

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 AUGUST 2020
REPORTED FULFILMENT OF ARTICLE 4 OBLIGATIONS

KEY DATA

CLUSTER MUNITION CONTAMINATION: MEDIUM

COMPLETED CLEARANCE OF ALL
KNOWN CMR-CONTAMINATED AREAS

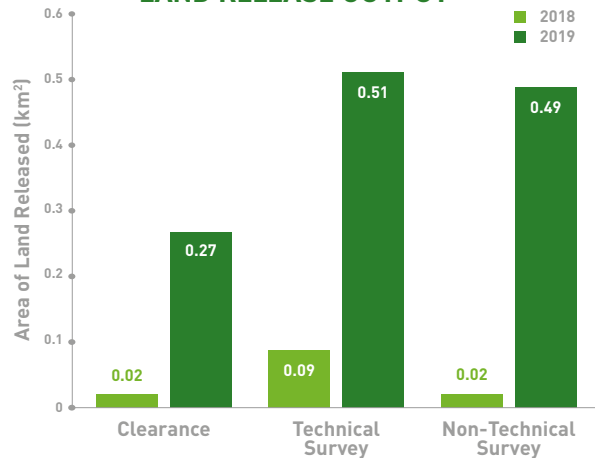
SUBMUNITION
CLEARANCE IN 2019

0.27 KM²

SUBMUNITIONS
DESTROYED IN 2019

64

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Montenegro has fulfilled its Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 obligations, having completed clearance of remaining cluster munition remnant (CMR) contamination on 20 July 2020, and Montenegro declared it had fulfilled its Article 4 obligation as at 21 July, ahead of its 1 August deadline. Completion was facilitated by the creation of a "Country Coalition", in which Norway, as the lead support State/donor, partnered with Montenegro, with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) as the implementing partner. This Coalition enabled effective planning and completion of CMR clearance by Montenegro's Article 4 deadline.

Land release operations re-started in October 2018, implemented, with the support of NPA, by the Department for UXO [Unexploded Ordnance] within the Directorate for Emergency Situations. Operations had been scheduled to be completed by the end of April 2020, but this was delayed by two and a half months due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Montenegro should ensure sustainable national capacity is in place to address any CMR discovered since its Article 4 fulfilment, both in terms of its information management database and its survey and clearance capacity.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2019)	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	9	7	Montenegro completed clearance of all known CMR contamination in July 2020. This was achieved following re-commencement of land release operations in October 2018, following earlier non-technical survey in 2012-13.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	8	6	The Country Coalition, formed in 2018 between Montenegro, Norway (as the lead support State/donor), and NPA as the implementing partner, provided an excellent forum in which to effectively plan for completion of clearance by Montenegro's 1 August 2020 Article 4 deadline. The Directorate for Emergency Situations, within the Ministry of Interior, was responsible for overseeing CMR survey and clearance, and provided an enabling environment with strong national ownership. While national resources (both technical and financial) were relatively limited, Montenegro did provide funding for its UXO team and for quality management of CMR operations.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	7	7	The capacity of the national mine action programme in Montenegro was small, but there was a gender policy in place. NPA's survey and clearance personnel were seconded from its programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina and while all NPA operations staff deployed in Montenegro were male, NPA's Programme Manager was a woman and there was one additional female member of staff. Women and children are consulted during survey activities, and data are disaggregated by sex and age.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	6	5	There is no national information management system in place, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). While Montenegro did report disaggregated CMR contamination data and land release data to Mine Action Review, in its CCM Article 7 transparency report it did not disaggregate CMR contamination data into suspected hazardous area (SHA) and confirmed hazardous area (CHA) or disaggregate land reduced through technical survey from land released through clearance.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	8	8	There was no national mine strategy in place, but a joint working group was established and the Ministry of Interior and NPA elaborated a work plan to plan and prioritise CMR survey and clearance operations and achieve fulfilment of Article 4 by its deadline of 1 August 2020.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	8	7	While no national mine action standards exist, CMR survey and clearance operations were conducted in accordance to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and to national standing operating procedures (SOPs). Evidence-based survey was used to release uncontaminated land and confirm CMR contamination prior to clearance. Explosive detection dogs (EDDs) were deployed for three months in 2019, to support manual technical survey. Survey and clearance capacity was sufficient to enable Montenegro to complete CMR clearance in July 2020, ahead of its deadline.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	9	6	Montenegro completed CMR in July 2020, ahead of its Article 4 deadline. A total of 1.27km ² of CMR contaminated area was released in 2019 through non-technical survey, technical survey, and clearance, and remaining CMR contamination was released in 2020. Montenegro has a sustainable national capacity to address any residual CMR discovered post-completion.
Average Score	8.1	6.6	Overall Programme Performance: VERY GOOD

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- The Directorate for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- The Department for UXO (within the Directorate for Emergency Situations)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Clearance of remaining known CMR contamination was completed on 20 July 2020 and Montenegro declared it had fulfilled its Article 4 obligation on the following day, 21 July.

