism Siena requests;</p> <p>c) establishment of organisational entity (team/group/unit) which will deal exclusively with CT.</p> <p><b>Europol:</b></p> <p>Number of targeted awareness-</p>		<p>operational cooperation with Europol and the use of the Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA).</p> <p>Currently counter terrorism is the responsibility of a team under the authority of the Special prosecutor that deals also organised crime and war crimes, this responsibility looks too broad, and puts a significant stretch on available resources.</p>
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			<p>raising events on products and services of Europol/its European Counter-Terrorism Centre;</p> <p>instances of Europol assisting in identifying and addressing obstacles to cooperation between Montenegrin authorities and Europol.</p>		
<p><b>3.2 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <p>- ensure an effective engagement in judicial cooperation and information exchange for multilateral CT cases</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should seek to:</p> <p>a) increase cooperation on Counter-Terrorism investigations and prosecutions coordinated by Eurojust, where appropriate;</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>Relevant judicial authorities.</p>	<p>a) Increased involvement in Eurojust Counter-Terrorism cases; number of cases</p>	<p>Continuous cooperation, it will be reviewed in the framework of the biannual reports.</p>	<p>There is currently limited involvement of the competent authorities of Montenegro in Eurojust Counter-Terrorism cases. Cooperation should therefore, where appropriate, be increased. In this regard, the Montenegro</p>

<p>coordinated by Eurojust, as well as on CT related Eurojust activities in general (including experiences and lessons learned from Counter-Terrorism investigations and prosecutions);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- make full use of its Contact Point(s) with Eurojust.</li> </ul> <p><b>Eurojust</b> should, subject to its legal framework and mandate, seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- upon request, to facilitate judicial cooperation and coordination between competent authorities, and to provide its know-how and expertise to Western Balkans partners;</li> </ul>	<p>b) continue to make use of the assistance provided by Eurojust in facilitating judicial cooperation requests facilitated by Eurojust, notably through the WB CRIM JUST project and including via Liaison Prosecutor posted at Eurojust.</p> <p><b>Eurojust</b> should, subject to its legal framework and mandate, seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support the Montenegrin authorities in the implementation of the cooperation agreement;</li> <li>- invite Montenegrin judicial authorities for study visits at Eurojust to share experience in operational and strategic Counter-Terrorism and related matters;</li> </ul>		<p>supported by Eurojust;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) efficient use of the specific Contact Point for Eurojust on Counter-Terrorism.</li> </ul>	<p>Liaison prosecutor has access to Eurojust’s operational tools and facilities, including the use of office space and secure telecommunications services. A contact point for Counter Terrorism has been recently appointed and should contribute to coordination with national authorities. Montenegro confirmed participation to the WB CRIM JUST project and took part to the first meetings.</p>
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<p>– to strengthen its network of Contact Points, including in Western Balkans partners, (...) and exchange with them, as needed, in operational and strategic Counter-Terrorism matters;</p> <p>- to facilitate the involvement of Western Balkans' partners' authorities in coordination meetings on Counter-Terrorism investigations and prosecutions assisted by Eurojust (...) to strengthen judicial cooperation, share information and enhance coordination;</p> <p>- to continue to advise and support the setting</p>	<p>- continue to involve the authorities of Montenegro in relevant Counter-Terrorism cases coordinated by Eurojust;</p> <p>- encourage, if appropriate, the setting up of Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) in Counter-Terrorism cases and provide legal and financial support to the Joint Investigation Teams<sup>15</sup>.</p> <p>- support national authorities in the use of information and involving them in related activities organised by Eurojust</p> <p>This assistance will be provided also with the support of the IPA regional project WB CRIM JUST aiming at strengthening Eurojust operational cooperation with Western Balkans and supporting coordinated and joint investigations and prosecutions among them.</p>				
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On condition that at least one EU Member State is involved in the Joint Investigation Team.

up of joint investigation teams (JITs) (...).					
<b>Objective 4 of the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans (“Joint Action Plan”)</b> <b>Build Capacity to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing</b>					
Action envisaged in the Joint Action Plan	Envisaged Implementing Priority Actions	Responsibility	Indicators	Deadline	Status (updates and comments)
<b>4.1 Montenegro:</b> should align with the relevant EU acquis and with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards: - to adopt and implement an effective legal framework for the prevention of money laundering and	<b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> should follow up on the recommendations of the MONEYVAL report following the visit that took place in March 2023, once adopted.	<b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, National Parliament, Police Directorate-sector for financial intelligence	Implementation of the final recommendations of the Moneyval report.	According to the schedule included in the Moneyval report.	As part of the mutual evaluation of Montenegro, a team of evaluators from the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) carried out an on-site visit to Montenegro from 6 to 17 March 2023.  The report is scheduled for discussion and adoption at the 66th plenary meeting of MONEYVAL in December 2023.

<p>combatting terrorist financing (...);</p> <p>- that its Financial Intelligence Unit has adequate tools and access to information (...).</p>		<p>affairs (Financial Intelligence Unit).</p> <p>Special Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>Specialised Department of the High Court of Podgorica, in charge of organised crime.</p>			
<p><b>4.2 Montenegro:</b> should seek early alignment with the relevant EU acquis and in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards:</p> <p>–to adopt and implement an effective legal framework for the prevention of money laundering and combatting terrorist financing (...).</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> should</p> <p>a) adopt the new Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing</p> <p>b) ensure that the central bank account register and the register of beneficial ownership are fully operational, adequately populated with data of legal resident and non-resident persons and accessible to FIU, judicial and law enforcement authorities;</p> <p>c) in addition, Montenegrin authorities should ensure that the</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Interior, national parliament,</p> <p>Central Bank of Montenegro.</p> <p>Special Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>Police</p> <p>High Court of Podgorica</p>	<p>a) Adoption of the new law on prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing</p> <p>b) operationalisation of bank account register, complete</p>	<p>a) End of 2023;</p> <p>b) continuous review in the framework of the biannual reports.</p> <p>c)</p>	<p>The Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing regulates measures and actions taken to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the activities, powers and manner of work of the organizational unit of the state administration body responsible for internal affairs related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and other issues of importance in this area.</p>



<p>The <b>EU</b> should seek to: provide, as appropriate, capacity building for Western Balkans partners' actions in this area (...).</p>	<p>national cadastre is updated and reflects the reality of land ownership in the country.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b>: should consider providing, as appropriate, assistance on this specific issue, if requested, via TAIEX or any other relevant assistance programme.</p>	<p>National Cadastre.</p>	<p>population of the register of bank accounts and register of beneficial ownership, and grant access to FIU and law enforcement authorities to them;</p> <p>c) update the content of the national cadastre.</p>		<p>A register of beneficial ownership was created in February 2022, providing the authorities with information on the individuals ultimately owning or controlling the shares of legal entities registered in Montenegro, but it needs to be completed. The Central Bank of Montenegro has a central register of resident accounts, but does not have a register of non-resident accounts, a crucial tool for investigations involving non-residents. The problem of an incomplete land cadastre, hampering the efficiency of financial investigations and asset confiscations, has not been addressed. An incomplete land cadastre is an impediment to the implementation of international sanctions.</p>
<p><b>4.3 Montenegro:</b> should seek early alignment with the</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> Ministry of the</p>			<p>The number of financial investigations and prosecutions,</p>

<p>relevant EU acquis and in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards: (...)</p> <p>– to reinforce financial investigations in Counter-Terrorism efforts.</p> <p>The <b>EU</b> should seek to: provide, as appropriate, capacity building for Western Balkans partners' actions in this area.</p>	<p>a) law enforcement and judicial authorities should increase their skills to carry out financial investigations, including through dedicated structures;</p> <p>b) ensure that investigative units have the adequate financial, human and technical resources to fulfil their tasks;</p> <p>c) strengthen the capacities of first line practitioners to counter terrorism financing with the support of the CEPOL initiative Counter Terrorism Support Network (CTSN). The regional training platform for CT operational professionals and training experts within the project will aim at gathering and disseminating operational best practices and translate them into trainings;</p> <p>d) should further develop the track record of investigation, prosecution and convictions,</p>	<p>Interior - Police Directorate, Supreme State Prosecutor Office, High Court of Podgorica</p>	<p>a) training, awareness raising for law enforcement and judicial authorities</p> <p>b) update on capacities of investigative units on terrorism financing and money laundering</p> <p>c) participation to CTSN activities, number and type of trainings on AML/CTF for first line practitioners</p>	<p>Continuous review in the framework of the biannual reports.</p>	<p>confiscations remain low in this area and should be increased.</p> <p>There is a need to promote a more strategic and proactive approach with regard to financial investigations.</p> <p>A number of training courses have already been provided.</p> <p>The CEPOL initiative started in 2022 can further enhance capacities and cooperation among WB counter terrorism financing practitioners. Further actions to facilitate exchange of best practices between Counter terrorism financing investigators should be considered. [i.e. a follow-up to the training provided through WB PaCT CTSN].</p> <p>The WB PaCT CTSN will run to end of 2023, but provide training material for further use.</p>
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	<p>including as regards the confiscation of criminal assets. Particular focus should be put on cases with foreign predicate offences.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> should envisage providing, as appropriate:</p> <p>a) through CEPOL trainings );</p> <p>b) through the Instrument for Pre-Accession advisory mission "EU Support to the Rule of Law" financial investigations training on financial Investigations and anti-money laundering.</p>		<p>d) track record of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, confiscations related to money laundering and terrorism financing.</p>		
<p><b>4.4 Montenegro:</b> should seek early alignment with the relevant EU acquis and</p>	<p><b>Montenegro:</b> should amend the law on international restrictive measures to align it with the EU <i>acquis</i>, in order to transpose and implement United Nations sanctions on the freezing of</p>	<p><b>Montenegro authorities:</b> Ministry Foreign Affairs, Ministry</p>	<p>Adoption of amendments aligning the new law on</p>	<p>By end of 2024.</p>	<p>Montenegro adopted the new law on international restrictive measures in July 2018 to comply with Moneyval recommendations,</p>

<p>in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards: (...)</p> <p>–to adopt and implement an effective legal framework for (...) asset-freezing measures as required under United Nations Security Council Resolutions.</p>	<p>terrorist assets. In addition – Montenegrin authorities should Create and continuously update the national list of designated persons.</p> <p>The <b>European Commission</b> should consider providing assistance through TAIEX or other appropriate instruments</p>	<p>of Interior, Supreme State Prosecutor Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Police Directorate.</p>	<p>international restrictive measures with the EU <i>acquis</i>; implementation of the amended law on international restrictive measures.</p>		<p>but further amendments are needed to align it with the EU <i>acquis</i>.</p> <p>Designated persons are defined by the Law on International Restrictive Measures</p>
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**Objective 5 of the Joint Action Plan on Counter-Terrorism for the Western Balkans (“Joint Action Plan”)**

