

On the basis of Article 88, item 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro, I am passing the

D E C R E E

ON THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LAW ON STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Law on State administration, which was passed by the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro on the second session of its first regular sitting in 2003, on June 25, 2003, is proclaimed.

No. 01-332/2

Podgorica, June 26, 2003

The President of the Republic of Montenegro

Filip Vujanović, (signed personally)

THE LAW ON STATE ADMINISTRATION

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

The state administration performs administrative affairs within the scope of rights and obligations of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Republic).

Article 2

The state administration shall perform the affairs by virtue of the Constitution, the law and other regulations and general acts.

The state administration shall be professional, independent and objective in its work.

Article 3

The affairs of state administration shall be performed by the ministries and other administrative authorities (hereinafter: state administration authorities).

Certain affairs of state administration may be performed, as public authorities, by local self-government authorities, institutions and other legal persons, when these affairs are delegated or entrusted to them.

Article 4

The work of state administration authorities shall be public.

Citizens shall have access to data, documents, reports and information of the state administration authorities, except in cases determined by the law.

Article 5

In performing their affairs, state administration authorities shall provide for equal protection of rights and on law founded interests to private and legal persons.

State administration authorities shall be liable to decide lawfully and timely in matters within their competence.

Article 6

The work of state administration authorities is subject to control. The control of the work of state administration authorities shall be realized through administrative and other supervision, judicial control and other forms of control, in accordance with the law.

Article 7

The Republic shall be responsible for damage caused by unlawful or inaccurate work of a state administration authority.

Article 8

The state authorities in municipalities with a major or significant percentage of national or ethnic minority groups shall in their work officially use their language and writing as well.

Article 9

Political organizing and activities of political organizations in state administration authorities is prohibited.

Civil servants and state employees are not allowed to express and represent their political opinions in performing affairs of state administration.

Article 10

The means and conditions for the operation of the state administration authorities shall be provided by the Republic.

II. AFFAIRS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

Article 11

The affairs of state administration are:

1. proposing internal and foreign policy;

2. the conduct of developmental policy;
3. normative affairs;
4. enforcement of laws and other regulations;
5. the conduct of administrative supervision;
6. deciding in administrative procedures on rights and obligations of citizens and legal persons;
7. proceeding in misdemeanor procedures;
8. ensuring of the performance of affairs of public interest;
9. other affairs of the state administration set forth by the law and other regulations.

Article 12

The affairs of proposing internal and foreign policy comprises the preparation of strategies, projects, programs and international documents based on monitoring of the execution of laws and other regulations, reviewing and analyzing the current situation in a field, for the purpose of harmonization of the national legal system with modern, democratic and internationally recognized standards.

Article 13

The conduct of developmental policy comprises establishing developmental strategies and stimulating economic, social, cultural, ecological and overall social development.

Article 14

Normative affairs comprise the preparation of the draft texts and proposals of laws and other regulations and the passing of secondary legislation.

Article 15

Enforcement of laws and other regulations comprises administrative procedures, issuing and executing decisions and other individual acts, undertaking of administrative measures and actions, monitoring of their execution, giving explanations, issuing professional instructions for work, as well as offering professional assistance.

Article 16

The conduct of administrative supervision comprises:

1. supervision over the legality of administrative acts,
2. supervision over the legality and functionality of work of the administrative authorities, local self-government authorities, institutions and other legal persons in performing delegated and entrusted affairs, and
3. inspection control.

Article 17

The supervision over the legality of administrative acts comprises the control of lawfulness of administrative acts, by means of which the rights, obligations and legal interests of private and legal persons are decided on by virtue of the law, as well as taking measures determined by the law.

Article 18

Supervision over the legality and functionality of work comprises:

1. control of legality of work and proceeding;
2. control and assessment of efficiency, cost-efficiency and effectiveness;
3. control of appropriateness of organization of the performance of activities and of the qualification of civil servants and state employees for the performance of these activities;
4. the relation of civil servants and state employees towards clients, private and legal persons.

In performing the supervision from paragraph 1 of this Article, the following shall be undertaken:

1. the procedure for assessment of constitutionality and legality of general acts shall be commenced;
2. the execution of determined obligations shall be ordered;
3. the cessation, respectively prohibition of operation of an institution or other legal person shall be proposed;
4. other measures stipulated by a specific regulation shall be undertaken.