At the end of 2019, contamination had totalled almost 0.5km² (two confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) totalling 0.2km² and two suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) totalling nearly 0.3km²), in Golubovci municipality.¹ Prior to re-starting land release operations in October 2018, remaining CMR contamination had stood at almost 1.72km² across three municipalities (Golubovci, Rožaje, and Tuzi).² The contamination was identified during detailed non-technical survey conducted between December 2012 and April 2013. During the survey, NPA made 87 polygons of SHAs and CHAs across 11 locations in three municipalities. Contamination was found to affect five communities.³ Due to snow, it was not possible to survey two suspected areas of CMR contamination during the 2012–13 survey, at Bogajice and Murino in Plav municipality.⁴

Having secured new funding from Norway, CMR land release operations re-started in late 2018 and hazardous areas were re-surveyed through non-technical survey, prior to tasking of technical survey and clearance.⁵ As part of the non-technical survey, the two sites in Plav municipality, inaccessible during the earlier non-technical survey because of snow, were cancelled.⁶

Montenegro became contaminated with CMR in 1999 during the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombing of Yugoslavia as part of the war over Kosovo. NATO air strikes in Montenegro between March and June 1999 included use of 22 cluster munitions of four different types: AGM-154A JSOW guided missiles, BL755s, CBU-87/Bs, and MK-20 Rockeye IIs. These scattered a total of some 4,000 submunitions (BLU-97A/B, BL755, MK-1, and MK118).⁷ In addition, there was CMR contamination in Rožaje, which was the result of the dumping of cluster munitions by the Yugoslav army.⁸

Some unexploded submunitions were collected by Yugoslav army units immediately after the NATO air strikes. This initial clearance was carried out in haste, without applying international standards for explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance, and for the most part only visible submunitions were destroyed.⁹ Following Montenegro's independence, CMR removal was conducted by the Ministry of Interior in response to notifications from the public.¹⁰

CMR clearance according to international standards was only carried out in one of the three affected municipalities in Montenegro. In 2007, UXB Balkans, a commercial operator from Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), conducted clearance operations in two locations within the communities of Besnik and Njeguši (in the municipality of Rožaje). In total, some 378,000m² was cleared with the destruction of 16 MK-1 submunitions.¹¹

Montenegro's initial CCM Article 7 transparency report had declared that, as at 27 January 2011, "there are no contaminated areas in Montenegro."¹² In July 2011, however, the director of the Regional Centre for Divers' Training and Underwater Demining (RCUD) confirmed that unexploded submunitions had been found in 2007.¹³ Montenegro informed a CCM intersessional meeting in 2012 that clearance by military units after the air strikes in 1999, during which more than 1,800 submunitions were collected, had not been conducted "fully according to humanitarian mine action standards" and that it planned to conduct a survey to assess the remaining threat.¹⁴ This led to the 2012–13 NPA survey described above.¹⁵

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

Montenegro is also heavily contaminated with multiple types of ERW from the First and Second World Wars, with items of UXO discovered daily throughout the country, on land as well as in rivers and the sea.¹⁶

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Directorate for Emergency Situations, established in 2006 by the Ministry of Interior, is responsible for mine action in Montenegro, performing the role of a national mine action centre.¹⁷ Prior to 2017, due to lack of human resources and equipment, the role of the national mine action centre had previously been undertaken by RCUD, which was set up in 2002.¹⁸

In December 2017, NPA organised a workshop in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro's Directorate for Emergency Situations, on the "Application of standard operating procedures for technical survey and clearance of areas contaminated with cluster munition remnants with special emphasis on internal and external quality control". The aim of the workshop was to familiarise Directorate staff with standing operating procedures (SOPs) relating to technical survey and clearance of CMR and to train them on how to undertake quality control (QC) of those operations. The five participants from the Directorate successfully completed the training.¹⁹ The Directorate is responsible for external quality monitoring and issuing of QC certificates in operations on CMR-contaminated area.²⁰ In addition, in 2018, personnel from the Directorate were trained by NPA in non-technical survey.²¹

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in July 2018 between the Ministry of Interior and NPA for a Norwegian funded project to complete CMR clearance. The partnership took the form of a Country Coalition, a concept launched under Germany's presidency of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties in 2017. Norway, as the lead support State/donor, partnered with the Montenegrin national authority, with NPA as the implementing partner. The aim of the Country Coalition was to achieve fulfilment of Montenegro's Article 4 clearance obligations by its August 2020 deadline, and cooperation and collaboration between the Directorate for Emergency Situations, its UXO Department, and NPA were both effective and professional.