**Strengthen the Protection of Citizens and Infrastructure**

<b>Actions envisaged in the Joint Action Plan</b>	<b>Envisaged Implementing Priority Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status (updates and comments)</b>
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<p><b>5.1 Montenegro</b> should seek to:</p> <p>address the issue of illicit trafficking of firearms through (...) the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC). In particular, each Western Balkans partner should set up a firearms focal point (...).</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should:</p> <p>a) implement their national strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the corresponding Action Plan in line with EU Action Plan on illicit trafficking on firearms trafficking and the regional Roadmap for the comprehensive small arms and light weapons control in the Western Balkans;</p> <p>b) make the Firearms Focal Point fully aligned with the update of the key performance indicators (KPI) Focal Point of firearms to align it to the tasks reflected in the EU Council conclusions on development of national firearms focal points published in July 2021.</p> <p><b>The European Commission</b> will ensure support through the IPA funded regional programme “Support for enhancing the fight against the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of small</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>a) Ministry of Interior, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Commission, Police Directorate, Supreme State Prosecutor Office, judiciary;</p> <p>b) Ministry of Interior and Police Directorate.</p>	<p>a) Report about number of seized weapons, investigations, prosecutions , convictions;</p> <p>b) Firearms Focal Point is fully aligned with new KPI.</p>	<p>a) continuous review in the framework of the biannual reports;</p> <p>b) by the end of 2024.</p>	<p>Montenegro continued to participate in the implementation of the 2020-2025 EU Action Plan on firearms trafficking, aligned with the regional Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Ammunition in the Western Balkans.</p> <p>The focal point for firearms was formed in the first quarter of 2020 and is composed of officers from several organizational units of the Police Administration who, from the aspect of</p>
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	arms and light weapons (SALW) in the Western Balkans.” which provides support to the FFP.				various responsibilities, perform tasks and tasks related to the national focal point for firearms. The contact person is the Department for Criminal Intelligence, which uses records of registered, lost and found weapons, as well as weapons submitted for expert examination. Tasks and outputs related to the national focal point relate to the collection, analysis, distribution, and exchange of data on firearms.
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<p><b>5.2 Montenegro</b> should take measures to effectively address the misuse of explosives precursors.... to prevent them from being accessed and used by terrorists to build home-made explosives</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should:</p> <p>a) align legislation to EU legal framework on explosive precursors (Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors).</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior, National Parliament.</p>	<p>Legislation/regulations adopted and implemented.</p>	<p>By end of 2024.</p>	<p>It is identified the need to harmonize the legislation related to firearms and explosives for civilian use with the acquis of the EU, as well as to overcome challenges when categorizing explosive devices.</p>
<p><b>5.3 Montenegro</b> should seek to: improve the protection (...) of its critical infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should: carry on with the implementation of the legislation on the protection of critical infrastructure, including by further aligning its legislation to the Critical Entities Resilience Directive 2022/2557 adopted by the EU in December 2022, including by reaching out to the private sector in order to develop Public-Private partnerships to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure managed by private entities</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Interior, Police, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of</p>	<p>Report on the implementation of the legislation on protection of critical infrastructure, necessary amendments to align it to the Critical Entities Resilience</p>	<p>Continuous review in the framework of the biannual report.</p>	<p>Montenegro adopted the Law on Designation and Protection of Critical Infrastructure in December 2019. This law implements into Montenegrin legislation Council Directive 2008/114 / EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and</p>

	<p>The <b>European Commission</b> will ensure support through the IPA funded regional programme “Enhancing protection of public spaces and critical infrastructures in the Western Balkans” at regional level.</p>	<p>Transport and Ministry of Public Administration.</p>	<p>directive, and participation to the activities of the IPA funded regional programme</p>	<p>designation of European Critical Infrastructure and the assessment of the need to improve its protection. The drafting of this law was envisaged by the Program of Accession of Montenegro to the European Union 2019-2020.</p> <p>Furthermore, in April 2021, the Regulation on sectoral criteria for designating critical infrastructure was adopted. The Rulebook on the detailed content of the security plan for the protection of critical infrastructure has</p>
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				<p>been adopted. Also, an education program for critical infrastructure protection coordinators has been developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, which is currently being approved by the competent council.</p> <p>On the base of the mentioned Regulation, the Ministry of Interior sent request to all institutions to provide data and to identify the critical infrastructures in their areas. After this step is realized,</p>
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					<p>the legislative regulation of this area as a whole will be completed.</p> <p>By adoption of the Rulebook on the internal organization and systematization of workplaces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department for coordination and supervision in the field of critical infrastructure was established (August 2022.)</p>
<p><b>5.4 Montenegro should</b> improve the protection of public spaces in line with the EU Action Plan to</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities</b> should draft a plan on the protection of public spaces that could be aligned with the EU Action Plan and the EU Counter Terrorism Agenda, in order to assess threat and identify priority areas, such as the protection of places of worship. This plan should</p>	<p><b>Montenegrin authorities:</b> Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of</p>	<p>Elaboration and adoption of the plan; security</p>	<p>By end of 2024</p>	<p>There is no existing plan on the protection of public spaces at the national level, with</p>

<p>support the protection of public spaces<sup>16</sup> and the EU Counter Terrorism Agenda</p>	<p>prioritize security trainings for public spaces, including places of worship, and fostering cooperation between public and private partners, including cooperation between the different faith communities and national authorities. A guide for the protection of places of worship could be drawn up, inspired by the EU Quick Guide on the protection of places of worship.</p> <p>National authorities could also therefore allocate resources for projects that enhance the physical protection of public spaces, including places of worship. Urban planning and design, such as the security by design approach, are also important since they contribute to the protection of public spaces. The recent “Security by Design” book, protection of public spaces from terrorist attacks, developed by the Joint research centre of the European Commission, can be used as a reference.</p> <p><b>EU will ensure</b> support also through the IPA funded Regional programme “Enhancing</p>	<p>Transport, Center for Crisis Management, Directorate for Rescue and Protection, and other relevant authorities, projects for protection of public spaces initiated/realised</p>	<p>trainings carried out.</p>		<p>focus on protection of places of worship.</p> <p>In line with competences of the security agencies, National Security Agency (NCA), within its competences, collects, records, analyses, evaluates, uses, exchanges and protects data relevant to the prevention of terrorism. About data that indicate the existence of grounds suspicion that a criminal offense is being prepared, organized or committed, for which it is</p>
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<sup>16</sup> Commission Communication COM(2017) 612 final

	protection of public spaces, citizens and critical infrastructures in the Western Balkans”				prosecuted ex officio (e.g. terrorism and related criminal offenses), NCA reports to the administrative body responsible for police affairs and the competent State Prosecutor's Office. Data collection is carried out using means and methods established by the Law on NCA, in accordance with the principle of proportionality, to the extent and in a manner necessary for the realization of competences and the execution of other prescribed tasks of the NCA.
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**Aranžman za sprovođenje**

**Zajedničkog akcionog plana za borbu protiv terorizma za Zapadni Balkan**

**Između Evropske komisije i organa vlasti Crne Gore**

Na Ministarskom forumu EU-Zapadni Balkan o pravosuđu i unutrašnjim poslovima održanom u Tirani 5. oktobra 2018. godine, predstavnici EU i partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana potpisali su Zajednički akcioni plan za borbu protiv terorizma za zapadni Balkan<sup>17</sup> (“Zjednički akcioni plan”).

Kao što je predviđeno Zajedničkim akcionim planom, trebalo bi da postoje odgovarajući procesi praćenja, uključujući naknadno praćenje prioritetnih akcija po mjeri sa svakim partnerom sa Zapadnog Balkana, kako bi se postigao i pravovremeno mapirao napredak ka pet ciljeva ovog plana. Zajednički akcioni plan navodi da primarna odgovornost za aktivnosti navedene u njegovih pet ciljeva treba da budu na partnerima sa Zapadnog Balkana i da bi EU trebala nastojati da ih podrži, prema potrebi<sup>18</sup>, u njihovim naporima i da učestvuje u procjeni njihovih potreba.

Nadležni organi Crne Gore, s jedne strane, i Evropska komisija, sa druge strane, uspješno su identifikovali predviđene prioritetne aktivnosti za 2019. i 2020. godinu za svaki od pet ciljeva utvrđenih Zajedničkim akcionim planom.

U svjetlu napretka ostvarenog u sprovođenju inicijalnih prioritetnih akcija obuhvaćenih bilateralnim aranžmanom potpisanim 19. novembra 2019. godine, nadležni organi Crne Gore, s jedne strane, i Evropska komisija, sa druge strane, su se saglasili o daljim prioritetnim akcijama, koje će se implementirati nakon potpisivanja ovog aranžmana i do kraja 2024. godine, u okviru ciljeva Zajedničkog akcionog plana. Odgovornost za ove predviđene prioritetne aktivnosti u sprovođenju snose vlasti Crne Gore, uključujući i njihovo usklađivanje sa politikom EU.

Vlasti Republike Crne Gore imaju namjeru da pisanim putem izvještavaju Evropsku komisiju o stanju implementacije predviđenih implementacionih prioritetnih akcija navedenih u aneksu ovog aranžmana, uključujući dostignuća i poteškoće, dva puta godišnje.

Predviđeni naponi Evropske komisije da, prema potrebi, podrži organe Crne Gore u sprovođenju konkretnih predviđenih prioritetnih implementacionih akcija jednako su navedeni u aneksu ovog aranžmana.

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<sup>17</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/news/docs/20181005\\_joint-action-plan-counter-terrorism-western-balkans.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/news/docs/20181005_joint-action-plan-counter-terrorism-western-balkans.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Napori na unaprjeđenju regionalne i međunarodne saradnje, uključujući Europol i Eurojust, preduzimaće se uz puno poštovanje relevantnog regulatornog okvira agencija EU i bez prejudiciranja stava država članica o statusu.

U cilju obezbjeđivanja napretka u implementaciji Zajedničkog akcionog plana, predviđeno je da se ovaj aranžman redovno ažurira, uzimajući u obzir ocjenu izvještaja organa vlasti Crne Gore, i da se uključi dalje sprovođenje neophodnih prioriternih akcija, prema potrebi, u okviru Zajedničkog akcionog plana.

Ovaj aranžman je usklađen i treba da bude usklađen sa mjerama politike preduzetim u okviru Sporazuma o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju sa Republikom Crnom Gorom i pristupnim pregovorima.

Ovaj aranžman nema, niti ima za cilj da stvori bilo kakve obavezujuće, pravne ili finansijske obaveze za bilo koju stranu prema domaćem ili međunarodnom pravu.

Potpisan u ..... u dva originalna primjerka na engleskom jeziku.