Article 19

Inspection control shall be performed by way of direct insight at institutions and legal persons, authorities of municipalities, the Capital City, the Royal City and the Republic, other authorities and citizens as to the observance of laws, other regulations and general acts, as well as by undertaking administrative and other measures and actions in order to adjust the established condition with a regulation.

Inspection control shall be regulated by a specific law.

Article 20

Deciding in administrative procedures as to rights and obligations of private and legal persons comprises the commencement and the conduct of an administrative procedure, taking measures and actions in a procedure, passing of administrative acts as to the rights and obligations of private and legal persons, and their immediate enforcement.

Article 21

Proceeding in misdemeanor procedures comprises the commencement, conducting, deciding and execution in misdemeanor procedures.

Article 22

Ensuring the performance of affairs of public interest comprises the implementation of activities of public affairs through enterprises and institutions, entrepreneurs, by immediate execution, issuance of concessions, capital investment and through other measures that facilitate efficient and rational performance of these affairs.

Article 23

Other affairs of the administration comprise the elaboration of analytical, informative and other materials, professional methodological elaboration of regulations in specific fields, collection and processing of data, as well as affairs that contribute to the development and implementation of the function of state administration.

III. STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

1. Establishment and supervision

Article 24

The state administration authorities are established by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government).

Article 25

The supervision over the lawfulness of work of the administrative authorities shall be performed by the ministries.

The ministry to perform the supervision over the lawfulness of the work of a state administration authority shall be determined by the act on the establishment of the respective state administration authority.

2. Ministries

Article 26

Ministries are established for one or more connected administrative domains, depending on the character, significance and scope of these affairs, and on the need for providing of a development strategy.

Article 27

Ministries perform affairs of proposing internal and foreign policy, conducting development policy, normative affairs and administrative supervision, in accordance with the law.

Ministries shall set development strategies and stimulate the economic, social, cultural, ecological and general social development, by monitoring and exchanging of information and records and by statistical and analytical monitoring of the situation in the fields they had been established for, as well as by proposing and passing appropriate measures.

3. Other Administrative Authorities

Article 28

Administrative authorities are established for the performance of affairs of execution of laws and other regulations, of administrative and professional affairs in administrative fields in which ministries are established and in other fields, when the scope and character of work require independence at work.

Article 29

Administrative authorities are:

1. administrations, as authorities that perform chiefly administrative and therewith related professional affairs,
2. secretariats, bureaus, directorates and agencies, as authorities that perform chiefly professional affairs.

Article 30

Administrations are authorities which immediately implement the laws and other regulations and decide on rights and liabilities of private and legal persons and other entities.

Article 31

Secretariats are authorities which perform chiefly professional affairs with the possibility to perform certain administrative and other affairs.

Article 32

Bureaus are authorities that perform professional and therewith related administrative affairs by application of scientific methods and knowledge.

Article 33

Directorates are authorities that perform chiefly professional and therewith related administrative affairs relating to the field of economy.

Article 34

Agencies are authorities that perform professional and therewith related administrative affairs, which are performed by application of market principles, i.e. providing of services, and ensure improvement and development.

Article 35

Administrative authorities may, in accordance with the act on their establishment, have the status of a legal person.

Administrative authorities may, within their scope, provide services to private and legal persons, and charge fees therefor.

IV. INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Article 36

The internal organization and systematization of state administration authorities shall be defined depending on the scope, type and complexity of affairs and in a manner that ensures their efficient, cost-efficient and effective performance.

Article 37

The criteria for the internal organization, systematization and nomenclature (designation of groups of affairs, the contents of these affairs and the conditions for their execution) as well as the tentative number of employees shall be defined by the Government.

The act on the internal organization and systematization of a state administration authority shall be defined by the Government, upon the motion of a minister, respectively head of an administrative authority.

In the procedure of defining an act on the internal organization and systematization of an administrative authority, the Government shall obligatorily procure the opinion of the ministry that supervises the operation of that specific authority.

V. REGULATIONS OF MINISTRIES

Article 38

Ministries shall pass bylaws, orders and instructions for the enforcement of laws and other regulations.

Article 39

The bylaws shall elaborate specific provisions of laws and other regulations.

The orders shall order or prohibit the proceeding in a specific situation that is of public significance.

The instructions shall prescribe the manner of work and performance of affairs of administrative authorities, as well as of local self-government authorities, institutions and other legal persons in performing delegated, respectively entrusted affairs.

Article 40

Regulations of ministries may not establish rights and obligations for private and legal persons.

VI. MANAGEMENT AND LIABILITY IN STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Article 41

The minister shall represent a ministry, manage and direct its affairs.