The approach included establishment of a joint working group to support the planning and prioritisation of CMR tasks; a clear division of roles and responsibilities; transparent discussions and sense of common ownership; and an enabling environment for mine action.²² NPA provided capacity development support to national authorities regarding refresher training on destruction of BLU-97 and MK118 Rockeye submunitions, and the development of new SOPs for both non-technical and technical survey.²³

All activities performed by the Ministry of Interior team, including destruction of submunitions and external QC, were nationally funded.²⁴

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

National authorities in Montenegro reported that a gender policy is in place, and that procedures for conducting non-technical survey include ensuring a gender-balanced approach to survey teams and consulting with all members of the community, including women and children.²⁵

There is equal access to employment for qualified women and men in survey and clearance teams in Montenegro, and women account for 20% of operational roles, and 30% of managerial level/supervisory positions.²⁶

Implementing partner NPA has a gender equality policy in place and provided coaching and support for key staff on the policy in 2019. While NPA's Programme Manager and Administration Officer in Montenegro were both women, its survey and clearance team were seconded from NPA's programme in BiH and were all men.²⁷

Relevant data was disaggregated data by sex and age by both the Ministry of Interior and NPA.²⁸

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

There is no national information management system in place, such as the information management system for mine action (IMSMA). NPA is supporting the Department for UXO within the Directorate for Emergency Situations in providing all data from the CMR programme to the Ministry of Interior, upon completion.²⁹

Although Montenegro submitted its Article 7 transparency report (covering 2019) in a timely manner, the quality and accuracy of information on CMR contamination, as well as on survey and clearance outputs, could be improved. In its Article 7 report, the total area of remaining CMR contamination was not separated into SHAs and CHAs, and land reduced through technical survey in 2019 was not disaggregated from release through clearance, even though this data was available and was reported to Mine Action Review.³⁰

PLANNING AND TASKING

RCUD and NPA signed an MoU in December 2012 under which NPA agreed to fund and implement a two-phase project – the "Cluster Munition Convention Completion Initiative for Montenegro". This involved first, non-technical survey, and then, technical survey and clearance of areas where the presence of CMR was confirmed. NPA agreed to set up a database and to develop capacity for non-technical survey and quality management.³¹ The non-technical survey was completed but funding for the second phase of the project involving technical survey and clearance, originally expected to start in 2013 and continue throughout 2014,³² was not secured.

In May 2018, in a welcome development, Norwegian government funding was secured for the CMR survey and clearance operations necessary for Montenegro to release remaining CMR-contaminated areas and fulfil its CCM Article 4 obligations. An MoU between the Ministry of Interior and NPA was signed in July with CMR land release operations beginning in October 2018. There was a work plan in place aimed at completion of Montenegro's Article 4 clearance obligations by its 1 August 2020 deadline, and plans for realisation of the CMR completion project were entered into the medium-term work plan of the Montenegro government.³³

Following the signature of the MoU, a joint working group was established to support the planning, prioritisation, and collaboration for CMR tasks.³⁴ Criteria for prioritising CMR-contaminated areas for clearance were agreed between the national authorities and NPA,³⁵ designed to enable access based on national priorities, including aviation needs, geographic locations and linkages, and weather conditions.³⁶

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

In March 2018, the Directorate for Emergency Situations reported that it had prepared a rule book on the destruction of UXO and was currently working on drafting national mine action legislation.³⁷ In February 2019, it reported that mine action legislation was in place.³⁸

No national standards exist for survey and clearance of CMR in Montenegro, but operations were conducted according to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and to national SOPs developed for non-technical survey, technical survey, clearance, and use of explosives detection dogs (EDDs).³⁹ Aviation security procedures require that SOPs for CMR survey and clearance operations at Podgorica airport be adapted to meet specific international standards.⁴⁰

