

**PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ON EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES
WHICH ARE BEING AMENDED**

(„Official Journal of MNE”, number 49/08)

Types and Definitions of Explosive Substances

Article 3

For the purpose of this law, explosive substances shall mean solid and liquid chemical substances which are, under the favorable external circumstances (impact or friction), capable of releasing energy in the form of heat or gases, through an explosive chemical decomposition.

The explosive substances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be:

- 1) commercial explosives;
- 2) ignition devices;
- 3) pyrotechnic devices;
- 4) commercial ammunition;
- 5) gun-powders;
- 6) products filled with explosive substances;
- 7) explosive raw materials used in manufacture of the substances referred to in items 1 to 6 of this paragraph.

Commercial explosives shall be substances used for demolition or shaping of buildings and materials by the energy released through the chemical reaction of the explosive decomposition.

Explosives ignition devices shall be all types of cups, igniters, fuses and pyrotechnic devices for mining activities.

Pyrotechnic devices shall be devices used for fireworks, anti-hail rockets and other rockets used for scientific, commercial and other purposes, as well as the items containing blasting compounds with an explosive effect or other compounds used to produce a fire, light, burst or smoke effect.

Commercial ammunition shall be rounds, cartridges, cartridge cases with cups and filled with gun-powder.

Gun-powders shall be explosive substances burning by thermal conductivity and are primarily intended for firearms propellants, and are divided into black and smokeless gun-powders.

Products filled with explosive substances shall be products filled with explosive and/or pyrotechnic mixtures, with their effect being dependant on those substances.

Row explosive materials shall be substances which by chemical composition and sensitivity to ignition have the explosives properties and are capable of explosive decomposition, intended for manufacture of explosive substances.

Definitions

Article 5

Certain terms, in the context of this Law, shall have the following meaning:

1) **recycling (de-elaboration)** shall mean reuse of the explosive substances for other purposes after being removed from the ammunition and mine-explosive devices;

2) **neutralization** shall mean a chemical transformation of the explosive substance into a non-explosive one;

3) **destruction of an explosive substance** shall mean a final disposal of the explosive substance, by burning, detonation or by other procedures;

4) **dealer** shall be a manufacturer, their agent with a registered office in Montenegro, importer or a business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur placing an explosive substance on the market or enabling its use;

5) **usage** shall mean a direct preparation and activation of explosive substances;

6) **handling** shall mean actions undertaken by natural persons who meet requirements regulated by this law, in the course of manufacturing, testing, storage, sale and use of explosive substances;

7) responsible person shall mean a natural person in a business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur, held responsible for manufacturing, testing, sale and use of explosive substances, pursuant to this Law; 8) storage shall mean storing and keeping explosive substances in manufacture and storage facilities, portable magazine and containers;

9) **manufacture facility** shall mean an enclosed and controlled facility with a related space, intended for manufacture of explosive substances and constructed and equipped as to ensure protection of life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property;

10) **storage facility** shall be an enclosed and controlled facility with a related space, intended for storage, loading or unloading explosive substances, constructed and equipped as to ensure protection of life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property;

11) **portable magazine** shall be a premise for storage of ammunition, hunting gun-powder, hunting ammunition caps, pyrotechnic devices, slow-burning fuses and ignition aids, provided that the total quantity of the gun-powder, including gun-powder in the ammunition does not exceed the gross weight of 20 kgs or 150 kgs of pyrotechnic devices;

12) **container** shall mean mobile or transport case for storage of explosive substances.

II. SAFETY MEASURES

Preventive and Protective Measures

Article 6

Business organisations, other legal persons and entrepreneurs shall ensure protection of life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property, and implement measures regulated by this Law and the legislation adopted on the basis of this Law, as well as the legislation regulating the protection and rescue, protection at work, health care, environmental protection, spatial planning and development and construction in the manufacture, testing, sale, use, storage, recycling (de-elaboration), neutralization and destruction of explosive substances.

Enforcement of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by the general act of a business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur.

Article 7

Business organisations, other legal persons and entrepreneurs, engaged in manufacture, testing, sale, use, storage, recycling (de-elaboration), neutralization and destruction activities, shall inform persons handling explosive substances or undertaking other explosive substances related actions, on the measures regulated by the acts referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of this Law, and enable them to act in a case of a technical- technological accident or other risk, within the meaning of protection and rescue related legislation.