Za Evropsku komisiju

Za organe vlasti Crne Gore

Komesar za unutrašnje poslove

Ministar unutrašnjih poslova

**Predviđeno sprovođenje prioriternih radnji za organe vlasti Crne Gore**

**Cilj 1 Zajedničkog akcionog plana za borbu protiv terorizma za zapadni Balkan (“Zajednički akcioni plan”)**

**Kompaktan okvir za borbu protiv terorizma i prevenciju/suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma: institucionalni okvir i pravno usklađivanje, implementacija i kapaciteti za sprovođenje**

Aktivnosti predviđene Zajedničkim akcionim planom	Predviđeno sprovođenje prioriternih akcija	Zaduženja	Indikatori	Rok	Status (ažuriranja i komentari)
<p><b>1.1 Crna Gora</b> treba da uskladi svoj zakonodavni okvir za borbu protiv terorizma sa relevantnim pravnim instrumentima EU (naročito Direktivom o borbi protiv terorizma<sup>19</sup>) i međunarodna tela (rezolucije Savjeta bezbjednosti Ujedinjenih</p>	<p><b>a) Crnogorske vlasti</b> treba da urade analizu nedostataka u implementaciji CT zakonodavstva i započnu zakonodavne procedure za usklađivanje sa relevantnim zakonodavstvom EU u oblasti CT.</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> Ministarstvo pravde, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Nacionalni koordinator za CVE aktivnosti, Skupština</p>	<p>Završena analiza CT zakonodavstva i početak zakonodavnih procedura za usklađivanje nacionalnog zakonodavstva sa direktivom EU 2017/541 o</p>	<p>I kvartal 2024</p>	<p>Članom 28 <b>Ustava Crne Gore</b><sup>22</sup> propisano je, između ostalog, da se garantuje ljudsko dostojanstvo i bezbjednost, kao i nepovredivost fizičkog i psihičkog integriteta.</p> <p><b>Krivičnim zakonikom Crne Gore</b><sup>23</sup>, između ostalog, propisane su kazne za krivična djela protiv ustavnog poretka i bezbjednosti Crne Gore i</p>

<sup>19</sup> Direktiva (EU) 2017/541 o borbi protiv terorizma.

<sup>22</sup> (Sl. list CG, br. 1/2007 i 38/2013 - Izmjene I-XVI)

<sup>23</sup> („Sl. list RCG“, br. 70/2003, 13/2004 – izm. i 47/2006 i „Sl. list CG“, br. 40/2008, 25/2010, 32/2011, 64/ 2011 - drugi zakon, 40/2013, 56/2013 - izmenjen, 14/2015, 42/2015, 58/20 - drugi zakon, 44/2017, 49/2018 i 3/2020)



<p>nacija <sup>20</sup>, Konvencija Savjeta Evrope o sprječavanju terorizma i Dodatni protokol <sup>21</sup>)</p>			<p>borbi protiv terorizma</p>		<p>krivična djela pranje novca i terorizam, kao i krivična djela javnog podsticanja na izvršenje terorističkih akata i vrbovanja i obuke za teroristička djela.</p> <p><b>Članom 2. Zakona o unutrašnjim poslovima<sup>24</sup></b>, između ostalog, propisano je da unutrašnji poslovi obuhvataju i poslove koji se odnose na sprečavanje pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma. Policijske i srodne poslove, kao i poslove u vezi sa sprečavanjem pranja novca i finansiranjem terorizma, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova obavlja preko organizacione jedinice nadležne za ove poslove.</p> <p><b>Članom 16. Zakona o sudovima<sup>25</sup></b>, između ostalog, propisano je da, bez obzira na pravila o mjesnoj nadležnosti, Viši sud u Podgorici sudi u krivičnom postupku za pranje novca i terorizam.</p>
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<sup>20</sup> Rezolucije Saveta bezbednosti Ujedinjenih nacija 2178 (2014), 2368 (2017) i 2396 (2017).

<sup>21</sup> Council of Europe Treaty Series (CETS) Number 196 and Number 217.

<sup>24</sup> („Službeni list CG“, br. 070/21 od 25.06.2021.)

<sup>25</sup> ("Official Gazette of Montenegro ", No. 11/2015 and 76/2020)

				<p><b>Članom 6 Zakona o Agenciji za nacionalnu bezbjednost</b><sup>26</sup> propisano je, između ostalog, da Agencija prikuplja, evidentira, analizira, procenjuje, koristi, razmjenjuje, čuva i štiti podatke: o aktivnostima u cilju vršenja terorizma; o aktivnostima u cilju vršenja organizovanog kriminala; o prijetnjama po međunarodnu bezbjednost; o drugim mogućim prijetnjama po nacionalnu bezbjednost.</p> <p><b>Članom 95. Zakona o strancima</b><sup>27</sup>, između ostalog, propisano je da razlozi ili prepreke sa aspekta nacionalne bezbednosti, u smislu pojedinih članova ovog zakona, postoje ako lice: ima ili je imalo vezu ili održava vezu sa licima. prikupljanje nedozvoljenih tajni i drugih podataka o teroristima, diverzantima, članovima organizovanih kriminalnih grupa ili licima za koja postoji osnovana sumnja da pripadaju tim grupama.</p>
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<sup>26</sup> („Sl. list RCG“, br. 28/05 i „Sl. list CG“, br. 20/11)

<sup>27</sup> („Službeni list CG“, br. 12/2018)

<p><b>1.2 Crna Gora treba da teži:</b> da efikasno implementira svoj pravni okvir za borbu protiv terorizma, uključujući i kroz istragu, krivično gonjenje i adekvatne kazne za teroristička djela...</p> <p>EU treba da nastoji da: pruži odgovarajuću podršku i ekspertizu (posebno za</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b> Policija, pravosuđe i tužilaštvo treba da osiguraju da strukture posvećene borbi protiv terorizma i sprječavanja nasilnog ekstremizma budu u potpunosti operativne, kao i da službenici imaju pristup neophodnoj obuci, ekspertizi i savjetima o pitanjima borbe protiv terorizma, takođe uz podršku agencija EU, a posebno obukama identifikovanih sa CEPOL-om u okviru procesa procjene potreba za operativnom obukom (OTNA).</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija:</b> treba da razmotri sprovođenje, prema potrebi, obuka na nivou regiona kroz Instrument za pretpristupnu savjetodavnu misiju peer-to-peer „Podrška EU vladavini prava“,</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b> Nacionalni međuresorski operativni tim (kojim predsjedava Nacionalni koordinator za borbu protiv terorizma), Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Uprava policije, Vrhovno državno tužilaštvo, Ministarstvo pravde, nadležni sudovi.</p>	<p>a) Ažuriranje o funkcionisanju i kapacitetima struktura koje se bave konkretno borbom protiv terorizma i prevencijom nasilnog ekstremizma.</p> <p>b-) Uvedene mjere koje omogućavaju pristup stručnosti i savjetima vezanim za borbu protiv terorizma;</p> <p>c) broj organizovanih</p>	<p>Kontinuirano u 2024. godini, uz blisko praćenje Strategije za sprječavanje terorizma, pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma i odgovarajućeg Akcionog plana.</p>	<p>Nakon usvajanja nove Strategije za sprječavanje terorizma, pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma i odgovarajućeg Akcionog plana, Birou za operativnu koordinaciju biće predloženo da NOT prati radnje na njihovom sprovođenju. Upravi policije, Vrhovnom državnom tužilaštvu i nadležnim sudovima potrebna je adekvatna obuka i stručnost u oblasti borbe protiv terorizma.</p> <p>Kroz projekat Instrumenta za pretpristupnu savjetodavnu misiju "Podrška EU vladavini prava" očekuje se da će prilagođeni kursevi obuke biti usmjereni na tužilaštvo, nadležne sudove i policiju. Očekuje se da će aktivnost prvenstveno uključivati podučavanje i mentorstvo od strane policije/tužilaštva i sudija država članica EU, kao i međusobnu razmjenu između nacionalnih i EU</p>
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<p>implementaciju akcionih planova) (...).</p>			<p>kurseva obuke i kategorije obuhvaćenih korisnika.</p>		<p>eksperata s mogućnošću praktičnog prenošenja iskustva.</p> <p>Kroz regionalne projekte finansirane iz IPA-e, kao što su obuke CEPOL-a u okviru „Partnerstva Zapadnog Balkana protiv kriminala i terorizma“ koje se nude Zapadnom Balkanu.</p>
<p><b>1.3 Crna Gora</b> treba da:</p> <p>- (...) ima uspostavljene strategije za borbu protiv terorizma (...) koje su usklađene sa ključnim strategijama EU i Ujedinjenih nacija, kao i da obezbijedi mehanizam za njihovu implementaciju (Akcioni plan), mehanizam praćenja implementacije i redovnog pregleda;</p> <p>- efikasno sprovodi svoj zakonodavni okvir za borbu protiv terorizma, uključujući istragu, krivično gonjenje i adekvatne kazne za</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti treba da:</b></p> <p>a) obezbijede dovoljna budžetska sredstva za implementaciju Strategije za sprječavanje terorizma, pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma i Akcionog plana;</p> <p>b) obezbijede efikasan mehanizam za praćenje implementacije (uključujući budžetske aspekte) i omoguće redovnu reviziju.</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> organi koji saraduju u Radnoj grupi na reviziji Strategije, Nacionalni međusektorski operativni tim, Vlada i Parlament.</p>	<p>a) budžetska sredstva i druge pretpostavke za efikasnu implementaciju usvojene Strategije i Akcionog plana;</p> <p>b) uspostavljen mehanizam za praćenje implementacije i redovnog pregleda, kao i redovno sastavljanje izvještaja;</p>	<p>Do kraja 2024.</p>	<p>Usvojena je nova Strategija za sprečavanje pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma 2022-2025, ali treba intenzivirati implementaciju.</p>

<p>teroristička djela, posebno za djela koja su počinili (povratnici) strani teroristički borci.</p>			<p>c) broj istraga, krivičnog gonjenja ili sudskih predmeta i presuda – razlika između traženih kazni i osuđujućih presuda</p>		
<p><b>1.4 Crna Gora</b> treba da: - koristi cjelokupni vladin pristup prevenciji i da ima uspostavljene strategije (...) o sprječavanju i suzbijanju nasilnog ekstremizma koje su usklađene s ključnim strategijama EU i Ujedinjenih nacija, kao i da obezbijedi mehanizam za njihovu implementaciju (Akcioni plan), kao i mehanizam za praćenje</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti: Da</b> sprovode Strategiju za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma za period 2020-2024, kao i odgovarajući Akcioni plan:</p> <p>U tu svrhu nadležni bi trebali:</p> <p>a) da obezbijede dovoljna budžetska sredstva za implementaciju nove Strategije i Akcionog plana;</p> <p>b) da obezbijede efikasan mehanizam za praćenje implementacije (uključujući budžetske aspekte) nove</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> Nacionalni međuresorski operativni tim (kojim predsjedava Nacionalni koordinator za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma), Vlada i Parlament.</p>	<p>a) uspostavljena su budžetska sredstva i drugi preduslovi za efikasno sprovođenje Strategije i Akcionog plana;</p> <p>b) postoji mehanizam praćenja implementacije i redovnog</p>	<p>Do 2024.</p>	<p>Strategija za borbu protiv nasilnog ekstremizma za period 2020-2024. godine je usvojena, ali treba intenzivirati implementaciju.</p>

implementacije i redovnu reviziju;	strategije i akcionog plana i omogućće redovnu reviziju;		pregleda, a izvještaji se redovno izrađuju;		
	<p><b>Evropska komisija</b> bi trebala razmotriti pružanje podrške za ovu prioritetnu akciju, putem Mreže za podizanje svijesti o radikalizaciji, gdje je to prikladno i traženo.</p>				