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

The Department for UXO within the Directorate for Emergency Situations has only five staff, who are primarily dedicated to clearance of UXO other than submunitions, which comprises the bulk of ERW contamination in Montenegro.⁴¹ Due to lack of funding, responsibility for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) has remained with the police.⁴²

Having previously completed a nationwide non-technical survey in April 2013, NPA, re-started CMR land release operations in October 2018, thanks to Norwegian government funding.⁴³

Non-technical survey capacity in 2019 totalled four personnel, comprising one NPA staff,⁴⁴ working with three trained personnel from the Ministry of Interior.⁴⁵ NPA technical survey/clearance capacity in 2019 comprised six deminers. Two EDDs and two dog handlers, supported by a team leader, were also deployed by NPA for three months, working alongside the manual team for technical survey.⁴⁶

In late February 2019, Ministry of Interior/NPA received a thermal camera drone for six months, to assist with non-technical survey.⁴⁷ The Ministry of Interior worked with NPA to support thermal drone testing in Montenegro, which was conducted in July and December 2019. In addition, representatives from Montenegro also participated in a global thermal drone workshop held by NPA at the Ministry of Interior in Podgorica, in October 2019.⁴⁸

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2019

A total of 1.27km² of CMR contaminated area was released in 2019, of which almost 0.27m² was cleared, over 0.51m² was reduced through technical survey, and almost 0.49m² was cancelled through non-technical survey.⁴⁹

SURVEY IN 2019

A total of more than 1km² of CMR-contaminated area was released through survey in 2019, all in the municipality of Golubovci. Of this, nearly 0.49km² was cancelled through non-technical survey by the joint Ministry of Interior/NPA team and over 0.51km² was reduced through technical survey.⁵⁰

While Montenegro did report disaggregated data to Mine Action Review, it did not disaggregate land reduced through technical survey from land released through clearance in its Article 7 report covering 2019, in which technical survey output was reported as clearance.⁵¹

Survey output in 2019 was a significant increase compared to 2018, when 15,163m² of CMR-contaminated area was cancelled and 92,190m² reduced.⁵²

During non-technical survey in 2019, one previously unrecorded area of CMR contamination, totalling 51,000m², was added to the database.⁵³

CLEARANCE IN 2019

In 2019, NPA cleared nearly 0.27km² of cluster munition-contaminated area in the municipality of Golubovci, during which 64 submunitions were found by NPA and destroyed by the Ministry of Interior. All areas cleared in 2019 contained CMR.⁵⁴

Montenegro did not disaggregate land reduced through technical survey from land released through clearance in its Article 7 report covering 2019, and so reported, incorrectly, the full 782,305m² as clearance.⁵⁵

NPA achieved 92% of clearance planned in 2019, due to challenges encountered in the clearance tasks at the airport, which included civil and military restrictions, high levels of metal contamination, soil type, and required pausing of operations due to flights.⁵⁶

Clearance in 2019 marked an increase on 2018, when 17,430m² of cluster munition-contaminated area was cleared.⁵⁷

PROGRESS IN 2020

Clearance of the all remaining known CMR contamination was completed on 20 July 2020, in the municipality of Tuzi,⁵⁸ and Montenegro declared it had fulfilled its Article 4 obligation as at the following day.⁵⁹ Between January and July 2020, the remaining 343,185m² of cluster munition-contaminated area was released (of which 92,945m² was cancelled through non-technical survey; 194,200m² was reduced through technical survey; and 56,040m² was cleared), during which 15 submunitions were destroyed.⁶⁰

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



CMR clearance was completed on 20 July 2020 and Montenegro declared it had fulfilled its obligations under Article 4 obligation of the CCM as at 21 July, ahead of its 1 August 2020 deadline.⁶¹ In its communiqué to the Implementation Support Unit of the CCM, dated 29 July 2020, Montenegro said that “the official declaration of compliance will be submitted as soon as it is finalised.”⁶²

Following completion of earlier non-technical survey in 2013, land release operations only recommenced in Montenegro in October 2018, supported by the establishment of the Country Coalition between Norway, Montenegro, and NPA. It had been expected that CMR clearance operations would be completed by 30 April 2020, but progress was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused clearance operations to be suspended from 16 March to 1 June 2020.⁶³

Table 1: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2019	0.27
2018	0.02
2017	0
2016	0
2015	0
Total	0.29

PLANNING FOR RESIDUAL RISK AFTER COMPLETION

According to NPA, Montenegro has a sustainable national capacity in place to address CMR discovered following Article 4 completion, with respect to information management as well as for survey and clearance.⁶⁴

