

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Montenegro</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signed: 3 December 2008 Ratified: 25 January 2010 Entered into force: 1 August 2010</p>	
<p><b>Article 3 - Stockpile destruction and retention</b></p> <p>Completed destruction of its cluster munition stockpiles in October 2010</p>		
<p><b>Article 4 - Clearance and risk reduction education</b></p> <p>Completed clearance of cluster munition remnants in July 2020</p>		
<p><b>Article 5 - Victim assistance</b></p> <p>Has cluster munition victims</p> <p>National focal point designated</p> <p>Has not developed national action plan on victim assistance</p> <p>State Party to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities since 2 November 2009</p>		
<p><b>Article 6 - International cooperation and assistance</b></p> <p>Has requested for assistance to fulfil Article 5 obligations</p>		
<p><b>Article 7 - Transparency measures</b></p> <p>Initial transparency report submitted on 27 January 2011</p> <p>Annual reports submitted covering: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022</p>		
<p><b>Article 9 - National implementation measures</b></p> <p>Existing law – <i>Criminal Code of Montenegro</i> – which includes penal sanctions, is considered by Montenegro as sufficient to implement the CCM</p>		
<p><b>Focal point contact details</b></p> <p>Capital</p> <p>Ministry of Interior: <a href="mailto:milovanmjoksimovic@gmail.com">milovanmjoksimovic@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:milovan.joksimovic@mup.gov.me">milovan.joksimovic@mup.gov.me</a></p>	<p><b>Focal point contact details</b></p> <p>Geneva</p> <p><a href="mailto:missionofmontenegro@bluewin.ch">missionofmontenegro@bluewin.ch</a></p>	



**Montenegro**

**Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the  
United Nations Office and other International Organizations  
in Geneva**

No. CCM/ *S*

Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and has the honour to enclose the declaration of compliance with Article 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The Mission uses this opportunity to express its gratitude to Ms. Sheila Mweemba and her colleagues from the Implementation Support Unit for their cooperation and support.

Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Geneva the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 21 October 2020

**Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions  
Geneva**



CRNA GORA  
VLADA CRNE GORE  
MINISTARSTVO UNUTRAŠNJIH POSLOVA  
DIREKTORAT ZA VANREDNE SITUACIJE

30 Broj: SL-

Podgorica, 13.10.2020. godine

CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Article 4 Declaration of Compliance

Submitted by [State Party]: Montenegro [State Party]

Article 4 destruction deadline: 1 August 2020 [day/month/year]

Date of completion: 21 July 2020\_[day/month/year]

Montenegro ratified the Convention on 25 January 2010. The Convention entered into force for Montenegro on 1 August 2010.

**I. Declaration of compliance**

1. Montenegro hereby declares that as at 21 July 2020 it made every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction and control contaminated by remnants of cluster munitions, in accordance with article 4.1 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
2. Montenegro hereby declares that as at 21 July 2020 it cleared and destroyed all remnants of cluster munitions found in the areas mentioned in paragraph 1, in accordance with article 4.1.
3. By taking the action described in paragraphs 1 and 2, Montenegro has fulfilled its obligations under article 4.1 (a).

**Location**

4. Montenegro became contaminated with CMR in 1999 during the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombing of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in relation to the war over Kosovo. NATO airstrikes in Montenegro, that were conducted between March and June 1999, included the use of 22 cluster munitions of four different types: AGM-154A JSOW guided missiles, BL755s, CBU-87/Bs, and MK-20 Rockeye IIs. These scattered a total of some 4,000 submunitions (BLU-97A/B, BL755, MK-1, and MK118). In addition, there was a CMR contamination in Rožaje, which was the result of the dumping of cluster munitions by the Yugoslav army.



According to the results of the NTS, the initially estimated size of the contaminated areas was 1,715,000 m<sup>2</sup>, spreading across three municipalities Rožaje, Golubovci and Tuzi, in five local communities Mataguži, Jablanica, Golubovci, Njeguši and Šipčanik.

### **Methods**

The cluster munition contaminated area was cleared by a non-governmental organization Norwegian People's Aid, under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Directorate for Emergency Response as the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). Technical survey and clearance were carried out with detectors following the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and national SOPs developed for non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance. The overall result that is achieved is higher than originally planned. The total of released area previously contaminated with CMR was increased from planned 1,715,000 m<sup>2</sup> to 1,850,900 m<sup>2</sup> as a result of continuous analyses through NTS, TS, and clearance and all in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Directorate for Emergency Response as the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC). A total of 88 bombs were destroyed during clearance operations in the period from 2018 to 2020. For safety reasons, these areas were closed to civilians during the clearance operations, in coordination with the local authorities.

### **Contact information**

The clearance operation was led by the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Directorate for Emergency Response as the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), with support from Norwegian People's Aid. The Ministry of Interior (MoI), Directorate for Emergency Response as the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) is responsible for the implementation of the Conventions on cluster munitions. It prepares and publishes the annual transparency reports required under this Disarmament Convention.

The Ministry of Interior, Directorate for Emergency Response can be contacted at its postal address (The Ministry of Interior, Directorate for Emergency Response, Bulevar Svetog Petra Cetinjskog 22, 81000 Podgorica), by telephone (+382 20 481 822), by fax (+382 20 481 833) or by e-mail ([mup.emergency@t-com.me](mailto:mup.emergency@t-com.me)).

### **Residual risk**

The Programme conducted post-clearance quality control operations in the period from 2018 to 2020, as a result of which the land was released and the residual risk was confirmed to be acceptable under the national standards in force.

## **II. Action to be taken if areas unknown to have been contaminated by cluster munitions are identified after completion**

In the event that areas unknown to have been contaminated by cluster munitions are identified after 2020, Montenegro will, as soon as possible, take action:



To accurately identify the extent of the contaminated areas and destroy all cluster munitions found in those areas, using the most effective and efficient methods, including the ones described above;

To ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from those areas until they are no longer contaminated;

To report such contaminated areas in accordance with the obligations of Montenegro under article 7 of the Convention and to share any relevant information to the general public, stakeholders and States parties through other formal and informal means;

To submit an additional declaration of compliance to States parties when those contaminated areas are identified and all remnants of cluster munitions in those areas have been cleared and destroyed.

**Procedure for reporting sightings of possible explosive remnants of war, including remnants of cluster munitions**

Montenegro has been contaminated by unexploded remnants of war (with multiple types of ERW) during the First and Second World Wars, with items of UXO discovered daily throughout the country, on land as well as in rivers and the sea. This is a middle-risk problem that mainly results in delays and extra costs for infrastructure projects in affected areas. To address the problem, there is a requirement to report sightings of possible explosive remnants of war.

5. The standard procedure is to contact the administrative, municipal, police and military authorities and report any sighting or suspected contamination with explosive remnants of war. These authorities assess the situation and, if necessary, secure the area and contact the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Directorate for Emergency Response to clear the area. This is also the procedure for reporting possible contamination by cluster munitions. Such ordnance is disarmed and destroyed in accordance with existing national standards.

*Signature and official stamp*

*Date and place*

*13. 10. 2020. godine*

**GENERAL DIRECTOR**

**MIRSAD MULIĆ**