**Cilj 2 Zajedničkog akcionog plana za borbu protiv terorizma za zapadni Balkan („Zajednički akcioni plan“)**

**Efikasna prevencija i suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma**

<b>Aktivnosti predviđene Zajedničkim akcionim planom</b>	<b>Predviđeno sprovođenje prioriternih akcija</b>	<b>Zaduženja</b>	<b>Indikatori</b>	<b>Rok</b>	<b>Status (ažuriranja i komentari)</b>
2.1 Crna Gora treba da: proaktivno preduzima mjere za prevenciju i rješavanje nasilnog ekstremizma i unaprijedi otpornost lokalnih zajednica na nasilni ekstremistički uticaj, kroz pristup 'cijelog društva' uključujući policiju u	<p>a) Osnaživanje zajednica i javnih institucija da identifikuju i prijave slučajeve nasilnog ekstremizma i radikalizma.</p> <p>b) U cilju promovisanja demokratskih vrijednosti, socijalne kohezije i inkluzivnih i otpornih društava, treba da usvoje mere za suzbijanje narativa koji promovišu nasilje, kao i za</p>	Nacionalni međusektorski operativni tim (kojim predsjedava Nacionalni koordinator za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma),	<p>a) Broj radionica i obuka sprovedenih sa vladinim i lokalnim institucijama.</p> <p>b) Usvojene mjere</p>	Do 2024	Posljednji izvještaji i sastanci su pokazali slab nivo implementacije P/CVE mjera na lokalnom nivou.

<p>zajednici, obrazovanje, ekonomske mogućnosti kao i naponi da se promoviraju tolerancija, društvena kohezija i inkluzivna i otporna društva kako bi se pozabavili osnovnim uzrocima verske, političke i etnonacionalističke radikalizacije;</p>	<p>suzbijanje dezinformacija koje vode ka nasilnom ekstremizmu i prikrivenom stranom uticaju;</p> <p>c) Vlasti treba da razviju odgovarajuće mehanizme za rješavanje nepoželjnog stranog finansiranja koje vodi do radikalizacije i dezinformacija.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> bi trebala da razmotri pružanje, preko Mreže za podizanje svesti o radikalizaciji Zapadnog Balkana (RAN VB), podrške za ovu prioritetnu akciju, gdje je to prikladno i zahtijevano.</p>	<p>RAN 1, RAN 2, RAN 3, Vlada</p>	<p>c) uspostavljeni mehanizmi za rješavanje nepoželjnog stranog finansiranja</p>		<p>S obzirom na novo složeno i veoma antagonističko regionalno i međunarodno okruženje, rizik od toksičnih efekata I u Crnoj Gori je konkretan. Pandemijska kriza i ruski agresorski rat protiv Ukrajine i druge polarizirajuće teme pothranjuju polarizaciju u društvu, radikalizaciju i nasilni ekstremizam. Zapadni Balkan je region ranjiv na ruske i druge zlonamerne spoljne uticaje.</p>
<p><b>2.2 Crna Gora</b> treba da:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- obezbijedi da lokalni praktičari budu u stanju da identifikuju i riješe znakove ranog upozorenja o nasilnim ekstremističkim tendencijama;</li> <li>- koristi cjelokupni vladin pristup za sprječavanje (...).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti treba da:</b></p> <p>a) unaprijede institucionalnu svijest o prevenciji i suzbijanju nasilnog ekstremizma i obuče lokalne praktičare (policiju, socijalne radnike, učitelje, zdravstvene radnike, predstavnike vjerskih zajednica itd.), uključujući kroz kurseve obuke za trenere, za otkrivanje i rješavanje nasilja ekstremističke tendencije.</p> <p>b) Razviti i implementirati alat za procjenu rizika kako bi se omogućilo lokalnim praktičarima da otkriju osobe</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b> Državni organi koji sarađuju u okviru Nacionalnog međuresornog operativnog tima (kojim predsjedava Nacionalni koordinator za borbu protiv terorizma i nasilnog ekstremizma), odgovornog za</p>	<p>a) broj lokalnih praktičara koji su prošli obuku i kategorije obuhvaćenih korisnika;</p> <p>b) alat za procjenu rizika razvijen i dostupan</p>	<p>a) Kontinuirano u 2024.</p> <p>b) do 2024</p>	<p>Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova I NOT sarađuju sa nevladinom organizacijom Centar za demokratsku tranziciju u okviru nacionalne platforme za prevenciju nasilnog ekstremizma i radikalizacije na razvijanju aktivnosti podizanja svijesti. Razvijaju se alati za e-učenje.</p> <p>NOT sarađuje sa Nevladinom organizacijom Forum MNE u skladu sa edukacijom i aktivizmom mladih na lokalnom nivou.</p>

<p><b>EU</b> bi trebala da: kroz Mrežu za podizanje svijesti o radikalizaciji (RAN) da pruži ekspertizu, specifično savjetovanje, organizuje tematske radionice i pozove partnere sa Zapadnog Balkana na odabrane RAN događaje, na osnovu procjene potreba partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana.</p>	<p>koje su radikalizovne ili u opasnosti od radikalizacije.</p> <p>c) Osigurati koordinaciju između lokalnog i nacionalnog nivoa</p> <p>U ove svrhe, vlasti bi trebale u potpunosti da koriste relevantna dokumenta Mreže za podizanje svijesti o radikalizaciji (RAN)<sup>28</sup>.</p> <p>Vlasti Crne Gore će podsticati učešće relevantnih zvaničnika i praktičara u aktivnostima RAN WB.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> treba da razmotri pružanje, prema potrebi, ekspertize Mreže za podizanje svijesti o radikalizaciji kako bi podržala kapacitete Crne Gore da spriječi radikalizaciju, gdje je to potrebno.</p>	<p>implementaciju Strategije za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma i povezanog Akcionog plana, RAN 1, RAN 2, RAN 3, RAN 4</p>	<p>lokalnim praktičarima.</p> <p>c) strukture stvorene na lokalnom nivou i uspostavljeni mehanizmi za obezbjeđivanje koordinacije između lokalnog i nacionalnog nivoa.</p>	<p>Potrebne su dalje preventivne aktivnosti protiv radikalizacije, uključujući i lokalne vlasti i organizacije civilnog društva u prevenciju radikalizacije na lokalnom nivou. Potrebno je povećati institucionalnu svijest kako bi se spriječile i nadgledale moguće terorističke i nasilne ekstremističke prijetnje i da bi se razvile mjere reintegracije radikalizovanih osoba.</p> <p>CG je redovno izvještavala o obukama i aktivnostima. Izvještavanje bi trebalo biti ograničeno samo na obuke i aktivnosti relevantne za P/CVE</p>
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<sup>28</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation\\_awareness\\_network\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network_en)