- 1 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Head, Department for UXO, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, 20 March 2020.
- 2 Article 7 Reports (covering 2018 and 2019), Form F; and emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 28 March 2018 and 25 February 2019.
- 3 NPA, "Cluster Munition Remnants in Montenegro", July 2013, p. 26.
- 4 Ibid.; and interview with Milovan Joksimović, Department for UXO, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Podgorica, 15 May 2017.
- 5 Article 7 Reports (covering 2018 and 2019), Form F; and emails from Alyson Lewis, Programme Manager, NPA, 27 February 2019 and 17 March 2020.
- 6 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Head, Department for UXO, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020.
- 7 NPA, "Cluster Munition Remnants in Montenegro", July 2013, p. 21.
- 8 Interview with Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Podgorica, 15 May 2017.
- 9 NPA, "Cluster Munition Remnants in Montenegro", July 2013, p. 22.
- 10 Ibid., p. 21.
- 11 Ibid., p. 23.
- 12 Article 7 Report (covering 1 August 2010 to 27 January 2011), Form F.
- 13 Telephone interviews with Veselin Mijajlovic, RCU, 19 and 25 July 2011.
- 14 Statement of Montenegro, CCM intersessional meetings (Clearance and Risk Reduction Session), Geneva, 17 April 2012.
- 15 NPA, "Cluster Munition Remnants in Montenegro", July 2013, p. 26.
- 16 Interview with Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Podgorica, 15 May 2017.
- 17 Article 7 Report (covering 2016); and interview with Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, Podgorica, 15 May 2017.
- 18 Email from Veselin Mijajlovic, RCU, 29 July 2012; and Official Gazette, No. 66, pp. 28–32.
- 19 Email from Goran Šehić, Deputy Programme Manager, NPA Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3 July 2018.
- 20 Emails from Goran Šehić, Deputy Programme Manager, NPA Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3 July 2018 and email Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 4 July 2018; and Statement of Montenegro on clearance, CCM Ninth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 3 September 2019.
- 21 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019.
- 22 CCM Side event presentation by Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 9MSP, Geneva, 4 September 2019; and email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 23 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 24 CCM Side event presentation by Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 9MSP, Geneva, 3 September 2019; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form I.
- 25 Emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019; and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 26 Email Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020.
- 27 Email from Kristina Đurić, NPA, 21 August 2020.
- 28 Emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019, and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 29 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 30 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 31 NPA, "Cluster Munition Remnants in Montenegro", July 2013, p. 9.
- 32 Ibid., p. 6.
- 33 Emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019; and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 34 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019.
- 35 Ibid.; and email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 36 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 37 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 28 March 2018.
- 38 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019.
- 39 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 28 March 2018 and 20 March 2020.
- 42 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 28 March 2018.
- 43 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 44 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 45 Email Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020.
- 46 Ibid.; and email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 47 Emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019; and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February and 4 June 2019.
- 48 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 49 Emails from Email Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020; and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 50 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F; and emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020; and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 51 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 52 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form F; and emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019; and Alyson Lewis, NPA, 27 February 2019.
- 53 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020.
- 54 Ibid.; and email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020.
- 55 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Form F.
- 56 Ibid.
- 57 Email from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 25 February 2019. The 2018 clearance output was not included in Montenegro's CCM Article 7 report covering 2018, as national documentation was submitted after the report.
- 58 Email from Alyson Lewis, NPA, 28 July 2020.
- 59 Written communiqué by Montenegro to the CCM Implementation Support Unit, 29 July 2020.
- 60 Email from Kristina Đurić, NPA, 21 August 2020. There was a slight discrepancy in that in its Article 7 report (covering 2019), Montenegro reported that 0.5km² of CMR contamination remained as at end of 2019. However, the remaining CMR-contaminated area released in 2020 was reported to total only 0.34km². However, this is believed to be due to inconsistencies in reporting of the extent of CMR contamination and NPA was confident that all known remaining contamination had been cleared as at 20 July 2020.
- 61 Email from Jonas Zachrisson, Country Director, NPA, 23 September 2020; and written communiqué by Montenegro to the CCM Implementation Support Unit, 29 July 2020.
- 62 Written communiqué by Montenegro to the CCM Implementation Support Unit, 29 July 2020.
- 63 Emails from Milovan Joksimović, Directorate for Emergency Situations, 20 March 2020; Alyson Lewis, NPA, 17 March 2020; and Kristina Đurić, NPA, 21 August 2020.
- 64 Email from Kristina Đurić, NPA, 21 August 2020.