The minister shall be liable for his work, the operation of the ministry and for the condition in the respective administrative field to the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Parliament) and to the Prime Minister.

In the case of cessation of his/her office or prolonged hindrance of the minister to exercise his function, the operation of the ministry shall be managed by a member of the Government assigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 42

The Ministry shall have a permanent secretary.

The permanent secretary of the ministry shall coordinate the work of organizational units within the ministry, provide for the implementation of relations and cooperation with administrative authorities in administrative fields for which the ministry was established, as well as with other authorities, and shall be liable for his/her work to the minister and to the Government.

Article 43

One or more assistant ministers, who shall manage and organize the work in one or more sectors of operation may be appointed in a ministry, and they shall be liable to the minister and to the Government.

Article 44

An administration, bureau, directorate, and agency shall be managed by a director, whereas the secretariat shall be managed by a secretary (hereinafter: head of an administrative authority).

The head of an administrative authority shall be appointed and dismissed by the Government, on the motion of the competent minister.

The office of a head of an administrative authority shall cease by resignation, dismissal, or with cessation of the Government's mandate.

The head of an administrative authority shall be liable for his/her work, the operation of the administrative authority he/she manages, as well as for the condition in the specific field, to the competent minister and to the Government.

Article 45

One or more deputies to the head of an administrative authority may be appointed in an administrative authority.

The deputy head of an administrative authority shall manage and organize the work in one or more sectors, i.e. fields of activity, perform the most complex affairs within the administrative authority and be liable for his/her work to the head of the administrative authority and to the Government.

Article 46

Issues relating to the appointment, dismissal and cessation of the term of office, respectively duty of the permanent secretary of a ministry, the assistant minister and the deputy head of an administrative authority shall be regulated by the law.

VII. CIVIL SERVICE RELATIONS

Article 47

State administration affairs in the state administration authorities shall be performed by civil servants.

Administrative-technical and auxiliary affairs for the needs of the state administration shall be performed by state employees.

Article 48

Civil servants and state employees shall be recruited on the basis of a public vacancy announcement.

The selection procedure and the proposal of candidates shall be carried out by the competent body established by the Government, in accordance with the law.

When proposing candidates, the competent authority mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article shall observe the proportional representation of members of national and ethnic groups in state administration authorities.

Article 49

The decision on the employment shall be passed by the minister, respectively head of the administrative authority.

Should the minister, respectively head of an administrative authority reject the candidate proposed by the competent Governmental body for employment of civil servants, he/she shall inform that competent authority about his/her reasons.

Article 50

The status of civil servants and state employees, as well as their rights, duties and liabilities shall be regulated by the law.

VIII. STATE ADMINISTRATION AND CITIZENS

Article 51

Citizens shall have free access to data, documents, reports and information of state administration authorities.

Access to documents specified in paragraph 1 of this Article relating to particular private and legal persons shall be granted only in when there exists a legal interest related to a judicial or other procedure in which a citizen is to realize his/her rights, obligations and legal interest.

Any deprivation, respectively denial of the request of a citizen in the sense of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be justified in writing, and the realization of the right to file a petition shall be provided. The petition shall be submitted to the authority supervising the work of the state administration authority.

Article 52

State administration authorities shall lawfully and timely act on citizens' requests filed with the view to realize their rights and execute their obligations.

State administration authorities shall furnish required data, information and explanations to citizens, and offer them professional assistance.

State administration authorities shall prepare, when it is possible, all necessary formulars needed for the realization of rights and obligations of citizens, and obligatorily post the standards of proceeding at a visible place.

Article 53

In a procedure for the realization of citizen's rights and obligations, state administration authorities shall in line of duty procure data on facts that are officially recorded by other state administration authorities.

Article 54

State administration authorities shall offer information on their work by way of technical means, publications, as well as by means of media.

Article 55

For the performance of specific administrative affairs within the competence of administrative authorities, particularly in the realization of citizen's rights,

administrative authorities may organize their work in places outside their headquarters (administration days).

The affairs to be performed in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the place and the time of the performance thereof shall be determined by the head of an administrative authority.

The citizens shall be publicly informed in an appropriate way on the affairs, the place and time specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 56

State administration authorities shall provide a book or a box for complaints, respectively other means to facilitate the clients to impart objections and complaints on the work of state administration authorities or an inappropriate attitude of civil servants.

A state administration authority shall reply in writing to the submitter within 15 days as of the submission of the complaint, should the citizen require so.