<p><b>2.3 Crna Gora</b> treba da:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implementira efikasne mjere za rješavanje radikalizacije u zatvorima, uključujući u oblastima prevencije, deangažovanja, rehabilitacije, reintegracije, kao i podršku za upravljanje i praćenje terorističkih osuđenika puštenih iz zatvora i drugih oslobođenih osuđenika koji su možda radikalizovani u zatvoru. Pored toga, trebalo bi obezbijediti obuku relevantnih aktera (kao što su službenici za sprovođenje zakona, zatvorski službenici, službenici za uslovnu slobodu);</li> <li>- obezbijedi sveobuhvatne pristupe u pogledu povratka stranih terorističkih boraca i</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> treba da, pored istrage, krivičnog gonjenja i privođenja pravdi terorističkih i nasilnih ekstremista, između ostalih stranih terorističkih boraca, pojačaju sveobuhvatne mjere – kako u zatvoru tako i van zatvora – kako bi spriječile dalju radikalizaciju. Da se oslobode nasilja i da pripremaju uspješnu reintegraciju u društvo.</p> <p>Ovo bi trebalo da obuhvata:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) uspostavljanje i sprovođenje programa razdruživanja, rehabilitacije i reintegracije u zatvoru.</li> <li>b) Pravilnu primjenu alata za procjenu rizika od radikalizacije u zatvoru, kako bi se identifikovali zatvorenici koji su radikalizovani ili u opasnosti od radikalizacije;</li> <li>c) Posebna obuka za zatvorske i službenike za uslovnu slobodu o P-CVE.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>Nacionalni međusektorski operativni tim (kojim predsjedava Nacionalni koordinator za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma), RAN 5, Tim za pomoć i zaštitu, Nacionalni organi koji sarađuju u okviru Nacionalnog međusektorskog operativnog tima (kojim predsjedava Nacionalni koordinator za borbu protiv terorizma i nasilnog ekstremizma), odgovornog za sprovođenje Strategije za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma i povezanog Akcionog plana.</p>	<p>Pojačane su sveobuhvatne mjere, uključujući:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) uspostavljeni i implementirani programi odvajanja, rehabilitacije i reintegracije u zatvoru; postavljen alat za procjenu rizika</li> <li>b) broj pojedinačnih procjena rizika sprovedenih kroz kreirani alat(e);</li> <li>c) obučan broj zatvorskih službenika;</li> <li>d) osmišljene mjere i broj</li> </ul>	<p>Do 2024.</p>	<p>Zatvorski sistem u Crnoj Gori nije pretjerano pogođen fenomenom stranih terorističkih boraca. Međutim, još uvijek je važno pozabaviti se ovim fenomenom.</p> <p>U okviru Nacionalnog međuresorskog operativnog tima za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma, terorizma, pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma (NOT) djeluje Tim za zaštitu i pomoć sa ciljem pomoći i zaštite lica koja se nalaze van zone krivične odgovornosti, za porodice povratnika, povratnike nakon izdržane krivične sankcije, za osobe sa ponašanjem koje ukazuje na negativan radikalizam i nasilni ekstremizam. U periodu jul-decembar 2022. tim za zaštitu i pomoć nije imao aktivnosti</p>
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<p>njihovih porodica, uključujući zatvore, povlačenje, rehabilitaciju i reintegraciju.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> treba da:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- podrži, prema potrebi, projekte o deangažovanju nasilnih ekstremista u zatvoru, kao i o prevenciji radikalizacije u zatvorima;</li> <li>- kroz Mrežu za podizanje svijesti o radikalizaciji (RAN) da pruži ekspertizu, specifično savjetovanje, organizuje tematske radionice i</li> </ul>	<p>d) Osmišljavanje programa stručnog osposobljavanja i zapošljavanja za pojedince koji su podložni radikalizmu u zatvoru i nakon puštanja na slobodu u zatvorskom i probacionom sistemu, te podrška zatvorenicima u ZIKS-u.</p> <p>e) Razvijanje sesija i podizanje svijesti praktičara aktivnih u zatvorskim i probacionim službama o nasilnom ekstremizmu i radikalizmu.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija:</b> treba da razmotri pružanje, prema potrebi, - podrške uspostavljanju alata za procjenu rizika kroz Horizontalni instrument EU-Savjeta Evrope koji se finansira iz IPA III. Nastavak ovog programa započet u januaru 2023, takođe, će se fokusirati na programe nakon puštanja na slobodu i jačanje probacionih službi; - podrška kroz RAN WB.</p>		<p>zatvorenika podložnih radikalizaciji koji su završili namjenske programe zapošljavanja, te mjere usvojene kako bi se osiguralo odgovarajuće praćenje nakon puštanja na slobodu;</p> <p>e) održan broj sesija za podizanje svijesti sa zatvorskim i probacijskim službenicima</p> <p>f) Usvojene mjere za podršku mladima koji su u opasnosti od radikalizacije i njihovu</p>		<p>Horizontalna aktivnost EU i Savjeta Evrope „Jačanje zatvorskih kapaciteta u rješavanju problema radikalizacije u zatvorima na Zapadnom Balkanu“ ima za cilj, između ostalog i po potrebi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- podizanje svijesti i razumijevanja procesa radikalizacije u zatvorima u kazneno-popravnim i probacionim sistemima;</li> <li>- pomoć praktičarima da prepoznaju znakove koje pokazuju ugrožene osobe koje su u opasnosti i osnaže institucije prve linije sa potrebnim standardima, alatima i instrumentima</li> </ul>
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<p>pozove partnere sa Zapadnog Balkana na odabrane RAN događaje, na osnovu procjene potreba partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana.</p>			<p>reintegraciju u društvo</p>		<p>koji su im potrebni da na odgovarajući način reaguju;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- da olakša i osnaži višeagencijska partnerstva u borbi protiv radikalizacije u zatvorima i pružiti adekvatnu postpenalnu podršku nasilno oslobođenim ekstremističkim prestupnicima. Druga faza projekta dodatno će se fokusirati na fazu nakon puštanja na slobodu i na poboljšanje kapaciteta probacionih sistema;</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4 Crna Gora</b> treba da:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- proaktivno preduzima mjere za sprječavanje i rješavanje nasilnog ekstremizma i jačanje otpornosti lokalnih zajednica na uticaj nasilnog ekstremizma, kroz pristup „cijelog društva“(…);</li> <li>- osigura efikasnu međuinstitucionalnu saradnju za upravljanje</li> </ul>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>treba da razviju mehanizme za prevenciju radikalizacije na lokalnom nivou (jasan zakonodavni okvir, strukture, mandat i odgovornost, smjernice i finansiranje, itd.). Oni treba da omoguće odgovor koji obuhvata sve relevantne lokalne institucije (multi-institucionalni pristup) u odnosu na pojedince koji su radikalizovani ili su u opasnosti od radikalizacije. Takve lokalne mehanizme treba osmisliti i implementirati u skladu s dobrim praksama EU Mreže za podizanje</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>Nacionalni koordinator za prevenciju i borbu protiv nasilnog ekstremizma, relevantna ministarstva, agencije, lokalne vlasti, Zajednica opština, gradonačelnici, RAN 2</p>		<p>Do 2024.</p>	<p>Kako je navedeno, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova saraduje sa Nevladinom organizacijom Centar za demokratsku tranziciju u okviru nacionalne platforme za prevenciju nasilnog ekstremizma i radikalizacije, na razvijanju aktivnosti podizanja svijesti.</p> <p>NOT saraduje sa Nevladinom organizacijom Forum MNE u skladu sa edukacijom i aktivizmom mladih na lokalnom nivou.</p> <p>Potrebne su dalje preventivne</p>

<p>rizičnim pojedincima od slučaja do slučaja;</p> <p>- gdje je prikladno, da osnaži organizacije civilnog društva ili organizacije zasnovane na vjeri, kako bi se spriječilo širenje nasilnog ekstremizma;</p> <p>- obezbijedi sveobuhvatne pristupe u pogledu povratka stranih terorističkih boraca i njihovih porodica (...).</p> <p><b>EU</b> treba da:</p> <p>- kroz Mrežu za podizanje svijesti o radikalizaciji (RAN) pruži ekspertizu, specifično savjetovanje, organizuje tematske</p>	<p>svijesti o radikalizaciji i postaviti ih posebno u osjetljive zajednice. Oni bi trebali da obuhvataju:</p> <p>a) uspostavljanje veza između lokalnih zajednica i centralnog nivoa, između ostalog angažovanjem i osnaživanjem lokalnih vlasti;</p> <p>b) uključivanje i jačanje uloge organizacija civilnog društva, uključujući vjerske zajednice, žene i mlade;</p> <p>c) nastojanje da se prati povratak stranih terorističkih boraca i njihovih porodica u svoju lokalnu zajednicu, kao i drugih radikalizovanih osoba.</p> <p>d) osmišljavanje pilot programa za prevenciju radikalizacije i reintegraciju u društvo radikalizovanih maloljetnika,</p> <p>e) vlasti treba da osiguraju lokalnu svijest o nacionalnoj strategiji i akcionom planu za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma,</p> <p>f) definišu jasne odgovornosti za lokalnu implementaciju.</p> <p>U ove svrhe, vlasti bi trebale u potpunosti koristiti relevantna</p>		<p>a) Broj osjetljivih zajednica u kojima postoji i funkcioniše takav mehanizam i multi-agencijski pristup;</p> <p>b) broj uključenih organizacija civilnog društva;</p> <p>c) preduzete mjere za praćenje vraćenih stranih terorističkih boraca i članova porodica, kao i drugih radikalizovanih lica;</p> <p>d) Usvojene mjere za podršku mladima u riziku od radikalizacije</p>		<p>aktivnosti protiv radikalizacije, uključujući i lokalne vlasti i organizacije civilnog društva u prevenciju radikalizacije na lokalnom nivou.</p> <p>Posljednja ocjena CDT-a i drugih nevladinih organizacija je da ovi mehanizmi na lokalnom nivou još uvijek nisu uspostavljeni i ne funkcionišu.</p>
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<p>radionice i pozove partnere sa Zapadnog Balkana na odabrane događaje RAN-a, na osnovu procjene potreba partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana.</p>	<p>dokumenta Mreže za svijest o radikalizaciji (RAN)<sup>29</sup>.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> bi trebalo da razmotri pružanje, prema potrebi, podrške preko RAN WB, ako to zatraže crnogorske vlasti.</p>		<p>i reintegracija u društvo radikalizovanih maloljetnika</p> <p>e) mjere koje se preduzimaju za obezbjeđivanje lokalne svijesti o nacionalnoj strategiji i akcionom planu za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma;</p> <p>f) definisane jasne odgovornosti i resursi dodijeljeni za lokalnu implementaciju nacionalne strategije i akcionog plana za suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma.</p>		
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<sup>29</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation\\_awareness\\_network\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network_en)

<p><b>2.5 Crna Gora</b> treba da: se bavi terorističkim sadržajem na mreži, uključujući podsticanje napora da se teroristički sadržaji upućuju internet kompanijama, i da osnažuje partnere iz civilnog društva da razviju efikasne alternativne narative na mreži.</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> treba da</p> <p>a) unaprijede kapacitete za rješavanje terorističkih sadržaja na internetu, uključujući napore da se teroristički sadržaj uputi na internet kompanije i jačaju napore da se civilno društvo osnaži da razvije efikasne alternativne narative na internetu. Vlasti treba da nastoje da uspostave saradnju sa privatnim sektorom.</p> <p>b) rade na usklađivanju sa uredbom EU o terorističkom sadržaju na internetu (TCO) EU 2021/784 koju moraju primjenjivati i implementirati sve države članice EU.</p> <p>c) Sarađuju sa Evropskim centrom za borbu protiv terorizma Europolu i Jedinicom za upućivanje na internet o terorističkim sadržajima na internetu</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> treba da: podrži, prema potrebi, razvoj kapaciteta crnogorskih vlasti za rješavanje terorističkih sadržaja na internetu. Ovo bi trebalo da uključuje procjenu potreba i obuku za upoznavanje od</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Uprava policije, Nacionalni koordinator za prevenciju i suzbijanje nasilnog ekstremizma, u saradnji sa nadležnim organima i uključenim stranama, RAN 4</p>	<p>a) Mjere preduzete u okviru ministarstava i agencija za sprovođenje zakona; broj adresiranih onlajn sadržaja.</p> <p>b) Napredak postignut u zakonodavstvu o terorističkom sadržaju na mreži.</p> <p>c) učešće u aktivnostima Europolu i broj razmijenjenih poruka u vezi sa onlajn sadržajem</p>	<p>a) Kontinuirani pregled u okviru dvogodišnjih izvještaja.</p> <p>b) do 2024</p> <p>c) kontinuirano revidirati u okviru dvogodišnjeg izvještaja</p>	<p>Posljednji izvještaji naglašavaju ograničen napredak u borbi protiv TCO-a i na operativnom i na zakonodavnom nivou.</p> <p>Na operativnom nivou, u MUP/UP ne postoji posebna jedinica za TCO. Policija koristi kapacitete visokotehnološke grupe (u okviru Sektora kriminalističke policije). Dio kriminalističke obavještajne jedinice može da koristi neka tehnička rješenja za pretragu ključnih riječi. Takođe, policija od januara 2022. godine sprovodi obavještajni projekat koji se odnosi na intenzivno i kontinuirano prikupljanje podataka o ekstremističkim i terorističkim grupama, njihovim članovima, kao i drugim licima koja mogu na bilo koji način biti povezana sa ekstremističkim i terorističkim aktivnostima. Kroz ovaj projekat vrši se periodična revizija onlajn sadržaja koje ove osobe objavljuju.</p>
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<p><b>EU treba da:</b> podrži kapacitet partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana da se bave terorističkim sadržajem na internetu, kao što je pomoć Europolu, obuka i ekspertiza, uključujući Jedinicu EU za upućivanje na internet Evropskog centra za borbu protiv terorizma (ECTC).</p>	<p>strane Jedinice za upućivanje na internet Evropskog centra za borbu protiv terorizma, ili bilo koju drugu obuku podržanu regionalnim projektima finansiranim iz IPA-e. Podrška se može predvidjeti i za podizanje svijesti o novoj TCO regulativi (npr. putem RAN WB ili putem CEPOL treninga)</p>				
<p><b>2.6 Crna Gora treba da:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- razvije efikasne strateške komunikacione kampanje za borbu protiv nasilnog ekstremizma.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti treba da:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) razviju Strateški komunikacioni okvir, koji uključuje krizne komunikacije, kontra-narative, kao i korištenje društvenih medija u cilju širenja poruka, delegitimizacije ekstremističke propagande i unaprijedi inicijative za prevenciju.</li> <li>b) razviju strateške komunikacione kapacitete za sprječavanje i suzbijanje radikalizacije i nasilnog ekstremizma c) razviju i sprovode kampanje podizanja svijesti o mladima u riziku od radikalizacije.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>Vlada i nacionalni koordinator za prevenciju i borbu protiv nasilnog ekstremizma, u saradnji sa nadležnim organima i uključenim stranama.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Uspostavljen strateški okvir komunikacije</li> <li>b) razvoj strateških komunikacionih kapaciteta</li> <li>c) Broj sprovedenih</li> </ul>	<p>Do kraja 2024</p>	<p>Posljednji sastanci sa predstavnicima vlasti Crne Gore istakli su potrebu za podrškom za jačanje kapaciteta za stratešku komunikaciju.</p>