Hazard zone

Article 11

In the zones endangered by the facilities referred to in Article 8 of this Law the construction of other facilities may not be allowed unless of those intended for their protection.

Boundaries of the zones referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by the Ministry regulation.

License for Placing on Market

Article 12

An explosive substance may be placed on market and used only if accompanied with a license for manufacture. The license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be issued by the Ministry, upon the request of the dealer. The license for placing an explosive substance on the market shall be issued provided that its conformity with technical commitments has been assessed in a set procedure and marked in accordance with this Law.

Along with the license application referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article the following shall be submitted:

- certificate of conformity with technical requirements;
- instruction for use, storage and destruction of an explosive substance;
- data related to markings and the type of marking of an explosive substance.

The instruction referred to in paragraph 4 indent 2 of this Article must be written legibly, in Montenegrin language.

Technical requirements and conformity assessment procedures for explosive substances as well as markings and the type of marking of explosive substances shall be stipulated by a technical regulation issued by the Ministry in cooperation with the administration authority competent for economic development.

Manufacture License

Article 22

A manufacturer may be a business organisation, other legal entity and entrepreneur registered to manufacture explosive substances, which is in possession of a certificate for manufacture of explosive substances.

The license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry.

The manufacture license may include additional requirements for protection of life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, protection of environment and property.

Requirements for manufacture

Article 23

A manufacturer shall have:

- A responsible person;
- Persons to handle explosive substances in manufacture process;
- Manufacture and storage facility.

The responsible person referred to in paragraph 1 indent 1 of this Article shall have a university degree of an appropriate branch and meet the handling requirements referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

Manufacture licence application form

Article 24

Along with the manufacture license application form for explosive substances, the manufacturer shall provide:

- The act on registration in the Central Registry of the Commercial Court;

- Data on a responsible person;
- Data on persons to handle explosive substances in the manufacture process;
- Usage license for a manufacture and storage facility;
- Proofs on meeting the requirements referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of this Law;
- Data on the name and type of explosive substances to be manufactured;
- An overview of the technological process of manufacture, and
- A description of the quality control system.

Recycling (De-elaboration) and Neutralization

Article 25

A manufacturer may recycle (de-elaborate) and neutralize explosive substances.

Storing in Storage Facilities

Article 27

The manufacturer shall store explosive substances in storage facilities being part of the manufacture facilities.

Definition

Article 31

Within the meaning of this Law, the trade shall mean sale of explosive substances to a business organisation, other legal person, entrepreneur and a natural person being in possession of explosive substance purchase license, as well as the sale related storage.

Retail sale of class I and II entertainment pyrotechnic devices, gun-powder, slow-burning fuse and initiating ammunition caps in sale facilities of business organisations, other legal persons and entrepreneurs granted with the sales license in accordance with the special regulations, within the meaning of this Law shall not be considered the trade.

Requirements for trade

Article 33

The business organisation, other legal entity and entrepreneur referred to in Article 32, paragraph 1 of this Law shall have:

- A responsible person, and
- A storage facility, i.e. portable magazine for which a usage permit has been issued.

The responsible person referred to in paragraph 1 indent 1 of this Article shall have a university degree of an appropriate branch and meet the handling requirements referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

5. Procurement

Procurement License

Article 37

A license for procurement of explosive substances shall be issued by the Ministry on the request of a business organisation, other legal person, entrepreneur and a natural person that possesses a license for procurement of explosive substances.

The explosive substances procurement license shall be issued for a period of three months. An application form for the license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain data on:

- applicant (the name and registered office, i.e. name and address and ID card number);
- name, quantity, way of packaging, the manufacturer of an explosive substance, the reasons and justification for procurement;
- location and approximate time of use;
- person who shall take over explosive substances;
- person who shall handle explosive substances;
- storage method and requirements.

The Ministry can impose to an applicant for explosive substances procurement license additional safety or other necessary requirements with regard to protection of life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property.

Procurement License Granted to a Natural Person

Article 38

A natural person may be granted with an authorization for procurement of up to a maximum quantity of five kilograms of explosive substances, 50 pieces of ignition devices and the appropriate quantity of a slow-burning fuse.

The explosive substances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be handled only by a person granted with an authorization for the mining activities, in accordance with this Law.

The explosive substance procurement license granted to a natural person shall also specify the place of procurement of the substance, closest to the place of use of the explosive substance.

A natural person having procured explosive substances shall return, after the use, the remaining quantities of the substances to a business organisation, another legal person or an entrepreneur that the explosive substances were procured from, or ensure their destruction by a competent person, and inform thereof the Ministry and the administration authority competent for the police activities.

A natural person who purchase the class I and II pyrotechnic devices for a personal use shall not be liable to possess a procurement license for purchasing.

Storage Container

Article 42

Business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur engaged in mining activities shall be liable to have containers for storage of unused explosive substances at the construction sites.

6. Usage

Place of use

Article 43

Eksplzivne materije mogu se upotrebljavati na mjestima koja su određena u dozvoli za nabavku ili upotrebu tih materija.

1) The Use of Pyrotechnic Devices

Types of Pyrotechnic Devices

Article 45

Depending on a quantity and type of a pyrotechnic mixture, i.e. explosive charge, sound level and other safety requirements, pyrotechnic devices shall be divided into:

- Class I pyrotechnic devices - pyrotechnic toys;
- Class II pyrotechnic devices - devices for small fireworks displays;
- Class III pyrotechnic devices – devices for medium fireworks displays;
- Class IV pyrotechnic devices - devices for big fireworks displays.

Types, properties, marking, safety requirements, storage and use of pyrotechnic devices requirements shall be specified by the Ministry regulation.

Terms and Conditions for Public Fireworks Activities

Article 47

A business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur referred to in Article 46, paragraph 1 of this Law shall have:

- A responsible person;
- A storage facility, i.e. portable magazine for which the usage license has been issued;
- At least one employee with professional competence for conducting public fireworks.

The responsible person referred to in paragraph 1 indent 1 of this Article shall have a college or university degree of an appropriate branch and meet the handling requirements referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

Program and the way of professional competence and passing specialist exam for a person conducting public firework, shall be regulated by the Ministry regulation.

Types of Fireworks

Article 50

Public fireworks shall be professional fireworks and fireworks for theatrical effects.

Professional fireworks shall be conducted with approved II, III and IV class pyrotechnic devices, on surfaces especially prepared for that purpose and at the required distance from the facilities, communications and other areas.

Fireworks for theatrical effects shall be conducted in theatres and similar institutions, in film and TV studios or outdoor with approved class II, III and IV pyrotechnic devices, as well as with other explosive substances used for those purposes.

License for Conducting Public Fireworks

Article 51

License for conducting public fireworks shall be issued on the request of a business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur that possesses a license for conducting public fireworks.

License for conducting public fireworks shall specify the type and class of pyrotechnic devices for that purpose, as well as the place and time of conducting public fireworks.

Terms and Conditions for Conducting Mining Activities

Article 54

The business organisation, other legal person and entrepreneur referred to in Article 53 paragraph 1 of this Law shall have:

- A responsible person;
- At least one employee granted with an authorisation for conducting mining activities pursuant to this Law;
- A storage facility, i.e. portable magazine for which a usage license has been issued.

The responsible person referred to in paragraph 1 indent 1 of this Article, shall have college or university degree of an appropriate branch, and shall meet the handling requirements referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

License Application Form

Article 55

Along with a license application form for mining activities, a business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur shall submit:

- The act on registration in the Central Registry of the Commercial Court;
- Data on a responsible person;
- Data on an employee granted with an authorisation for conducting mining activities pursuant to this Law, and
- A proof on possession of a storage facility, i.e. a portable magazine for which a usage license has been issued.

Mining Plan and Safety Measures

Article 57

When conducting mining activities, a business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur shall be liable to undertake safety measures and conduct mining activities in compliance with the mining plan, so as not to endanger life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property.

The mining plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be developed by a person holding mining university degree and passed professional exam, in accordance with mining regulations.

A business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur conducting mining activities shall be liable no later than 24 hours prior mining to inform the Ministry,

administration authority competent for police activities and the public through the media, about mining to be conducted in a populated area or nearby the populated area, and shall inform in written business organizations and other legal persons managing the facilities, three days before conducting mining near the roads, railways, water supply systems, electricity or telephone lines and similar facilities.

Authorisation for Conducting above Ground Mining Activities

Article 58

Above ground mining may be conducted by the employee referred to in Article 54 paragraph 1 indent 3 of this Law granted with an authorisation for conducting above ground mining activities.

The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry.

The authorisation for conducting above ground mining activities may be granted to the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with:

- high school, college or university degree of an appropriate branch;
- passed professional exam for conducting mining activities, and;
- four-year working experience in mining preparation activities provided that he/she holds high school degree, or two-year working experience in the related activities provided that he/she holds college or university degree.

Authorisation for Conducting Special Mining Activities

Article 59

Special mining may be conducted by the employee referred to in Article 54 paragraph 1 indent 3 of this Law granted with an authorisation for conducting special mining activities.

The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry.

The authorisation for conducting special mining activities may be granted to the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article who meets the requirements referred to in Article 19 paragraph 1 of this Law, and with:

- college or university degree of an appropriate branch;
- passed specialist exam for conducting mining activities, and;

- five-year working experience in mining activities provided that he/she holds college degree, or four-year working experience in the related activities provided that he/she holds university degree.

Authorisation for Mining in De-mining Process

Article 61

Mining in de-mining process may be conducted by the employee referred to in Article 54 paragraph 1 indent 3 of this Law granted with an authorisation for conducting mining in de-mining process.

The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Ministry.

The authorisation for conducting mining in de-mining process may be issued to the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with:

- high school, college or university degree of an appropriate branch;
- passed professional exam for conducting mining, and;
- two-year working experience in demining or mining activities provided that he/she holds high school degree, or one-year working experience in the related activities provided that he/she holds college or university degree.

Mining Preparation Activities

Article 63

Mining preparation activities (borehole explosive filling, placing explosives initiating devices, etc.) may be conducted by a natural person (hereinafter referred to as the “Miner”) who:

- meets the requirements referred to in Article 19 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- has at least high school degree, and;
- is competent to conduct mining preparation activities, holding a certificate issued pursuant to the mining regulations.

Auxiliary mining preparation activities (transport of explosive substances, loading, unloading, etc.) may, under the supervision of a miner, be conducted by a natural person holding an elementary school degree, previously acquainted with the operating procedures, risks and workplace safety rules in handling explosive substances.

Adoption of Secondary Legislation

Article 75

The content of the application form and documents for issuing an opinion and approval referred to in Article 66 of this Law, safety distance for all types of manufacture and storage facilities, requirements to be met by the manufacture and storage facilities and location, as well as the way of their physical and technical protection shall be regulated by the Ministry regulation.

Keeping of records

Article 76

The Ministry shall keep the records on:

- legal and natural persons authorised, i.e. designated to conduct explosive substances conformity assessment;
- explosive substances granted with the license for placing on the market;
- issued licenses for manufacture, placing on the market, procurement of explosive substances, public fireworks activities, conducting public fireworks, mining activities and authorisation for conducting mining activities;
- issued decisions on termination of the license for manufacture, trade of explosive substances, public fireworks activities and mining activities;
- seized explosive substances samples.

A business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur manufacturing explosive substances shall keep records on the type and quantity of manufactured, sold, used, destroyed, returned, missing or stolen explosive substances.

A business organisation, other legal person and an entrepreneur selling, procuring and/or using explosive substances shall keep records on the quantity and type of procured, sold, used, destroyed, returned, missing or stolen explosive substances.

The records referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be kept for 10 years, and the records referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be kept for five years.

The content and way of keeping records referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be regulated by the Ministry.

Administrative Measures and Actions

Article 79

In addition to the measures and actions provided for by the Law regulating inspection control, Inspector in charge of explosive substances, flammable substances and liquids and gasses shall also be authorised to:

- enter and examine facilities and premises used for manufacture, storage, usage, destruction or sale of explosive substances, as well as rooms suspected to contain explosive substances;
- examine explosive substances related documentation;
- examine documents on specialist knowledge for handling explosive substances;
- check and establish the identity of a person found at the explosive substances usage, manufacture and storage sites;
- prohibit the persons with no handling specialist knowledge from handling explosive substances;
- prohibit manufacture of explosive substances and certain actions related to sale, storage, use, loading or unloading explosive substances due to irregularities done while undertaking security measures which may endanger life, health and security of people, animals and plants, environment and property;
- order elimination of established irregularities within prescribed deadline;
- order other measures in the manufacture, sale and use of explosive substances needed to protect life, health and security of people, animals and plants, environment and property.

Article 80

A business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur shall be imposed to a fine in the amount of from twenty up to three hundred times the minimum salary in Montenegro if they:

- 1) fail to adopt the general act referred to in Article 6 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 2) fail to inform the persons handling or conducting other explosive substances related actions on the measures regulated by the acts referred to in Article 6 paragraph 2 of this Law or fail to provide them with specialist knowledge for acting in a case of technical-technological accident or other risk within the meaning of the protection and rescue related legislation (Article 7);
- 3) fail to provide permanent physical and technical protection of the facilities used for manufacture or storage of explosive substances (Article 8);
- 4) fail to organise and monitor the implementation of the regulated protective measures (Article 9);
- 5) fail to inform the Ministry and administration authority competent for police activities on the loss or theft of explosive substances immediately, and at the latest within an hour upon receiving the information (Article 10);
- 6) place on the market and use explosive substances without the license for placing on the market (Article 12 paragraph 1);

7) conduct the activities referred to in Article 13 of this Law, without an authorisation (Article 14 paragraph 1);

8) allow an explosive substance to be handled by a person not meeting the requirements for handling explosive substances (Article 19 paragraph 1);

9) initiate manufacture of explosive substances without the Ministry license (Article 22 paragraph 2) or if they continue the manufacture after failing to meet the requirements referred to in Article 23 of this Law;

10) conduct the research of new types of explosive substances without the Ministry license (Article 28 paragraph 3);

11) performs trade of explosive substances without the Ministry license (Article 32 paragraph 1);

12) sell explosive substances to a business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur or a natural person not being in possession of a license for procurement of explosive substances (Article 35);

13) procure explosive substances without the Ministry license (Article 37 paragraph 1);

14) conduct public fireworks without the Ministry license (Article 46 paragraph 2);

15) conduct mining activities without the Ministry license (Article 53);

16) fail to undertake safety measures to protect life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property while mining (Article 57 paragraph 1);

17) endanger life, health and safety of people, animals and plants, environment and property by irregular and unprofessional destruction of explosive substances (Article 64 paragraphs 1 and 2);

18) fail to construct and equip the manufacture and storage facilities so as to provide protection of life, health and security of people, animals and plants, environment and property (Article 65);

19) construct facilities for manufacture and storage of explosive substances without obtaining an opinion on the location and approval of the project and financial – technical documentation (Article 66);

20) place a container contrary to the provisions of the Article 67 of this Law;

21) use manufacture and storage facilities without the Ministry authorisation (Article 74).

A responsible person in a legal person shall also be imposed to a fine in the amount of from five up to twenty times minimum salary in Montenegro for misdemeanors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 81

A business organisation, other legal person or an entrepreneur shall be imposed to a fine in the amount of from twenty up to two hundred times minimum salary in Montenegro if:

1) explosive substances are handled by a person without professional knowledge and not being under the supervision of a person with professional knowledge for handling explosive substances, and without being previously acquainted with the way of work, risks and workplace safety measures (Article 20 paragraph 1);

2) within eight days from the date the decision on expiry of a license for manufacture of explosive substances becomes final and enforceable, fail to submit to the Ministry the records they kept pursuant to this Law (Article 26 paragraph 2);

3) within eight days fail to inform the Ministry on the commencement, change or termination of the activities (Article 30);

4) within eight days from the date the decision on expiry of a license for trade of explosive substances becomes final, fail to submit to the Ministry the records they kept pursuant to the provisions of this Law (Article 36 paragraph 2);

5) they procure explosive substances needed for conducting mining activities and pyrotechnic devices for conducting public fireworks in quantities which cannot be stored (Article 40);

6) they sell explosive substances without keeping a copy of the license, or fail to specify the type and quantity of the sold explosive substance (Article 41 paragraph 2);

7) they do not have a container for storage of unused explosive substances at the construction site (Article 42);

8) they use procured explosive substances contrary to the provisions of Article 44 paragraph 2 of this Law;

9) within eight days from the date the decision on expiry of a license for conducting public fireworks becomes final and enforceable, fail to submit to the Ministry required records (Article 49 paragraph 2);

10) they conduct public fireworks without a license or if they conduct public fireworks at the location, at the time, with a type and class of a pyrotechnic device contrary to the license for conducting public fireworks (Article 51);

11) within eight days from the date the decision on expiry of a license for mining activities becomes final and enforceable, fail to submit to the Ministry required records (Article 56 paragraph 2);

12) they fail to undertake safety measures, to produce mining plan, or fail to conduct mining in accordance with the mining plan (Article 57 paragraph 1);

13) they conduct mining activities in a populated area or nearby populated area, previously failing to inform the Ministry, administration authority competent for police activities, the public and business organisations and other legal persons managing

roads, railways, water supply systems, electricity or telephone lines and similar facilities (Article 57 paragraph 3);

14) above ground mining, special mining, underground mining or mining in de-mining process are carried out by persons without the license for conducting mining activities or for conducting some types of mining (Articles 58, 59, 60 and 61);

15) mining preparation activities or mining preparation auxiliary activities are conducted by a natural person failing to meet the requirements referred to in Article 63 of this Law;

16) in the manufacture and storage facilities provided for different types of the explosive substances fail to store those substances in separate rooms or compartments specially built for this purpose, or if they keep ignition devices together with explosive substances (Article 68);

17) they fail to keep required records (Article 76 paragraphs 2, 3 and 4).

A responsible person in a legal person shall also be imposed to a fine in the amount of from five up to fifteen times minimum salary in Montenegro for the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 82

A natural person shall be imposed to a fine in the amount of from three up to ten times minimum salary in Montenegro for misdemeanors if he/she:

1) upon the completion of the works, fails to return the remaining quantities of the explosive substances to a business organisation, another legal person or an entrepreneur the explosive substances were procured from, fails to ensure their destruction by a competent person and to communicate it to the Ministry and the administration authority competent for police activities (Article 38 paragraph 4);

2) conducts above ground mining, special and/or underground mining and/or mining in the de-mining process without being in possession of a license for conducting those activities (Article 58 paragraph 1, Article 59 paragraph 1, Article 60 paragraph 1 and Article 61 paragraph 1);

3) conducts mining preparation activities failing to meet the requirements referred to in Article 63 paragraph 1 of this Law.

For the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a natural person may also be imposed to a fine on the spot in the amount up to three times minimum salary in Montenegro.

Law on amendments and supplements of the Law regulating fines for misdemeanors

(“Official Journal of MNE”, number 40/11)

Article 14

In the Law on explosive substances („Official Journal of MNE“, number 49/08) in the Article 80 the introductory sentence of the paragraph 1 is amended and is as follows:

A legal person shall be imposed to a fine in the amount from 1.500 euros to 16.000 euros for misdemeanor, if:“.

In paragraph 2 words: „from five up to twenty times minimum salary in Montenegro“ shall be replaced with words: „from 300 euros to 1500 euros“.

After paragraph 2, a new paragraph is added and it follows:

„An entrepreneur from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be imposed to a fine from 750 euros to 4.000euros.”.

In the Article 81 the introductory sentence of paragraph 1 is amended and is as follows:

„A legal person shall be imposed to a fine in the amount from 1.500 euros to 10.000 euros for misdemeanor, if:“.

In paragraph 2 words: „in the amount of from five up to fifteen times minimum salary in Montenegro“ are replaced with words: „from 300 euros to 1.000 euros”.

After paragraph 2 a new paragraph is added and is as follows:

„An entrepreneur from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be imposed to a fine from 750 euros to 4.000 euros.”.

In the Article 82 the introductory sentence of paragraph 1 is amended and is as follows:

„A natural person shall be imposed to a fine in the amount of from 150 euros to 550 euros for a misdemeanor, if:“.

Paragraph 2 is amended and is as follows:

“For the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a natural person shall be imposed to a minor offence warrant in the amount of 200 euros.”