State administration authorities shall obligatorily carry out monthly analyses of complaints and solve the problems a citizen addressed in a complaint.

Article 57

The minister, respectively head of an administrative authority, shall determine the hours for the reception of clients.

The working hours during the week, the daily distribution of working hours and other issues relative to the working hours in state administration authorities shall be defined by the Government.

Article 58

The designation of state administration authorities shall be indicated on the buildings, in which they are situated.

The arrangement of the premises of an authority shall be indicated at a convenient location in the respective buildings.

The personal name of a civil servant and the designation of affairs he/she officiates shall be indicated at the entrance of the office.

Article 59

The provisions of this chapter shall be applied by local self-government authorities, public institutions and public enterprises when performing delegated or entrusted affairs of state administration.

IX. RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

1. Relations of State administration Authorities with the Government **Article 60**

Ministries shall undertake measures and actions with a view to realization of the program of the Government.

A ministry shall at the request of the Government study a specific issue or perform a specific task.

A ministry shall provide for the implementation of conclusions and acts of the Government that determine opinions on specific issues that are of significance for the determination and conducting of the policy, as well as for the realization of the program of the Government.

Article 61

The Government shall annihilate a ministerial regulation that, contrary to Governmental regulations, violates rights and freedoms of private and legal persons, as well as in other cases set forth by the law.

The Government shall cancel a ministerial regulation that is not in accordance with a Governmental act.

Article 62

At least once per year the ministries shall submit to the Government a report on their activities and the condition in their administrative field. The report shall consist of an overview of the implementation of laws and other regulations, implementation of the programs and decisions of the Government, measures they have undertaken and the results achieved.

At the request of the Government, the ministries shall also submit a separate report on specific issues within their purview, measures they have undertaken and the results obtained.

Article 63

A ministry may submit to the Government a proposal for the regulation of issues in the administrative field.

A ministry may request of the Government to take a position or to issue instructions for the solution of specific issues in the administrative field.

Article 64

Administrative authorities shall implement their relations with the Government in the manner specified in Articles 62 and 63 of this Law.

Administrative authorities shall implement their relations with the Government through the ministry performing the supervision over their work.

2. Relations among the Ministries

Article 65

The ministries shall cooperate and inform each other on their work, especially on issues of significance to their work.

Ministries shall jointly implement activities, if the Government should decide so, or if it derives from their stipulated duty.

A ministry may call for another ministry to involve it in the performance of specific affairs that are of interest to that ministry.

Article 66

In preparing and passing regulations, the ministries shall cooperate with each other, respectively obtain the opinions of other interested ministries.

Article 67

When the performance of certain affairs is in the competence of two or more ministries, the execution of these affairs shall be managed by the ministry in whose purview lays the predominant part of affairs to be executed.

Article 68

The provisions of this chapter shall be applied accordingly to relations among the administrative authorities.

3. Relations between the Ministries and Administrative Authorities

Article 69

In performing supervision over the legality and functionality of work of administrative authorities, ministries may: suspend acts issued outside an administrative procedure when they are in opposition to the law and other regulations, or it may propose to the Government to annihilate or cancel those acts; request reports and information on specific issues within the respective competence, give technical instructions, warn the administrative authority of the noticed irregularities in its work, and perform other forms of control, in accordance with the Governmental regulation.

Article 70

A ministry shall, within its competence, decide on the appeal against specific administrative acts passed in the first instance by an administrative authority.

A ministry shall as well perform other activities that appertain to a second instance authority in the administrative procedure according to the law.

Article 71

An administrative authority may require from the ministry an opinion, an explanation and instructions for the application of specific provisions of laws and other regulations.

Article 72

At least once per year, an administrative authority shall submit to the ministry a report on the work and condition in the fields it has been established for. The report shall consist of a survey of the implementation of laws and other regulations, the implementation of the program and of conclusions of the Government, the measures they have undertaken and the results thereof.

The content of the report specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by the Government.

Administrative authorities shall, at the request of a ministry, submit as well a separate report on specific issues from within their competence, measures they have undertaken and the results thereof.

4. Relations of Ministries with the Parliament

Article 73

A ministry shall be obliged, on the occasion of considering an interpellation, to submit to the Parliament reports on specific issues as well as requested data from the administrative field.

A ministry shall be obliged to deliver to the Parliament acts respectively documents, only within the scope of a parliamentary investigation, if those acts, respectively documents do not represent a state, military or official secret according to a specific law.