	Evropska komisija bi, prema potrebi, trebala tražiti podršku putem RAN WB.		kampanja, broj korisnika.		
<b>Cilj 3 Zajedničkog akcionog plana za borbu protiv terorizma za zapadni Balkan („Zajednički akcioni plan“)</b>					
<b>Efikasna razmjena informacija i operativna saradnja<sup>30</sup></b>					
<b>Aktivnosti predviđene Zajedničkim akcionim planom</b>	<b>Predviđeno sprovođenje prioritetnih akcija</b>	<b>Zaduženja</b>	<b>Indikatori</b>	<b>Rok</b>	<b>Status (ažuriranja i komentari)</b>
<p><b>3.1 Crna Gora</b> treba da:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- efikasnije i efektivnije koristi Europolove proizvode i usluge posebno vezane za istrage protiv terorizma (i vezi sa organizovanim kriminalom);</li> <li>- podstakne spontanu razmjenu informacija vezanih za borbu protiv terorizma (...) s Europolovim Evropskim</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti treba da:</b></p> <p>a) proaktivnije i efikasnije koriste Europolove proizvode i usluge posebno vezane za istrage protiv terorizma (i vezi sa organizovanim kriminalom). Vlasti bi takođe trebale da mapiraju nacionalne potrebe u tom pogledu i da zatraže podršku Europa u razmjeni znanja, posebno u korištenju analitičkih sposobnosti Europa i dostupnih alata i tehnika o CT</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova - Uprava policije, Vrhovno državno tužilaštvo, pravosuđe, Uprava pruhoda I carina.</p>	<p>a) učestalost crnogorske upotrebe Europolovih proizvoda, usluga, alata i analitičkih projekata u istragama vezanim za borbu protiv terorizma;</p> <p>b) proaktivna razmjena</p>	<p>a) b) c) Kontinuirana saradnja, biće razmatrana u okviru dvogodišnjih izvještaja.</p> <p>d) do 2024</p>	<p>Crnogorske vlasti treba da iskoriste i povećaju upotrebu sljedećih Europolovih proizvoda i usluga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sposobnost strateške i operativne analize;</li> <li>- unakrsne provjere;</li> <li>- Program za praćenje finansiranja terorizma kada postoji veza sa državama članicama EU i terorizmom;</li> <li>- Hemijska, biološka, radiološka, nuklearna i eksplozivna ekspertiza;</li> </ul>

<sup>30</sup> Kako je navedeno u Zajedničkom akcionom planu, u pogledu saradnje sa Interpolom, Europolom i Eurojustom, ovaj cilj se primjenjuje samo u mjeri u kojoj postoje potrebne pravne osnove za saradnju odgovarajućeg partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana, s jedne strane, i Interpola, Europol i Eurojust, s druge strane.



<p>centrom za borbu protiv terorizma koristeći bezbjedne kanale kao što je SIENA/CT SIENA, gdje je to moguće i dostupno.</p> <p><b>Europol</b> bi, u skladu sa svojim zakonodavnim okvirom i mandatom, trebao:</p> <p>da obezbijedi svoje znanje i stručnost i organizuje ciljne događaje za podizanje svijesti partnerima sa Zapadnog Balkana o proizvodima, uslugama i mogućnostima Europol/njegovog</p>	<p>b) Razmjena informacija sa Europolom treba da uključi proaktivnu razmjenu dostupnih informacija o onim svojim građanima (muškarcima i ženama) koji se vraćaju sa stranih ratišta prije ili neposredno nakon povratka.</p> <p>c) razmotre uspostavljanje organizacione strukture u policiji isključivo posvećene borbi protiv terorizma.</p> <p><b>Europol</b> should, subject to its legal framework and mandate, and upon request by Montenegrin authorities, seek:</p> <p>a) to provide, as appropriate, targeted awareness-raising events for Montenegrin authorities on products,</p>		<p>informacija sa Europolom u vezi sa pojedincima terorističkog i nasilnog ekstremističkog porijekla, uključujući povratnike iz Sirije/Iraka (muškarci i žene) i pojedincima koji učestvuju u stranim sukobima, uključujući ruski agresorski rat protiv Ukrajine; posebno broj crnogorskih "spontanih/iniciranih" zahtjeva Siene/Counter-Terrorism Siena;</p> <p>c) Osnivanje organizacione jedinice (tima/grupe/jed</p>	<p>- EU Internet Referral Unit Internet istraživanja i kapaciteti za upućivanje;</p> <p>- FACE softver (prepoznavanje lica); - SIRIUS on-line platforma za razmjenu stručnih znanja;</p> <p>- Mobilna kancelarija / univerzalni forenzički uređaj za ekstrakciju.</p> <p>Što se tiče naznake predviđene podrške Europolu u drugoj koloni pod tačkom A), regionalni projekat „Suzbijanje teških zločina na Zapadnom Balkanu“ u okviru Instrumenta za pretpristupnu pomoć 2019. predviđa pružanje, po potrebi, podrške Zapadnom Balkanu da povećati operativnu saradnju sa Europolom i korištenje Mrežne aplikacije za bezbjednu razmjenu informacija (SIENA).</p> <p>Trenutno je borba protiv terorizma u nadležnosti tima pod nadležnošću Specijalnog tužioca koji se takođe bavi organizovanim kriminalom i ratnim zločinima, ta odgovornost izgleda preširoka i značajno opterećuje raspoložive resurse.</p>
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<p>Evropskog centra za borbu protiv terorizma.</p>	<p>services and capabilities of Europol/its European Counter-Terrorism Centre; b) to assist, as appropriate, in identifying and addressing obstacles to cooperation with Europol.</p>		<p>inice) koja će se baviti isključivo CT.  <b>Europol:</b> Broj ciljanih događaja za podizanje svijesti o proizvodima i uslugama Europol/njegovog Evropskog centra za borbu protiv terorizma; primjeri da Europol pomaže u identifikovanju i rješavanju prepreka saradnji između crnogorskih vlasti i Europol.</p>		
<p><b>3.2 Crna Gora</b> treba da: - obezbijedi efikasan angažman u pravosudnoj</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti</b> treba da: a) unaprijede saradnju u istragama i krivičnom gonjenju protiv terorizma</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b> Relevantni pravosudni organi.</p>	<p>a) Povećano učešće u slučajevima Eurojusta za</p>	<p>Kontinuirana saradnja, biće razmatrana u okviru</p>	<p>Trenutno postoji ograničeno učešće nadležnih organa Crne Gore u slučajevima Eurojust-a protiv</p>

<p>saradnji i razmjeni informacija za multilateralne slučajeve CT koje koordinira Eurojust, kao i uopšteno o aktivnostima Eurojusta u vezi sa CT (uključujući iskustva i lekcije naučene iz istraga i krivičnog gonjenja protiv terorizma);</p> <p>- u potpunosti iskoristi svoje kontakt tačke sa Eurojustom.</p> <p><b>Eurojust</b> bi, u skladu sa svojim zakonodavnim okvirom i mandatom, trebao:</p> <p>- na zahtjev, da olakša pravosudnu saradnju i koordinaciju između nadležnih organa, te da pruži svoje znanje i iskustvo partnerima sa Zapadnog Balkana;</p> <p>- da ojača svoju mrežu kontakt tačaka, uključujući partnere sa Zapadnog Balkana, (...) i</p>	<p>koje koordinira Eurojust, gdje je to prikladno;</p> <p>b) nastave da koriste pomoć koju pruža Eurojust u olakšavanju zahtjeva za pravosudnu saradnju koje je omogućio Eurojust, posebno kroz projekat WB CRIM JUST, uključujući i preko tužioca za vezu postavljenog u Eurojust.</p> <p><b>Eurojust</b> bi, u skladu sa svojim zakonodavnim okvirom i mandatom, trebao da:</p> <p>- podrži crnogorske vlasti u implementaciji sporazuma o saradnji; - pozove crnogorske pravosudne organe u studijske posjete Eurojustu radi razmjene iskustava u operativnim i strateškim pitanjima protiv terorizma i srodnim pitanjima;</p> <p>- nastavi sa uključivanjem vlasti Crne Gore u relevantne slučajeve protiv terorizma koje koordinira Eurojust;</p>		<p>borbu protiv terorizma; broj slučajeva koje podržava Eurojust</p> <p>b) efikasno korišćenje posebne kontakt tačke za Eurojust za borbu protiv terorizma.</p>	<p>dvogodišnjih izvještaja.</p>	<p>terorizma. Saradnju bi stoga trebalo, gdje je to prikladno, unaprijediti. U tom smislu, tužilac za vezu Crne Gore ima pristup operativnim alatima i objektima Eurojusta, uključujući korišćenje poslovnog prostora i bezbjedne telekomunikacione usluge. Kontakt tačka za borbu protiv terorizma je nedavno imenovana i trebalo bi da doprinese koordinaciji sa nacionalnim vlastima. Crna Gora je potvrdila učešće u projektu WB CRIM JUST i učestvovala na prvim sastancima.</p>
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<p>razmjenjuje s njima informacije, po potrebi, u operativnim i strateškim pitanjima borbe protiv terorizma;</p> <p>- da olakša uključivanje vlasti partnera Zapadnog Balkana u koordinacione sastanke o istragama i krivičnom gonjenju u borbi protiv terorizma uz pomoć Eurojusta (...) radi jačanja pravosudne saradnje, razmjene informacija i poboljšanja koordinacije;</p> <p>- da nastavi sa savjetovanjem i podrškom u uspostavljanju zajedničkih istražnih timova (JIT) (...).</p>	<p>- podstiče, ako je potrebno, uspostavljanje zajedničkih istražnih timova (JIT) u slučajevima protiv terorizma i da pruža pravnu i finansijsku podršku zajedničkim istražnim timovima<sup>31</sup>.</p> <p>- podrži nacionalne vlasti u korišćenju informacija i njihovom uključivanju u povezane aktivnosti koje organizuje Eurojust</p> <p>Ova pomoć će takođe biti pružena uz podršku IPA regionalnog projekta WB CRIM JUST sa ciljem jačanja operativne saradnje Eurojusta sa Zapadnim Balkanom i podrške koordinisanim i zajedničkim istragama i krivičnom gonjenju među njima.</p>				
<p><b>Cilj 4 Zajedničkog akcionog plana za borbu protiv terorizma za zapadni Balkan („Zajednički akcioni plan “)</b></p> <p><b>Izgraditi kapacitete za borbu protiv pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma</b></p>					

<sup>31</sup> Pod uslovom da je najmanje jedna država članica EU uključena u Zajednički istražni tim.

