

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MONTENEGRO

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Article 9

The Deputy Prime Minister for the Political System, Internal and Foreign Policy shall coordinate the participation of members of the Government in the work of the Parliament of Montenegro (hereinafter: Parliament).

A member of the Government designated as a Government representative is obliged to take part in the work of the Parliament and its working bodies in person.

III WORKING BODIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Article 12

Permanent working bodies shall operate as stipulated by these Rules of Procedure.

To examine proposed laws, and strategic and planning documents, and give expert opinions on these acts, the commission referred to in Article 14 items 1 and 2 of these Rules of Procedure shall, as a rule, form expert working groups.

The provisions of these Rules of Procedure concerning the operation of permanent working bodies shall apply to temporary working bodies.

Article 13

A permanent working body shall have a chair, a deputy chair and a specified number of members.

Permanent working body's composition shall be stipulated in the appointment decision.

Working body's deputy chair shall have the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the chair as stipulated by these Rules of Procedure in case the chair is prevented from performing them.

Article 14

Permanent working bodies shall include:

1. Commission for the Political System, Internal and Foreign Policy,
2. Commission for Economic Policy and Financial System,
3. Commission for Personnel and Administrative Matters, and
4. Commission for the Allocation of a Portion of Budgetary Reserve.

Article 15

The remit of the Commission for the Political System, Internal and Foreign Policy shall include consideration of proposed laws, other legislation and general enactments and other materials related to: establishment, organisation and competences of state administration authorities and proceedings before those authorities; exercise and protection of human and minority rights and freedoms; the local self-government system; security and internal affairs; defence system; foreign policy and international cooperation; mutual legal assistance; extradition; criminal and other offenses and punishments; attorney-at-law and other types of legal assistance, notary and mediation; state symbols; use of national symbols; public holidays; citizenship; electoral system; referendum; territorial organisation of Montenegro; the relation of the state with religions; the relation of the state with emigrants from Montenegro and cooperation with international organisations regarding refugees; family relations and inheritance; civil service; non-governmental and political organisations; culture; the information system, as well as other mas in the field of functioning of the political system, internal and foreign policy.

Article 16

The remit of the Commission for Economic Policy and the Financial System shall include consideration of proposed laws, other legislation and general enactments and other materials related to: current economic and

development policy and the system of public spending in the field of economy and rural development, education and sports, science, tourism, trade, agriculture, forestry, water management, construction, maritime affairs, traffic, environmental protection, spatial planning, information science, telecommunication, standardisation, metrology, industrial property; small- and medium-sized enterprises; economic transition, market and prices, economic relations with foreign countries, investment policy and its implementation; implementation of balanced regional development policy; implementation of the policy of Montenegro as an ecological state; implementation of development plans and other planning documents; financial system development and functioning; banks, insurance, payment operations, games of chance, funds, sovereign loans, public revenues and expenditures system and policy; public procurement; the budget of Montenegro and the final account of the budget; public debt; property, property law relations and property transactions; customs policy; copyright; health care and health insurance; pension and disability insurance; veteran and disability protection; statistics; labour and employment; occupational health and safety; allocation and use of current and permanent budget reserve, as well as other matters in the field of economic development, financial system and public spending.

Article 19

Commission sessions shall be held, as a rule, once a week.

The commission chair convenes the session, proposes the agenda, presides over the session and signs reports, conclusions and other acts of the commission.

The summons for the commission session, with the proposed agenda, discussion materials and minutes from the previous session, shall be posted on the commission's portal no later than five days before the session unless reasons of urgency require the session to be convened in a shorter period of time.

Only materials that have been prepared in accordance with these Rules of Procedure may be put on the agenda of the commission session.

Article 20

Minutes shall be kept for commission sessions.

The minutes shall contain basic information about the session, issues that were considered, expressed opinions and positions, and adopted proposals.

The minutes of the commission session shall be verified at the next session.

Following verification, the minutes shall be signed by the chair and secretary to the commission.

Commission session referred to in Article 14 items 1 and 2 of these Rules of Procedure shall be audio recorded.

The audio recording referred to in paragraph 5 above may be used by commission members and secretaries when so needed in the performance of their functions, i.e. jobs and tasks, with the consent of the Government's Secretary General.

Article 21

Commission shall operate if more than half of its members attend the session, and decisions shall be passed by a majority vote of the members present.

In case the minister whose ministry submitted the material under consideration does not attend the commission session, such consideration shall, as a rule, be postponed.

When the drafter of the material considered at the commission's session is another administrative authority or another legal entity, their authorised representatives may take part in the commission's work.

Commission session may be attended by a person designated by a commission member, with the consent of the commission chair, in order to provide expert opinions and explanations.

Representatives of other ministries and administrative authorities shall participate in the commission's work when certain materials relate to matters within their respective remits.

Prominent scientists and experts from certain fields may participate in the commission's work by invitation.

Article 22

In preparation for the commission session, the commission chair, upon his own initiative or upon the conclusion of the commission, may organise meetings with authorised representatives of ministries, other administrative authorities, state administration authorities or other legal entities.

Article 23

Commission shall submit to the Government a report on the considered material, which contains: findings and evaluations and proposed conclusions.

In the report, Commission can propose to the Government that the material should not be discussed at the Government session (for verification).

Draft conclusion shall be submitted in the form to be adopted by the Government and contain the precisely specified amendments to be made.

A commission member may have a dissenting opinion included in the report if he so requires.

In case the initiator does not agree with the views of the commission, the initiator's views shall be included in the report.

As a rule, the report shall be submitted on the same day when the commission session was held, in printed and electronic form, which must be identical and signed, provided that the report in electronic form must be signed with an advanced electronic signature.

Commission secretary shall post the report in electronic form on the portal for e-sessions of the Government, and submit the report in printed form, in two copies, to the Archives of the Government's General Secretariat.

Article 24

When considering matters from shared competence or harmonising positions, the commissions referred to in Article 14 items 1 and 2 of these Rules of Procedure shall hold joint sessions, convened by respective chairs.

Article 25

Commission shall have its secretary.

Commission secretary shall prepare commission sessions, in accordance with these Rules of Procedure, process the materials and prepare for the commission chair appropriate positions on the submitted material, take minutes of the session, prepare the commission report, see to the Government's conclusions in relation to matters within the commission's remit to be followed through, keep appropriate records of conclusions, and perform other tasks assigned to him by the commission, its chair and the Government's Secretary General.

In addition to the tasks referred to in paragraph 2 above, the secretary to the commission referred to in Article 14 items 1 and 2 of these Rules of Procedure shall organise and manage the work of the appropriate expert working group under Article 12 paragraph 2 of these Rules of Procedure and prepare an expert opinion for the commission.

V GOVERNMENT WORK PROGRAMME**Article 28**

Government shall adopt its medium-term and annual work programmes.

The medium-term work programme of the Government shall be adopted for a period of up to four years.

The basis for preparing the Government's mid-term work programme shall be the Prime Minister's programme approved by the Parliament, mid-term economic policy measures and obligations arising from laws, strategic documents and the process of Montenegro's accession to the European Union.

The annual work programme of the Government shall be adopted by the end of the current year for the following year.

The basis for preparing the Government's annual work programme shall be the Government's medium-term work programme and economic policy measures for the current year.

Article 29

The annual work programme of the Government shall envisage the basic tasks, the implementing agencies and the deadlines for their implementation.

The Government's annual work programme shall consist of thematic and normative parts.

Article 30

Draft mid-term and annual work programmes of the Government shall be prepared by the Government's General Secretariat, based on the proposals by the ministries.

Draft mid-term and annual work programmes of the Government shall be submitted to pertinent commissions for consideration within their remits.

Based on the proposals and suggestions from commissions, the Government's General Secretariat shall prepare draft mid-term and annual work programmes of the Government.

The mid-term and annual work programme of the Government shall be submitted to the Parliament and published on the Government's web portal.

Article 31

The implementation of the mid-term and annual work programmes of the Government shall be monitored by its General Secretariat which will prepare reports on their implementation to be submitted to the Government.

Government shall review the report on the implementation of the Government's annual work programme quarterly, at the first session after the end of the quarter.

If a ministry is not able to fulfil the obligations from the annual or mid-term work programmes of the Government within the set deadline, it is obliged to inform the Government in a timely manner about the reasons why it cannot fulfil those obligations and propose a new deadline for their implementation.

Government shall consider the notification referred to in paragraph 3 above and take its position on it.

VI DRAFTING LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND OTHER MATERIALS

Article 32

The material for consideration at the Government session (hereinafter: material) shall be prepared by the initiator in the manner stipulated by these Rules of Procedure.

The initiator of a law, other legislation or general enactment is obliged to draft them in accordance with the legal and technical rules established by the Secretariat for Legislation.

Article 33

When drafting laws and other legislation, the initiator is obliged to conduct regulatory impact assessment (hereinafter: RIA) in accordance with the act of the Ministry of Finance.

If the initiator assesses that RIA should not be carried out in the process of drafting a law or other legislation, it is obliged to provide a reasoned explanation to that effect.

Article 34

The material for consideration and decision at the Government session shall be submitted in the form of:

- 1) proposed law, other legislation or general enactment to be submitted by the Government to the Parliament;
- 2) proposed law: on the budget, on the budget of Montenegro and on the final account of the budget of Montenegro;
- 3) draft decree, decision and other general enactments adopted by the Government;
- 4) draft basis for international meetings in the country and abroad and draft basis for conducting negotiations and concluding international agreements with other countries and international organisations;
- 5) proposal of the Government's opinion on the proposed law, other legislation or general enactment not initiated by the Government;
- 6) draft strategies, plans, programmes, agreements, reports, information briefs, evaluations, positions and conclusions of the Government on certain issues;
- 7) proposals for answers or opinions submitted by the Government to the Constitutional Court of Montenegro, as well as proposals for measures to implement the decisions of the Constitutional Court of Montenegro;
- 8) draft decisions and other individual acts adopted by the Government.

The materials referred to in paragraph 1 above should also contain proposals for evaluations and conclusions that the Government should adopt. Draft conclusions shall contain a precisely defined obligation, the implementing agency and the deadline for the execution of the obligation.

Along with the proposed law, other legislation or enactments that the Government proposes to the Parliament, the initiator shall submit to the Government a proposal for the appointment of the Government representative to partake in the work of the Parliament and its working bodies.

Article 35

The initiator is obliged to submit, along with the proposed law, a report on the public discussion, conducted in accordance with the Government's legislation.

The initiator is obliged to submit, along with the proposed law on which the public discussion was not held, a reasoned explanation as to why the public discussion was not held.

In the case referred to in paragraph 2 above, as well as on the occasion of considering proposals for other enactments, strategic and planning documents on which no public discussion has been held, the Government may approve the proposed law, other enactment or document as a draft and instruct the initiator to conduct a public discussion on them, in accordance with the Government legislation.

Article 36

Government may submit to the Parliament a law governing matters of special importance in the form of a draft law.

Article 37

The proposal of law, other legislation or general enactment that the Government submits to the Parliament shall be prepared in terms with the provisions of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure and these Rules of Procedure.

The proposal of a decree, other legislation or general enactment that the Government passes shall be provided with a reasoned explanation.

The initiator shall accompany the proposal of legislation referred to in para. 1 and 2 with the text of the provisions that are to be amended by modification or addition if an amendment to the legislation is proposed.

Article 38

The material submitted to the Government for consideration, with the exception of draft laws, proposals of laws, strategic and planning documents and other general enactments, may not be more than 10 pages long.

Along with the material referred to in paragraph 1 above in excess of 10 pages, a short summary, up to five pages, shall be submitted.

Article 39

The basis for negotiations and meetings with foreign delegations in the country and abroad (hereinafter: the platform) shall be approved by the Government.

Exceptionally, when reasons of urgency so require, negotiations may be conducted on the basis of instructions given by the Prime Minister.

The platform shall contain: an assessment of the state of relations with the state or international organisation; the reasons for which international negotiations and meetings are proposed; the basic issues that will be negotiated and the positions that will be represented by the Montenegrin delegation.

The platform shall also include the composition of the delegation, which, as a rule, may not have more than five members, as well as the name of the authority that bears the costs of the delegation's work.

Following the negotiations, the delegation shall submit a report to the Government as soon as possible.

Article 40

Along with the proposed law, other legislation or general enactment, the initiator is obliged to submit:

- the opinion of the Secretariat for Legislation on the compliance of the proposed legislative act with the Constitution and the legal system of Montenegro;

- a statement on the compliance of the proposed legislative act with the relevant European Union law, with the accompanying table of concordance, drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Office for European Integration and confirmed by that Office;

- the opinion of the Ministry of Justice for the proposal of the legislative act governing court proceedings, as well as for the provisions of the proposal of the legislative act governing sanctions and misdemeanour proceedings;

- the opinion of the Ministry of Public Administration for the proposal of the legislative act governing the procedure before state authorities, the state administration organisational setup, and local self-government;

- the opinion of the Commission for State Aid Control for the proposal of a legislative act containing certain provisions regarding the granting of any type of state aid;

- the RIA form, drawn up in accordance with the act of the Ministry of Finance, as well as the opinion of the Ministry of Finance on the initiator's view that no RIA is required or whether the RIA conducted by the initiator is adequate;

- the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the proposed law ratifying an international treaty, on the draft basis for the conclusion of an international agreement and materials from Article 39 of these Rules of Procedure;
- the opinion of the Human Resource Management Authority on the draft rulebook on internal organisation and job systematization of state administration authorities;
- the opinion of the Office supporting the National Authorising Officer on the proposal of a legislative act governing the organisation and operation of the state administration and the draft rulebook on internal organisation and systematisation of state administration authorities in the part concerning the competence of the state administration authority in connection with the use of funds within the Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance of the European Union, or jobs related to the management of funds within the Instrument of Pre-accession Assistance of the European Union.

The initiator is obliged to accompany proposed law and other legislation, as well as strategic and planning documents, with a report on the interdepartmental consultations, which contains the positions, proposals and opinions expressed in the consultations, except in the case when such consultations were carried out during the public discussion, which is specifically noted in the public discussion report.

The initiator is obliged to accompany draft strategic documents with the opinion of the Government's General Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the legislation governing the manner and procedure of drafting, harmonizing and monitoring the implementation of strategic documents.

The initiator is obliged to accompany the proposed law with an analysis of the situation, phenomena and problems in the area regulated by that law.

The initiator is obliged to accompany the proposed law and other legislation, as well as strategic and planning documents, with a proposal for communication theses.

Along with the proposal of a legislative act, the initiator is obliged to submit to the office referred to in paragraph 1 indent 2 of this Article the European Union law and ratified international treaties with which the act is harmonized.

The initiator is obliged to submit the proposed legislative act to the ministries or other authorities referred to in paragraph 1 above by electronic means accompanied with the contact person's details.

Article 41

The ministry, or other administrative authority to which the proposed law, strategic or planning document has been submitted for opinion, is obliged to notify the initiator in writing of its views, within a period that cannot exceed 14 days.

For other draft materials, the deadline for submission of opinions shall be five days.

The Ministry of Finance is obliged to give an opinion on the RIA form, which refers to a proposed law or strategic document, to the initiator within a period which cannot exceed 21 days, and for other legislation within a period which cannot exceed 14 days.

Notwithstanding the deadlines referred to in para. 1 and 2 above, the ministry or other administrative authority is obliged to submit the requested opinion within a shorter period of time, upon the reasoned request of the initiator.

Article 42

The provisions from proposed laws, other legislation and general enactments, before being submitted to the Government, shall be harmonized with the positions of the Secretariat for Legislation and the ministries whose opinions were previously obtained.

If the initiator does not accept the positions of the Secretariat for Legislation and the ministries contained in their opinions and if they do not agree on them in direct cooperation, the proposed legislative act shall not be put on the commission's agenda until, at the request of the initiator, the disputed issues are agreed with the relevant Deputy Prime Minister.

Article 43

In the process of drafting proposed laws, and strategic and planning documents, a preliminary discussion can be held at the commission session, at the request of the initiator or the commission chair.

Article 44

Amendments submitted by the Government to proposed laws, other legislation and general enactments of ministries shall be drafted in the format in which they are submitted to the Parliament.

The opinion that the Government gives to the Parliament on amendments submitted by other initiators shall be drafted by ministries in the format in which they are submitted to the Parliament.

Article 45

The material shall be submitted to the Government through the Government's General Secretariat, along with a cover letter.

The cover letter shall contain the reasons for submitting the material (for consideration and decision, for the purpose of giving an opinion, consent or for inspection) and shall be signed by the minister.

The material shall be submitted simultaneously in printed and electronic form, which must be identical and signed, provided that the material in electronic form must be signed with an advanced electronic signature.

The material in electronic form shall be posted on the portal of the Archives of the Government's General Secretariat, and the material in printed form shall be submitted, in two copies, to the Archives of the Government's General Secretariat.

The material must be edited in terms of language and style.

Article 46

If the initiator considers that it is necessary to make certain changes in the already submitted material, it is obliged to withdraw that material from the procedure and submit new material, in the manner and in the procedure set forth by Article 45 of these Rules of Procedure, at the latest before the convening of the commission session.

Article 47

The initiator shall submit the material marked as confidential to the members of the Government at the Government session in printed form and, immediately after the end of the Government session, take over that material.

The material referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be submitted to the Government's General Secretariat in two copies, which are recorded and put for safekeeping in terms with specific legislation.

Article 48

Initiators shall submit proposed laws, strategic and planning documents no later than 15 days before the day of the Government session.

Initiators shall submit other materials no later than seven days before the day of the Government session.

Article 49

If the material is not prepared in accordance with these Rules of Procedure, the Government's Secretary General shall request from the initiator to bring the material into line with the provisions of these Rules of Procedure.

VII GOVERNMENT SESSION**1. Convening a Government session****Article 50**

The Prime Minister shall convene a session of the Government upon his own initiative, upon the proposal of the permanent working body of the Government or upon the proposal of at least five members of the Government.

Government session is held, as a rule, once a week, on a day determined by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister may convene a special session of the Government when certain circumstances so require or when certain measures need to be undertaken urgently.

Article 51

The notification convening the Government session shall contain the serial number, date and time of the session and be posted on the Government portal, as a rule, two days before the session.

Along with the notification referred to in paragraph 1 above, a draft agenda shall be posted on the Government portal, which contains an indication of items for discussion and items for verification, materials for individual items on the agenda, commission reports and minutes from the previous session.

Article 52

The secretary of the Secretariat for Legislation shall take part in the Government session.

Authorized persons from ministries and other administrative authorities, the Government's General Secretariat, as well as other invited persons, may attend the Government session and participate in the work, upon invitation.

Article 53

The Prime Minister may decide that only the members of the Government attend the session.

Article 54

The use of mobile phones is not allowed at Government sessions.

2. The course of the session and decision-making**Article 55**

The Prime Minister shall open the session and put the agenda for consideration.

When considering the agenda, a member of the Government may propose changes or additions to the agenda, as well as change the status of an item on the agenda for verification into an item for consideration, in which case he is obliged to justify the proposal.

The Prime Minister may propose changes or additions to the agenda, as well as change the status of an item on the agenda for verification into an item for consideration until the end of the Government session.

Article 56

After approving the agenda, the minutes from the previous session shall be considered.

A member of the Government may make comments on the minutes.

When approving the minutes, the Government shall decide on objections to the minutes.

Article 57

Consideration and decision-making at the Government session shall be carried out following the items of the approved agenda.

Discussion shall be opened on each agenda item designated for consideration.

A member of the Government, as a rule, does not participate in the discussion on issues considered by the commission he is a member of unless he has had a dissenting opinion at the commission session.

Article 58

A member of the Government and other participants in the Government session, when considering certain issues, may speak only about the issue under consideration.

If the participant in the discussion deviates from the item on the agenda, the Prime Minister shall warn him.

A participant in the discussion may speak only once on the same issue, except in response to the presentation of another participant.

Article 59

Following the discussion, the Government shall: approve a proposal for a law, other legislation or enactment; pass an appropriate act within the competence of the Government; pass a conclusion; give opinions or consent to individual acts.

Article 60

Under the "Any Other Business" item, the Government may only make working conclusions, which are in the function of providing answers to the questions raised and preparing appropriate materials that are decided upon in the regular procedure, as well as informing the Government about certain issues.

Article 61

Voting at the Government session shall be public.

The results of the vote shall be determined by the Prime Minister.

Article 62

A member of the Government may single out his opinion, which should be explained.

Dissenting opinions shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article 63

Minutes shall be kept of Government sessions.

The minutes shall contain, in particular: the serial number and date of the session, the name of the chair, the time of the beginning and end of the session, the names of the members of the Government present and absent and the persons participating in the work of the Government session, the names of the persons who, by invitation, participated in the work of the session, the agenda and how the Government decided on each agenda item.

The General Secretary of the Government shall take care of taking and keeping the minutes.

The minutes shall be signed by chair or deputy chair who presided over the session and the Government's Secretary General.

Article 64

The Government's Secretary General shall submit, after verification, the conclusion of the Government's position within the remit of a specific ministry or other administrative authority to that ministry or other administrative authority.

The conclusion shall be considered verified by the adoption of the minutes from the session at which it was adopted.

In urgent cases, at the request of a minister, the Government's Secretary General may deliver the Government's conclusion before verification, with a note that the conclusion has not been verified.

Article 65

The initiator is obliged to draft legislation or other general enactment in the text in which the Government adopted it and submit it to the Secretariat for Legislation, no later than seven days after receiving the Government's conclusion.

The legislation or other general enactment referred to in paragraph 1 above, the form for the classification of regulations and the opinion of the Secretariat for Legislation, shall be submitted to the Government's Secretary General, together with a cover letter from the minister containing the statement that it was made in the text in which it was adopted by the Government.

The material referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be submitted simultaneously in printed and electronic form, which must be identical and signed, provided that the material in electronic form must be signed with an advanced electronic signature.

The material referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be submitted in printed form in three copies.

Article 66

The Government's Secretary General shall submit the legislation or other general enactment, prepared in terms with Article 65 of these Rules of Procedure, to the Prime Minister for signature and, after signing, to the Secretariat for Legislation, which takes care of its publication in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.

The material referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be submitted simultaneously in printed and electronic form, which must be identical and signed, provided that the material in electronic form must be signed with an advanced electronic signature.

Article 67

The initiator is obliged to, no later than seven days from the date of receiving the Government's conclusion, draft a proposal for a law or other enactment in the text in which the Government approved it.

This initiator shall submit the proposal for a law or other enactment with a form for the legislative classification, a RIA form, as well as the opinion of the Ministry of Finance on the view of the initiator that it is not necessary to conduct an RIA or whether the RIA conducted by the initiator is adequate and a statement of compliance under Article 40, paragraph 1, indent 2 of this Rules of Procedure, together with the minister's cover letter containing the statement that it was drawn up in the text in which the Government approved it, to the Government's General Secretariat in two copies, in order to prepare an accompanying act for the Parliament signed by the Prime Minister.

After signing, the accompanying act shall be submitted to the initiator who shall, together with the proposal for a law or other enactment, the form for legislative classification, the RIA form, as well as the opinion of the Ministry of Finance on the view of the initiator that it is not necessary to conduct RIA or whether the RIA conducted by the initiator is adequate and with a statement of compliance under Article 40, paragraph 1, indent 2 of these Rules of Procedure, make duplicates and submit to the Parliament in the appropriate number of copies and in electronic form, and submit one copy to the Government's General Secretariat.

Article 68

Audio records shall be kept of the Government session.

The audio recording referred to in paragraph 1 above may be used by the members of the Government when they need so in the performance of their functions and by the employees of the Government's General Secretariat when it is necessary to perform tasks and functions under the remit of the Government's General Secretariat.

The Prime Minister or the Government can decide not to record a Government session.

Article 69

Materials from the Government session, acts adopted by the Government, as well as minutes and sound recordings, shall be kept in the documentation of the Government's General Secretariat and be used with the consent of the Secretary General to the Government.

The materials referred to in paragraph 1 above, which are classified, shall be kept and used in terms with special legislation.

Article 70

The Government may authorise the Secretariat for Legislation to determine the consolidated text of legislation passed by the Government.

The consolidated text referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be prepared by the ministry under whose remit the matters governed by the legislation fall.

VIII PUBLICITY OF WORK

Article 71

The materials under consideration at Government sessions shall be published on the Government's web portal, in accordance with the Government's enactment.

Government shall keep the public informed about its work by holding press conferences of the Prime Minister and members of the Government, by issuing releases and in other appropriate manners.

Press releases from Government sessions shall be given by Deputy Prime Ministers and ministers designated by the Prime Minister, as well as by the Government's General Secretariat – the Public Relations Bureau.

IX FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 72

With the entry into force of these Rules of Procedure, the Rules of Procedure of the Government of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro 48/09) shall cease to be in effect.

Article 73

These Rules of Procedure shall enter into force on the eighth day upon their publication in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.