Should the acts, respectively documents specified in paragraph 2 of this Article represent a state, military or official secret, the ministry shall enable the insight into and a transcript of the same.

A ministry shall submit the reports, acts and documents to the Parliament through the Government.

Article 74

A ministry shall be obliged to reply to questions of representatives raised in the Parliament.

5. Relations of State administration Authorities with Courts

Article 75

At the request of courts, state administration authorities shall be obliged to submit acts and data in the manner and in a time frame set forth by the laws regulating the procedure before court.

6. Relations of Ministries with Local Government Authorities
Article 76

The provisions of the Law on Local Self-Government shall be directly applied to the relations and cooperation of ministries with local self-government authorities during the performance of affairs from the original competence of the local self-government.

7. Relations of Administrative Authorities with Public Institutions, Public Enterprises and other Legal persons founded by the State
Article 77

An administrative authority shall perform the control of general acts relating to public institutions, public enterprises and other legal persons the founder of which is the state, warn their authorities that a general act is not in accordance with the Constitution or with the law and propose appropriate solutions for the purpose of adjustment.

In the case that the public institutions, public enterprises and other legal persons the founder of which is the state, should fail to act on the monition of an administrative authority, the administrative authority may withhold the implementation of such an act, if the application thereof might cause serious harmful consequences, and institute a proceeding before the Constitutional Court for the assessment of constitutionality and lawfulness of that act.

Article 78

An administrative authority shall decide on appeals against particular administrative acts, which are passed in the first instance by public institutions, public enterprises and other legal persons, the founder of which is the state, and perform other activities that appertain to a second instance authority in the administrative procedure according to the law.

Article 79

An administrative authority shall perform the control over the performance of activities of public institutions, public enterprises and other legal persons the founder of which is the state.

In performing the control specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the administrative authority shall provide for the control of performed public activities and to this end it shall perform direct inspection and require of the public institutions, public enterprises and other legal persons the founder of which is the state, reports, information, opinions and data, as well as their obligatory cooperation.

**8. Relations of State administration Authorities
with Non-Governmental Organizations
Article 80**

Ministries and other administrative authorities shall be obliged to provide for the cooperation with non-governmental organizations, which shall specifically be implemented by:

1. consulting the non governmental sector about legal and other projects and regulations governing the realization of rights and freedoms of citizens,
2. enabling the participation in the work of working groups for the consideration of issues of common interest, or for the normative regulation of specific issues,
3. organizing joint public discussions, round tables, seminars and other forms of joint activities and in other appropriate forms;
4. informing about the content of the work program and of reports on activities of state administration authorities.

**X. DELEGATING AND ENTRUSTING THE STATE ADMINISTRATION
AFFAIRS**

Article 81

Some state administration affairs, for the sake of their more efficient and more cost-efficient implementation, shall be delegated to the local self-government authorities by the law, respectively they shall be entrusted by a Governmental regulation to the local self-government authorities, institutions and legal persons (hereinafter: *authorities*).

The act on entrusting in the sense of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be preceded by an elaboration on the justification, which shall particularly consist of:

1. a justification for the entrusting of the affairs,
2. a precise determination of affairs to be entrusted,
3. the entity to which the implementation of affairs is entrusted,
4. positions and opinions of the local self-government authorities, institutions and legal persons on the possibilities and conditions for the implementation of the entrusted affairs;
5. the existence of conditions as regards the organizational, personnel, technical, financial and other material issues;
6. the manner and terms of financing the implementation of entrusted affairs.

Article 82

An administrative authority shall control whether the authorities, in performing the delegated or entrusted affairs act in accordance with the law, warn an authority when it finds that the same fails to act in compliance with the law and propose measures the authority should undertake.

Article 83

An administrative authority shall decide on appeals against individual acts passed by the authorities in the first instance in performing the delegated or entrusted affairs, and exercise other rights that the second instance authority has in the administrative procedure according to the law.

Article 84

An administrative authority shall execute control over the work of the authorities implementing delegated or entrusted affairs and it shall have the right and the obligation to:

1. give the preliminary approval to all regulations and acts passed in connection with the implementation of delegated and entrusted affairs;
2. give its approval to the organization of work and the conditions for performing delegated or entrusted affairs;
3. give binding instructions for the implementation of the delegated, respectively entrusted affairs and render professional assistance,
4. perform the control of work of the authorities by requiring reports, information, opinions and data, as well as by immediate insight,
5. warn the authority in writing about the failure to perform the delegated or entrusted affairs and order it to ensure the execution of the activity within a specified deadline,
6. warn the authority in writing and determine the deadline for the elimination of irregularities, when it establishes that the delegated or entrusted affairs were not performed in a lawful, proper and timely manner,
7. undertake liability measures.