Aktivnosti predviđene Zajedničkim akcionim planom	Predviđeno sprovođenje prioriternih akcija	Zaduženja	Indikatori	Rok	Status (ažuriranja i komentari)
<p><b>4.1 Crna Gora:</b></p> <p>treba da se uskladi sa relevantnim acquis-em EU i standardima Radne grupe za finansijsku akciju (FATF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- treba da usvoji i implementira efikasan zakonodavni okvir za sprječavanje pranja novca i borbu protiv finansiranja terorizma (...);</li> <li>- da obezbijedi da njena Finansijsko-obavještajna jedinica ima adekvatne alate i pristup informacijama (...).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> treba da prate preporuke izvještaja MONEYVAL-a nakon posjete održane u martu 2023. godine, nakon usvajanja.</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Ministarstvo finansija, Skupština, Uprava policije - Sektor za sprječavanje pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma (Finansijsko obavještajna jedinica). Specijalno državno tužilaštvo Specijalizovano odjeljenje Višeg suda u Podgorici, nadležno za organizovani kriminal</p>	<p>Implementacija konačnih preporuka Moneyval izvještaja.</p>	<p>Prema rasporedu uključenom u Moneyval izvještaj.</p>	<p>U okviru međusobne evaluacije Crne Gore, tim evaluatora Odbora eksperata Savjeta Evrope za evaluaciju mjera protiv pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma (MONEYVAL) je Crnu Goru u period od 6. do 17. marta 2023.</p> <p>Izvještaj je predviđen za raspravu i usvajanje na 66. plenarnom sastanku MONEYVAL-a u decembru 2023. godine.</p>

<p><b>4.2 Crna Gora:</b> treba da traži rano usklađivanje sa relevantnim acquis-em EU iu skladu sa standardima Operativne grupe za finansijske akcije (FATF): – usvojiti i implementirati efikasan pravni okvir za sprečavanje pranja novca i borbu protiv finansiranja terorizma (...).</p> <p><b>EU</b> bi trebala nastojati da: obezbijedi, prema potrebi, izgradnju kapaciteta za aktivnosti partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana u ovoj oblasti (...).</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> treba da omoguće da registar računa centralne banke i registar stvarnog vlasništva budu u potpunosti operativni, da su adekvatno popunjeni podacima o legalnim rezidentnim i nerezidentnim licima i dostupni FOJ, pravosudnim organima i organima za sprovođenje zakona.</p> <p>Pored toga, crnogorske vlasti treba da obezbijede da državni katastar bude ažuriran i da odražava stvarnost vlasništva nad zemljištem u zemlji.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija:</b> treba da razmotri pružanje, prema potrebi, pomoći po ovom specifičnom pitanju, ako se to zatraži, putem TAIEX-a ili bilo kojeg drugog relevantnog programa pomoći.</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b> Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Skupština, Centralna banka Crne Gore. Specijalno državno tužilaštvo, Policija Viši sud u Podgorici Državni katastar</p>	<p>a) Donošenje novog Zakona o sprečavanju pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma</p> <p>b) operacionalizacija registra bankovnih računa, kompletiran je registra bankovnih računa i registra stvarnog vlasništva, i omogućavanje pristupa FOJ i organima za sprovođenje zakona;</p> <p>c) ažuriranje sadržaja državnog katastra.</p>	<p>a) Kraj 2023. godine</p> <p>b) I c) kontinuirani pregled u okviru dvogodišnjih izvještaja.</p>	<p>Zakonom o sprečavanju pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma uređuju se mjere i radnje koje se preduzimaju radi otkrivanja i sprečavanja pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma, kao i poslovi, ovlašćenja i način rada organizacione jedinice organa državne uprave nadležnog za unutrašnje poslove u vezi sa sprečavanjem pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma i druga pitanja od značaja u ovoj oblasti.</p> <p>Registar stvarnog vlasništva kreiran je u februaru 2022. godine, kojim se nadležnim organima pružaju informacije o fizičkim licima koja u konačnici posjeduju ili kontrolišu akcije pravnih lica registrovanih u Crnoj Gori, ali ga treba popuniti. Centralna banka Crne Gore ima centralni registar rezidentnih računa, ali nema registar nerezidentnih računa, što je ključno sredstvo za istrage koje uključuju nerezidente. Problem nepotpunog katastra zemljišta, koji ometa efikasnost finansijskih istraga i konfiskacije</p>
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					imovine, nije riješen. Nepotpun katastar zemljišta predstavlja smetnju za sprovođenje međunarodnih sankcija.
<p><b>4.3 Crna Gora:</b></p> <p>treba da traži rano usklađivanje sa relevantnim pravnim tekovinama EU I u skladu sa standardima Operativne grupe za finansijske akcije (FATF): (...)</p> <p>– da ojača finansijske istrage u borbi protiv terorizma.</p> <p><b>EU</b> bi trebala da: obezbijedi, prema potrebi, izgradnju kapaciteta za aktivnosti partnera sa Zapadnog Balkana u ovoj oblasti.</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>a) organi za sprovođenje zakona i pravosudni organi treba da unaprijede svoje vještine za sprovođenje finansijskih istraga, uključujući i kroz namjenske strukture;</p> <p>b) treba da obezbijede da istražne jedinice imaju adekvatne finansijske, ljudske i tehničke resurse za ispunjavanje svojih zadataka;</p> <p>c) treba da ojačaju kapacitete praktičara prve linije za borbu protiv finansiranja terorizma uz podršku CEPOL-ove inicijative Mreža za borbu protiv terorizma (CTSN). Regionalna platforma za obuku operativnih stručnjaka za CT i stručnjaka za obuku u okviru projekta će imati za cilj prikupljanje i širenje najboljih operativnih praksi i njihovo prevođenje u obuke;</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova-Uprava policije, Vrhovno državno tužilaštvo, Viši sud u Podgorici</p>	<p>a) obuka, podizanje svijesti za organe za sprovođenje zakona i sudske organe</p> <p>b) ažuriranje kapaciteta istražnih jedinica o finansiranju terorizma i pranju novca</p> <p>c) učešće u CTSN aktivnostima, broj i vrsta obuka o AML/CTF za</p>	<p>Kontinuirani pregled u okviru dvogodišnjih izvještaja.</p>	<p>Broj finansijskih istraga i krivičnog gonjenja, konfiskacija i dalje je nizak u ovoj oblasti i treba ga povećati. Postoji potreba da se promoviše strateški i proaktivniji pristup u pogledu finansijskih istraga. Određeni broj kurseva je već organizovan. Inicijativa CEPOL-a započeta 2022. može dodatno unaprijediti kapacitete i saradnju među praktičarima Svjetske banke u borbi protiv finansiranja terorizma. Trebalo bi razmotriti dalje radnje za olakšavanje razmjene najboljih praksi između istražitelja za borbu protiv finansiranja terorizma. [tj. nastavak obuke obezbijedene preko WB PaCT CTSN]. WB PaCT CTSN će trajati do kraja 2023. godine, ali će obezbijediti materijal za obuku za dalju upotrebu.</p>

	<p>d) treba dalje razvijati evidenciju istraga, krivičnog gonjenja i osuda, uključujući u pogledu oduzimanja imovine stečene kriminalom. Poseban fokus treba staviti na slučajeve sa stranim krivičnim djelima.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> bi trebala predvidjeti obezbjeđivanje, prema potrebi:</p> <p>a) kroz CEPOL obuke);</p> <p>b) kroz Instrument za pretpristupnu savjetodavnu misiju „Podrška EU vladavini prava “obuku za finansijske istrage o finansijskim istragama i borbi protiv pranja novca.</p>		<p>praktičare prve linije</p> <p>d) evidencija istraga, krivičnog gonjenja, presuda, oduzimanja u vezi s pranjem novca i finansiranjem terorizma</p>		
<p><b>4.4 Crna Gora:</b> treba da traži rano usklađivanje sa relevantnim pravnim tekovinama EU iu skladu sa standardima Operativne grupe za finansijske akcije (FATF): (...)</p>	<p><b>Crna Gora:</b> treba da izmijeni Zakon o međunarodnim restriktivnim mjerama kako bi ga uskladila sa pravnim tekovinama EU, kako bi transponovala i implementirala sankcije Ujedinjenih nacija za zamrzavanje imovine terorista.</p>	<p><b>Organi Crne Gore:</b> Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Vrhovno državno tužilaštvo, Ministarstvo pravde,</p>	<p>Usvajanje izmjena i dopuna usklađivanja novog zakona o međunarodnim restriktivnim mjerama sa pravnim</p>	<p>Do kraja 2024.</p>	<p>Crna Gora je usvojila novi Zakon o međunarodnim restriktivnim mjerama u julu 2018. godine kako bi bila u skladu sa preporukama Moneyvala, ali su potrebne dalje izmjene kako bi se uskladio sa pravnim tekovinama EU.</p>



<p>- da usvoji i implementira efikasan zakonodavni okvir za (...) mjere zamrzavanja imovine u skladu sa rezolucijama Savjeta bezbjednosti Ujedinjenih nacija.</p>	<p>Pored toga – crnogorske vlasti treba da kreiraju i kontinuirano ažuriraju nacionalnu listu određenih lica.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> bi trebala razmotriti pružanje pomoći putem TAIEX-a ili drugih odgovarajućih instrumenata</p>	<p>Ministarstvo finansija, Uprava policije.</p>	<p>tekovinama EU; implementacija izmijenjenog zakona o međunarodnim restriktivnim mjerama.</p>		<p>Imenovane osobe su definisane Zakonom o međunarodnim mjerama ograničenja.</p>
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**Cilj 5 Zajedničkog akcionog plana za borbu protiv terorizma za zapadni Balkan („Zajednički akcioni plan“)**

**Ojačati zaštitu građana i infrastrukture**

<p><b>Aktivnosti predviđene Zajedničkim akcionim planom</b></p>	<p><b>Predviđeno sprovođenje prioritetnih akcija</b></p>	<p><b>Zaduženja</b></p>	<p><b>Indikatori</b></p>	<p><b>Rok</b></p>	<p><b>Status (ažuriranja i komentari)</b></p>
<p><b>5.1 Crna Gora</b> treba da se: pozabavi pitanjem nezakonite trgovine vatrenim oružjem putem (...) Centra za kontrolu malog i lakog naoružanja</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti</b> treba da:</p> <p>a) implementiraju svoju nacionalnu strategiju o malokalibarskom i lakom naoružanju i odgovarajući Akcioni plan u skladu sa Akcionim planom EU o ilegalnoj trgovini vatrenim oružjem i regionalnom</p>	<p><b>crnogorske vlasti:</b></p> <p>a) Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Komisija za malokalibarsko i lako naoružanje</p>	<p>a) Izvještaj o broju oduzetog oružja, istragama,</p>	<p>a) kontinuirani pregled u okviru</p>	<p>Crna Gora je nastavila da učestvuje u implementaciji Akcionog plana EU za trgovinu vatrenim oružjem 2020-2025, usklađenog sa regionalnom mapom</p>

<p>za Jugoistočnu i Istočnu Evropu (SEESAC). Konkretno, svaki partner na Zapadnom Balkanu treba da uspostavi kontakt tačku za vatreno oružje (...).</p>	<p>mapom puta za sveobuhvatnu kontrolu malokalibarskog i lakog naoružanja na Zapadnom Balkanu;</p> <p>b) u potpunosti usklade kontakt tačku za vatreno oružje s ažuriranjem ključnih pokazatelja učinka (KPI) za kontakt tačku za vatreno oružje kako bi je uskladila sa zadacima prikazanim u zaključcima Savjeta EU o razvoju nacionalnih kontakt osoba za vatreno oružje objavljenim u julu 2021.</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> će obezbijediti podršku kroz regionalni program koji finansira IPA „Podrška za jačanje borbe protiv ilegalnog posjedovanja, zloupotrebe i trgovine malokalibarskim i lakim naoružanjem (SALV) na Zapadnom Balkanu“ koji pruža podršku FFP-u.</p>	<p>(SALV), Uprava policije, Vrhovno državno tužilaštvo, pravosuđe;</p> <p>b) Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova i Uprava policije.</p>	<p>gonjenjima, presudama.</p> <p>b) Fokalna tačka za vatreno oružje je u potpunosti usklađena sa novim KPI</p>	<p>dvogodišnjih izvještaja;</p> <p>b) do kraja 2024.</p>	<p>puta za održivo rješenje nelegalnog posjedovanja, zloupotrebe i trgovine malokalibarskim i lakim naoružanjem i municijom na Zapadnom Balkanu. Centrala za vatreno oružje formirana je u prvom kvartalu 2020. godine i sastavljena je od službenika iz više organizacionih jedinica Uprave policije koji, sa aspekta različitih nadležnosti, obavljaju poslove i zadatke u vezi sa nacionalnim kontaktom za vatreno oružje. Kontakt osoba je Odjeljenje za kriminalističko-obavještajne poslove, koje koristi evidenciju evidentiranog, izgubljenog i pronađenog oružja, kao i oružja dostavljenog na</p>
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					vještačenje. Zadaci i rezultati koji se odnose na nacionalnu kontakt tačku u vezi sa prikupljanjem, analizom, distribucijom i razmjenom podataka o vatrenom oružju.
<b>5.2 Crna Gora</b> treba da preduzme mjere za efikasno rješavanje problema zloupotrebe prekursora eksploziva.... kako bi se spriječilo da im teroristi pristupe i da ih koriste za pravljenje eksploziva domaće izrade	<b>Crnogorske vlasti</b> treba da: a) usklade zakonodavstvo sa zakonodavnim okvirom EU o prekursorima eksploziva (Uredba (EU) 2019/1148 o puštanju na tržište i upotrebi prekursora eksploziva)	Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Skupština	Usvojeno i sprovedeno zakonodavstvo/ propisi	Do kraja 2024	Utvrđena je potreba usklađivanja zakonodavstva koje se odnosi na vatreno oružje i eksplozive za civilnu upotrebu sa acquis-em EU, kao i za prevazilaženje izazova pri kategorizaciji eksplozivnih naprava.
<b>5.3 Crna Gora</b> treba da: poboljša zaštitu (...) svoje kritične infrastrukture.	<b>Crnogorske vlasti</b> treba da: nastave sa sprovođenjem zakonodavstva o zaštiti kritične infrastrukture, uključujući dalje usklađivanje svog zakonodavstva sa Direktivom o otpornosti kritičnih entiteta 2022/2557 koju je EU usvojila u decembru 2022., uključujući dopiranje do privatnog sektora u cilju razvoja Javno-	<b>crnogorske vlasti:</b> Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Policija, Ministarstvo odbrane,	Izveštaj o implementaciji zakonodavstva o zaštiti kritične infrastrukture, neophodnim	Kontinuirani pregled u okviru dvogodišnjeg izveštaja	Crna Gora je usvojila Zakon o određivanju i zaštiti kritične infrastrukture u decembru 2019. Ovim zakonom se u

	<p>privatnog partnerstva za unaprjeđenje zaštite kritične infrastrukture kojom upravljaju privatni subjekti</p> <p><b>Evropska komisija</b> će obezbijediti podršku kroz regionalni program koji finansira IPA "Jačanje zaštite javnih prostora i kritične infrastrukture na zapadnom Balkanu" na regionalnom nivou.</p>	<p>Ministarstvo ekonomskog razvoja, Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma, Ministarstvo zdravlja, Ministarstvo saobraćaja i Ministarstvo javne uprave.</p>	<p>izmjenama i dopunama radi usklađivanja sa Direktivom o otpornosti kritičnih entiteta i učešću u aktivnostima regionalnog programa finansiranog iz IPA-e</p>	<p>crnogorsko zakonodavstvo implementira Direktiva Savjeta 2008/114/EC od 8. decembra 2008. godine o identifikaciji i označavanju evropske kritične infrastrukture i ocjeni potrebe za unapređenjem njene zaštite. Izrada ovog zakona predviđena je Programom pristupanja Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji 2019-2020.</p> <p>Takođe, u aprilu 2021. godine usvojena je Uredba o sektorskim kriterijumima za određivanje kritične infrastrukture. Usvojen je Pravilnik o bližoj sadržini plana bezbednosti zaštite kritične infrastrukture. Takođe, u saradnji sa Ministarstvom</p>
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				<p>prosvjete, nauke, kulture i sporta izrađen je program edukacije koordinatora zaštite kritične infrastrukture, koji je trenutno na saglasnosti nadležnog savjeta.</p> <p>Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova je na osnovu navedene Uredbe uputilo zahtjev svim institucijama da dostave podatke i identifikuju kritičnu infrastrukturu na svojim oblastima. Nakon što se ovaj korak realizuje, biće završeno zakonodavno uređenje ove oblasti u cjelini.</p> <p>Donošenjem Pravilnika o</p>
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					unutrašnjoj organizaciji i sistematizaciji radnih mesta Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova formirano je Odeljenje za koordinaciju i nadzor u oblasti kritične infrastrukture (avgust 2022. godine)
<p><b>5.4 Crna Gora</b> treba da unaprijedi zaštitu javnih prostora u skladu sa Akcionim planom EU za podršku zaštiti javnih prostora<sup>32</sup> i Agendom EU za borbu protiv terorizma</p> <p><b>EU</b> bi trebalo da nastoji da dijeli smjernice i najbolje prakse za zaštitu javnih prostora i da pruži podršku.</p>	<p><b>Crnogorske vlasti</b> treba da izrade plan zaštite javnih prostora koji bi mogao biti usklađen sa Akcionim planom EU i Agendom EU za borbu protiv terorizma, kako bi se procijenile prijetnje i identifikovale prioritetne oblasti, kao što je zaštita vjerskih objekata. Ovaj plan treba da daje prioritet obuci bezbednosti javnih prostora, uključujući vjerske objekte, i njegovanje saradnje između javnih i privatnih partnera, uključujući saradnju između različitih vjerskih zajednica i nacionalnih vlasti. Mogao bi se izraditi vodič za zaštitu vjerskih objekata, inspirisan Kratkim vodičem EU o zaštiti vjerskih objekata. Nacionalne vlasti bi stoga mogle da dodijele sredstva za projekte koji unaprjeđuju fizičku zaštitu javnih prostora, uključujući i vjerske objekte. Urbano planiranje i projektovanje, kao što je pristup bezbjednosti po dizajnu, takođe su važni jer doprinose zaštiti javnih prostora. Nedavna knjiga JRC-a</p>	<p><b>Crnogorski organi:</b> Ministarstvo odbrane, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Ministarstvo saobraćaja, Centar za krizni menadžment, Uprava za spašavanje i zaštitu i drugi nadležni organi, pokrenuti/realizovani projekti zaštite javnih prostora</p>	<p>Izrada i usvajanje plana; sprovedene bezbjednosne obuke</p>	<p>Do kraja 2024</p>	<p>Ne postoji plan zaštite javnih prostora na nacionalnom nivou, sa fokusom na zaštitu vjerskih objekata.</p> <p>U skladu sa nadležnostima bezbjednosnih službi, Agencija za nacionalnu bezbjednost (ANB), u okviru svojih nadležnosti, prikuplja, evidentira, analizira, ocjenjuje, koristi, razmjenjuje i štiti podatke od značaja za prevenciju terorizma. O podacima koji ukazuju na</p>

<sup>32</sup> Saopštenje Komisije COM (2017) 612 final

	<p>"Bezbjednost po dizajnu", zaštita javnih prostora od terorističkih napada, može se koristiti kao referenca.</p> <p><b>EU</b> će takođe obezbijediti podršku kroz Regionalni program koji finansira IPA "Jačanje zaštite javnih prostora, građana i kritične infrastrukture na Zapadnom Balkanu"</p>				<p>postojanje osnova sumnje da se priprema, organizuje ili vrši krivično djelo za koje se goni po službenoj dužnosti (npr. terorizam i srodna krivična djela), ANB izvještava organ uprave nadležan za policijske poslove i nadležno Državno tužilaštvo. Prikupljanje podataka vrši se sredstvima i metodama utvrđenim Zakonom o ANB-u, u skladu sa načelom proporcionalnosti, u obimu i na način koji je potreban za ostvarivanje nadležnosti i izvršavanje drugih propisanih zadataka ANB.</p>
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