Article 85

If an authority should disregard the warning of an administrative authority, mentioned in Article 84 of this law, the administrative authority may at the expense of the authority directly perform a specific task from the delegated, respectively entrusted affairs.

The administrative authority shall be obliged to proceed in the manner specified in paragraph 1 of this Article if the failure to perform the activity would cause harmful consequences to the life and health of people and the environment or to the property and the realization of rights and interests of citizens.

The administrative authority shall pass a decision on the costs mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 86

The administrative authority may propose to the Government to initiate the procedure for withdrawal of the delegated or entrusted affairs when the

authority fails to perform or does not perform those affairs in a proper and timely manner in spite of the warning.

The delegated, respectively entrusted affairs mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed by the competent administrative authority.

XI. RESOURCES FOR THE OPERATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Article 87

When defining the resources for the discharge of regular work of state administration authorities, special consideration shall be given to the necessity of the performance of activities that provide for the implementation of rights of private and legal persons.

Article 88

The state administration authorities shall independently dispose of the resources for the performance of their activity.

Article 89

Materiel resources shall be provided to the state administration authorities in objects or funds for the purchase of equipment.

Article 90

Resources necessary for special purposes may be allocated to the state administration authorities from the Budget, for the satisfaction of specific social needs and for the performance of certain tasks in accordance with their scope of activity.

The resources for special purposes shall be used and disposed of in the manner set forth by regulations and the act by which the resources are awarded.

Article 91

The state administration authorities shall use the resources for operation so as to provide as complete an execution of their functions as possible, respectively the satisfaction of specific social needs and execution of certain tasks.

Article 92

The salaries of civil servants and state employees shall be regulated by a special regulation.

Article 93

The minister, respectively other official in charge shall be responsible for the lawful use of resources of state administration authorities.

Article 94

The control over the lawfulness of use of the resources for the operation of state administration authorities shall be performed by the Ministry of Finance, in accordance with the law.

XII. PUBLICITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF WORK OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Article 95

Ministries and administration authorities shall be obliged to acquaint the public with the performance of activities within their purview and inform it about their work through means of public information or in other appropriate ways.

The presentation of certain reports and data may be refused only if their disclosure would represent, in accordance with a specific law, a violation of keeping secrets (state, military, official) relating to the protection of security and privacy of citizens.

Article 96

The state administration authorities shall be obliged to assign a person to provide reports, information and data on the performance of affairs of the state administration authorities.

Civil servants who are authorized for the preparation of relevant reports, information and data shall be personally responsible for the accuracy and timeliness thereof.

Unauthorized giving of reports, information and data or giving inaccurate reports, information and data shall represent a violation of duty.

Article 97

In preparing laws that shall regulate rights, obligations and legal interests of citizens, a minister shall have the draft law published through media and invite all stakeholders to present their comments, proposals and suggestions.

A minister may as well decide to implement the procedure of public debate when preparing other laws.

Article 98

When organizing consultations or other forms of professional treatment of issues from their competence, ministries and administrative authorities shall announce it in public means of information and enable the media to follow the work, consultation or other form of professional treatment of an issue.

XIII. EXEMPTION AND CONFLICT OF COMPETENCE IN ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Article 99

The exemption of an official shall be decided on by the minister, respectively the head of an administrative authority.

The Government shall decide on the exemption of a minister or a head of an administrative authority.

Article 100

The Government shall decide on the conflict of competence among:

- ministries,
- administrative authorities,
- between ministries and administrative authorities, and
- between ministries and administrative authorities and authorities performing affairs of the state administration.

XIV. TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 101

Subordinate regulations based on this law shall be passed within 6 months as of the day of entering into effect of this law.

Article 102

The organization of state administration, in accordance with this law, shall be established within 1 year as of the day of entering into effect of this law.

Article 103

The performance of delegated and entrusted affairs shall be harmonized with the provisions of this law within 6 months as of the day of establishing the new organization of performance of the affairs of state administration.

Article 104

With the entering into effect of this Law, the Law on Principles of Organization of the State administration (Official Gazette of RMN, No. 56/93) shall cease to be in effect.

Article 105

This Law shall enter into effect 8 days as of the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro".