

LAW ON ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY

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Pursuant to Article 82, paragraph 1, item 2, and Article 91, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of Montenegro, the Parliament of Montenegro, at its 24th convocation, in the seventh sitting of the first regular (spring) session in 2012, on June 19, 2012, adopted the following:

LAW ON ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY¹

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The rules of traffic on roads, the obligations of participants and other entities in traffic, traffic restrictions, traffic signals, markings, signs and orders that traffic participants must observe, the conditions that drivers must meet in order to operate vehicles, the conditions that vehicles must meet, special measures undertaken in traffic, and other rules and measures ensuring road traffic safety are regulated by this Law.

Article 2

Traffic shall mean the movement of vehicles and persons on roads, the safe and unobstructed flow of which shall be ensured in accordance with this Law.

Article 3

A vehicle in traffic may be operated by a person who meets the conditions in accordance with this Law.

¹ Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 033/12 of 28 June 2012, 058/14 of 29 December 2014, 014/17 of 3 March 2017, 066/19 of 6 December 2019

Article 4

A vehicle participating in traffic must meet the prescribed technical requirements, be technically sound, and be registered, in accordance with this Law.

Article 5

Persons with disabilities shall enjoy special protection in traffic, in accordance with this Law.

Article 6

All terms used in the masculine gender in this Law for natural persons shall also include the same terms in the feminine gender.

Article 7

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 1)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 1)

Certain terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

- 1) road shall mean any surface on which traffic is permanently conducted;
- 2) public road shall mean a surface of general significance for traffic which everyone may freely use, under the conditions prescribed by law, and which has been declared a public road;
- 3) uncategorised road shall mean a surface used for traffic on any basis and accessible to a larger number of users (village, field and forest roads, roads on embankments for flood protection, parking areas, etc.);
- 4) motorway shall mean a public road intended exclusively for motor vehicle traffic, with or without trailers, with physically separated roadways for traffic in opposite directions, with at least two traffic lanes per direction and one emergency lane for each direction, without level crossings with other roads and railway or tram tracks, with full access control, which may be entered or exited only via designated and specially constructed public roads, and which is marked as such by the prescribed traffic sign;
- 5) expressway shall mean a state road intended for motor vehicle traffic with two physically separated roadways for traffic in opposite directions, with intersections at two or more levels with crossroads, other roads, and railway tracks, which as a rule does not have emergency lanes;

- 6) international road shall mean a public road that has been classified into the network of international roads by an international treaty.
- 7) main road shall mean a public road that connects towns or major economic areas; integral parts of a main road shall also include constructed connections built within the width of the road area;
- 8) regional road shall mean a public road that connects local community centres and other places of particular importance; integral parts of a regional road shall also include constructed connections built within the width of the road area;
- 9) local road shall mean a public road that connects villages and settlements within the territory of a local self-government unit (hereinafter: municipality) or continues onto corresponding roads of a neighbouring municipality, and which is of importance for traffic within the territory of that municipality. Local roads shall also include access roads that connect railway stations, seaports, airports, tourist resorts, cultural and historical monuments and similar facilities with other public roads;
- 10) state road shall mean a public road intended for traffic connection of regions and significant settlements within the state, as well as outside it. State roads shall be motorways, main roads and regional roads;
- 11) dirt road shall mean a road without a constructed roadways pavement, even if a constructed roadways pavement exists at its connection to another road.
- 12) fire access road shall mean a specially designated longitudinal part of a road around residential buildings, garage areas, sports and other business facilities, where stopping and parking of vehicles is prohibited;
- 13) street shall mean a public road within a settlement that provides traffic connection between parts of the settlement;
- 14) roadway shall mean the part of the road surface primarily intended for vehicle traffic;
- 15) roadway lane shall mean a longitudinal part of the roadway intended for vehicle traffic in one direction, with one or more traffic lanes;
- 16) traffic lane shall mean a marked or unmarked longitudinal part of the roadway intended for the traffic of a single line of vehicles;
- 17) cycle track shall mean a constructed traffic surface intended for the traffic of bicycles and mopeds, which extends along the roadway and is separated from it and marked with the prescribed traffic sign;
- 18) cycle lane shall mean the part of the roadway intended for the traffic of bicycles and mopeds, which extends along the roadway and is marked by a longitudinal line on the roadway;
- 19) slow vehicle lane shall mean a longitudinal part of the roadway on which slow vehicles, moving at a speed lower than a prescribed speed, must travel so as not to impede the traffic of other vehicles;
- 20) emergency stopping lane shall mean a designated longitudinal part of the roadway intended exclusively for the stopping of vehicles which, due to unforeseen reasons, must be stopped (malfunction, driver's incapacity to operate the vehicle, etc.).
- 21) acceleration lane shall mean the part of the roadway intended for vehicles entering traffic from a side road or other access roads from facilities alongside the road (fuel stations, parking areas, motels, etc.);
- 22) deceleration lane shall mean the part of the roadway intended for vehicles exiting traffic on the road;

- 23) public transport lane shall mean a traffic lane intended exclusively for the movement of public passenger transport vehicles, and it may be constructed so as to allow trams to operate on it;
- 24) parking lane shall mean a designated longitudinal part of the roadway intended for stopping and parking vehicles;
- 25) pedestrian lane shall mean a longitudinal part of the roadway intended for pedestrian movement;
- 26) separation lane shall mean the part of the road by which roadway directions are physically separated, and which marks the part of the roadway where traffic is prohibited;
- 27) edge strip shall mean the part of the road intended for marking the edges of the roadway;
- 28) footpath shall mean a road marked by the prescribed traffic signalisation and intended exclusively for pedestrian movement;
- 29) pedestrian zone shall mean a traffic surface intended exclusively for pedestrian movement, which other traffic participants may use only when permitted by a traffic sign;
- 30) pedestrian crossing shall mean the part of the roadway surface intended for pedestrians to cross the roadway, marked by road markings and/or the corresponding traffic sign;
- 31) pedestrian refuge island shall mean a raised or otherwise designated surface located on the roadway, intended for the temporary waiting of pedestrians crossing the roadway or boarding or exiting from public passenger transport vehicles.
- 32) shoulder shall mean the part of a public road that ensures the lateral stability of the roadway structure and serves for the installation of traffic signalisation and road equipment;
- 33) settlement shall mean an area where rows or groups of buildings are located on one or both sides of a road, giving it the appearance of a street, the boundaries of which are marked by traffic signs designating populated areas;
- 34) intersection shall mean the part of the roadway where roads intersect, join or diverge at the same level;
- 35) roundabout shall mean an intersection with an island and a circular traffic lane where traffic flows in a counterclockwise direction;
- 36) sidewalk shall mean a specially arranged traffic surface intended for pedestrian movement, which is either not at the same level as the roadway or is otherwise separated from the roadway;
- 37) parking area shall mean the part of the road intended, arranged, and designated primarily for vehicle parking, consisting of one or more parking spaces;
- 38) parking space shall mean a designated part of a parking area intended exclusively for parking a single vehicle;
- 39) square shall mean a public surface intended for pedestrian movement and gathering, defined by urban plans and designated as such by the competent municipal authority;
- 40) tram trackbed shall mean a specially constructed part of the road intended exclusively for tram movement.

- 41) bus stop shall mean a specially constructed area beside the roadway, or a part of the roadway surface intended for buses to stop for passenger boarding and exiting, which is marked with a traffic sign;
- 42) traffic calming zone shall mean a designated part of a road, street, or settlement in which the roadway is used by both pedestrians and vehicles;
- 43) vehicle shall mean any means of transport intended for movement on a road, except for children's means of transport, self-propelled or motor-propelled means of transport for persons with disabilities or elderly persons, provided they do not move at a speed greater than the speed of a person walking normally;
- 44) bicycle shall mean a vehicle with at least two wheels, propelled solely by the power of the rider, or equipped with pedals and an auxiliary electric motor with a maximum effective power not exceeding 0.25 kW, which progressively reduces and cuts off when the speed reaches 25 km/h, or before reaching that speed if the rider stops pedalling;
- 45) motor-driven vehicle shall mean any vehicle propelled by the power of its own engine, except vehicles moving on rails;
- 46) motor vehicle shall mean a motor-driven vehicle primarily intended for the transport of persons and goods on roads or used for towing trailers intended for the transport of persons and goods, except vehicles for the transport of persons and goods moving on rails, bicycles with engines, tractors, and other motor-driven vehicles not primarily intended for the transport of persons and goods.
- 47) moped shall mean a motor vehicle with two wheels whose maximum design speed, regardless of the type of transmission, does not exceed 45 km/h, where the engine capacity, if the vehicle has an internal combustion engine, does not exceed 50 cm³, or with an engine whose maximum continuous rated power does not exceed 4 kW if the vehicle has an electric drive;
- 48) light tricycle shall mean a motor vehicle with three wheels whose maximum design speed, regardless of the type of transmission, does not exceed 45 km/h, where the engine capacity, if the vehicle has a petrol-powered internal combustion engine, does not exceed 50 cm³, or whose maximum effective engine power does not exceed 4 kW if the vehicle has an internal combustion engine powered by another type of fuel, or whose maximum continuous rated engine power does not exceed 4 kW if the vehicle has an electric drive;
- 49) motorcycle shall mean a motor vehicle with two wheels, or with three wheels arranged asymmetrically in relation to the vehicle's longitudinal median plane (motorcycle with a sidecar), whose maximum design speed, regardless of the type of transmission, exceeds 45 km/h, or with an engine whose capacity, if the vehicle has an internal combustion engine, exceeds 50 cm³, or with an engine whose maximum continuous rated power exceeds 4 kW if the vehicle has an electric drive;
- 50) heavy tricycle shall mean a motor vehicle with three wheels, arranged symmetrically in relation to the vehicle's longitudinal median plane, whose maximum design speed, regardless of the type of transmission, exceeds 45 km/h, or with an engine whose capacity, if the vehicle has a petrol-powered internal combustion engine, exceeds 50 cm³, or whose maximum effective engine power exceeds 4 kW if the vehicle has an internal combustion engine powered by another type of fuel, or whose maximum continuous rated engine power exceeds 4 kW if the vehicle has an electric drive;
- 51) light quadricycle shall mean a motor vehicle with four wheels, whose mass does not exceed 350 kg, not including the mass of batteries of an electrically powered vehicle, whose maximum design speed, regardless of the type of transmission,

does not exceed 45 km/h, where the engine capacity, if the vehicle has a petrol-powered internal combustion engine, does not exceed 50 cm³, or whose maximum effective engine power does not exceed 4 kW if the vehicle has an internal combustion engine powered by another type of fuel, or whose maximum continuous rated engine power does not exceed 4 kW if the vehicle has an electric drive.

- 52) heavy quadricycle shall mean a motor vehicle with four wheels, other than a light quadricycle, whose mass does not exceed 400 kg if the vehicle is intended for the transport of passengers, or 550 kg if the vehicle is intended for the transport of goods, not including the mass of batteries of an electrically powered vehicle, whose maximum effective power, or maximum continuous rated engine power, does not exceed 15 kW;
- 53) passenger transport vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle whose mass exceeds 400 kg and whose maximum effective power, or maximum continuous rated engine power, exceeds 15 kW, and which is intended for the transport of passengers;
- 54) passenger car shall mean a motor vehicle intended for the transport of passengers which, in addition to the driver's seat, has no more than eight seats;
- 55) special passenger vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle which, by its construction, devices and equipment, is intended for the transport of passengers requiring special conditions (for accommodation–camping, for institutions providing emergency medical care, for service use, for the transport of persons with disabilities, for driver training, for the transport of money, etc.);
- 56) bus shall mean a motor vehicle for the transport of passengers which has more than nine seats, including the driver's seat;
- 57) articulated bus shall mean a motor vehicle consisting of two or more separate parts connected by a section allowing persons to move from one part of the bus to another;
- 58) trolleybus shall mean a bus supplied with electric power for propulsion via overhead conductors;
- 59) tram shall mean a rail vehicle intended for the transport of passengers, which moves on rails and obtains electric power for its propulsion motor through contact with an overhead conductor.
- 60) heavy goods vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle whose mass exceeds 550 kg and whose maximum effective power, or maximum continuous rated engine power, exceeds 15 kW, and which is intended for the transport of goods;
- 61) special goods vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle which, by its construction, devices and equipment, is intended and equipped solely for the transport of specific goods (vehicle for the transport of liquids or gases, vehicle with a refrigeration chamber, vehicle with a superstructure for the transport of livestock, vehicle with a superstructure for the transport of timber, vehicle with a superstructure for the transport of vehicles, vehicle with a superstructure for the transport of concrete in liquid state, vehicle with a superstructure with medical equipment, vehicle for the transport of glass, etc.);
- 62) work vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle of special construction, devices and equipment intended for performing specific work operations (crane truck, motor vehicle with a hydraulic platform for performing work at heights, street cleaning vehicle, workshop vehicle, refuse collection and disposal vehicle, fire-fighting vehicle, snow removal vehicle, etc.);
- 63) escorted vehicle shall mean a vehicle assigned an escort of police or military motor vehicles equipped with devices for giving special light and sound signals, for the duration of the use of such signals;

- 64) priority vehicles shall mean ambulances, fire-fighting vehicles, police vehicles, military vehicles, and official vehicles of the road traffic inspection performing duties within the competence of the state administration authority responsible for traffic (hereinafter: road traffic inspection), when giving light and sound signals by special devices;
- 65) military vehicle shall mean any combat and non-combat vehicle and any other vehicle registered in accordance with special regulations of the state administration authority responsible for defence, as well as any other duly marked vehicle which, on the basis of fulfilment of material obligations, is being used by the state administration authority responsible for defence.
- 66) vehicle combination shall mean an interconnected group consisting of one towing vehicle and at least one trailer, which participate in traffic as a single unit;
- 67) tourist train shall mean a vehicle combination consisting of a towing vehicle and trailers, intended for the transport of passengers in parks, hotel-tourist and similar resorts, on surfaces where traffic is not conducted and on roads where traffic is conducted for tourist purposes, whose maximum design speed does not exceed 20 km/h, and whose total length may not exceed the length prescribed for a bus with a trailer;
- 68) tractor shall mean a motor-driven vehicle constructed to tow, push or carry tractor attachments, or to serve for the operation of such attachments or for towing trailers;
- 69) work machine shall mean a motor-driven vehicle intended for the performance of specific works and which cannot develop a speed greater than 45 km/h on a flat road (excavator, bulldozer, grader, scraper, loader, combine harvester, roller, forklift, paver, etc.);
- 70) motor cultivator shall mean a motor-driven vehicle with a single axle whose engine power does not exceed 12 kW, constructed to tow, push or carry various interchangeable attachments and tools used for performing different tasks or for towing a trailer;
- 71) tractor unit shall mean a goods vehicle intended for towing semi-trailers;
- 72) towed vehicle shall mean a vehicle that is towed by a motor-driven vehicle;
- 73) trailer shall mean a vehicle intended to be towed by a motor-driven vehicle, whether constructed as a trailer or as a semi-trailer.
- 74) towing vehicle shall mean a motor-driven vehicle that tows a trailer;
- 75) tractor-drawn trailer shall mean a trailer intended to be towed exclusively by a tractor;
- 76) trailer shall mean a towed vehicle constructed so that its total mass is carried on its own axles onto the roadway;
- 77) semi-trailer shall mean a trailer without a front axle, constructed so that its front part rests on the towing vehicle (tractor unit);
- 78) light trailer shall mean a trailer whose maximum permissible mass does not exceed 750 kg;
- 79) tractor attachment shall mean an interchangeable tool used for performing agricultural, forestry or other work, which the tractor tows, pushes or carries;
- 80) work attachment shall mean an interchangeable tool used for performing agricultural, forestry or other work, which for the purpose of such work is mounted on or attached to a motor vehicle;
- 81) animal-drawn vehicle shall mean a vehicle towed by a harnessed animal.
- 82) convoy of vehicles shall mean a series of three or more vehicles that have stopped movement in order to comply with a signal or rule regulating traffic, or that are moving one after another in the same traffic lane in the same direction, whose

- movement is mutually conditioned, and between which another vehicle cannot enter without causing obstruction;
- 83) abandoned vehicle shall mean a motor vehicle on a road or other public surface which does not have a registration plate, is not registered, and is not being taken care of by anyone;
 - 84) registered vehicle shall mean a vehicle that is entered in the vehicle register and for which a traffic licence and registration plates have been issued;
 - 85) historic vehicle (old-timer) shall mean a motor vehicle manufactured 30 or more years ago, which has been preserved or reassembled in its original form for the purpose of safeguarding historical heritage and technical culture, and which is not used in everyday traffic;
 - 86) vehicle mass shall mean the mass of an empty vehicle with full fuel tanks, prescribed equipment and accessories;
 - 87) vehicle payload shall mean the mass with which the vehicle may be loaded according to the manufacturer's declaration, which includes the vertical load that the vehicle receives from a trailer;
 - 88) maximum permissible mass shall mean the sum of the vehicle mass and the vehicle payload;
 - 89) gross vehicle mass shall mean the mass of the vehicle together with the mass with which the vehicle is loaded (mass of passengers and goods);
 - 90) maximum permissible gross mass of a vehicle or vehicle combination shall mean the maximum mass of a loaded vehicle or vehicle combination prescribed as the maximum permissible by the competent state authority;
 - 91) gross mass of a vehicle combination shall mean the mass of the loaded vehicle combination (mass of passengers and goods);
 - 92) maximum permissible mass of a vehicle combination shall mean the sum of the maximum permissible masses of the vehicles forming the combination, reduced by the vertical load that a vehicle receives from a trailer;
 - 93) axle load shall mean the portion of the gross mass of a vehicle in a horizontal position with which the axle of the vehicle loads the roadway when the vehicle is stationary;
 - 94) vehicle modification shall mean a change of the constructive characteristics of a vehicle by which its purpose or type, or its declared technical characteristics, or the declared characteristics of its devices and assemblies are altered.
 - 95) repair of a vehicle means restoring the vehicle, or its devices and assemblies, to proper working condition;
 - 96) a catadioptric device (reflector) is a light-signalling device used for marking a vehicle;
 - 97) a traffic participant is a person who in any way takes part in traffic;
 - 98) a driver is a person who operates a vehicle on the road;
 - 98a. a young driver is a driver up to 24 years of age;
 - 98b. a novice driver is a driver with less than 12 months of driving experience;
 - 99) a pedestrian is a person who participates in traffic but does not operate a vehicle, nor is transported in or on a vehicle; a person who, by their own strength, pulls or pushes a handcart, a cart, or a motor-driven vehicle, a child's vehicle, bicycle, moped, or a wheelchair for persons with disabilities; and a person in a mobility chair for the infirm that is propelled by their own strength or by a motor, provided that they move at walking speed, as well as a person moving on skates, skis, sleds, roller skates, skateboards, etc.;
 - 100) a drover, handler, or rider of animals is a person who drives an animal or herd, leads an animal intended for draft or transport of loads, or rides it;

- 101) public transport is the transport of passengers and goods which, under equal conditions, is available to all users of transport services and is carried out for commercial purposes;
- 102) scheduled transport is the transport of passengers carried out on designated routes, according to a predetermined and published timetable, for which a predetermined fare is charged, and passengers embark and disembark at previously designated bus stations and stops;
- 103) stopping of a vehicle is any interruption of the movement of a vehicle on the road lasting up to five minutes, except for interruptions made in order to comply with a traffic signal or rule;
- 104) parking of a vehicle is the interruption of the movement of a vehicle lasting more than five minutes, except for interruptions made in order to comply with a traffic signal or rule;
- 105) traffic flow is the simultaneous movement of several vehicles along the roadway in the same direction;
- 106) changing lanes is moving a vehicle from one traffic lane to another in the same direction for the purpose of re-positioning or faster movement;
- 107) meeting is the passing of one traffic participant by another approaching from the opposite direction;
- 108) overtaking is the passing of one traffic participant by another moving along the roadway in the same direction;
- 109) passing by is the act of a traffic participant moving past another traffic participant who is stationary, or past an object or obstacle on the roadway;
- 110) giving way is the action undertaken by a traffic participant to allow the movement of another traffic participant with the right of way, so that no change occurs in the existing manner of movement of the participant with the right of way, nor does contact occur;
- 111) u-turn is the turning of a vehicle by 180° from its current direction of movement in order to join the opposite traffic flow;
- 112) vehicle distance is the longitudinal distance between the foremost points of vehicles that are stopped one behind another in the same traffic lane or are moving one behind another in the same traffic lane;
- 113) vehicle spacing is the shortest lateral distance between the foremost points of vehicles that are stopped or moving in two or more traffic lanes intended for movement in the same direction, as well as the lateral distance between vehicles during overtaking, passing by, or meeting, and the distance between the foremost lateral point of a vehicle and any line, traffic sign, or other object on or beside the road;
- 114) lane positioning of a vehicle is taking such a position in a traffic lane and at such a distance from an intersection or other place on the road from which the next vehicle manoeuvre (turning, U-turn, stopping, etc.) can be safely performed;
- 115) visibility is the distance at which a traffic participant can clearly see the roadway;
- 116) sight distance is the distance at which a traffic participant, given physical obstacles, can under normal visibility conditions clearly see another traffic participant or other possible obstacles;
- 117) reduced visibility conditions exist when, due to unfavourable atmospheric or other conditions (fog, snow, rain, dust, smoke, etc.), the driver cannot clearly observe other traffic participants at a distance of at least 200 m on a road outside a settlement, or at least 100 m on a road within a settlement;
- 118) driving at night is driving during the period from sunset to sunrise;

- 119) unsafe behaviour of a traffic participant means behaviour which, due to inexperience, ignorance, the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other reasons, prevents the traffic participant from controlling their actions or the vehicle in traffic;
- 120) endangering traffic is the conduct of a traffic participant that causes a dangerous situation which may lead to a traffic accident;
- 121) a traffic accident is an event that occurred on the road or originated on the road, involving at least one moving vehicle, in which one or more persons were injured or killed or died within 30 days as a consequence of that traffic accident, or in which material damage occurred;
- 122) material damage in a traffic accident is the damage caused to vehicles involved in the accident or to objects, traffic signs, signalling, and road equipment;
- 123) a traffic accident participant is any person whose behaviour contributed to the accident or anyone who suffers damage, bodily injury, or loses their life as a result of the accident;
- 124) impeded traffic flow on the road means traffic which, due to poor road condition, sight distance and visibility, weather conditions, traffic density, manner of driving, or other reasons, cannot proceed normally;
- 125) normal traffic flow means traffic that proceeds in accordance with road safety regulations;
- 126) the European accident report is a form prescribed by the Federation of European Insurers, completed by the participants of a traffic accident when no persons are injured, when damage occurred only to vehicles, provided that the vehicles can continue moving properly, and when the participants of the accident have agreed on the circumstances under which the accident occurred;
- 127) a driving instructor is a motor vehicle driver authorized to conduct practical training of driver candidates in traffic on the road;
- 128) a member of the examination commission is a person who, within the commission for the driving test, determines whether the candidate has acquired the necessary knowledge and skills for independent and safe operation of a vehicle in road traffic;
- 129) traffic signalling is a system of means, devices, and markings for regulating and directing traffic;
- 130) a traffic sign is a sign which, through the use of graphic, light, numerical, alphabetical markings, or other symbols, warns traffic participants of road hazards, informs them of restrictions, prohibitions, and obligations, or provides the information necessary for safe movement on the road;
- 131) a traffic permit is a public document granting the right to use a vehicle in traffic during its validity period;
- 132) a registration plate is a mark on a vehicle indicating that the vehicle is entered in the vehicle register;
- 133) a driving license is a public document granting a person the right to operate a vehicle of a specific category on the road for a certain period of time;
- 134) an international driving license is a public document issued on the basis of a valid driving license, granting a person the right to operate a vehicle outside the territory of Montenegro;
- 135) a psychoactive substance is a type of drug, or medicine marked as unsuitable for use before and during driving, as well as any other chemical substance that may affect the psychophysical ability of a traffic participant (other than alcohol).

II. POWERS AND DUTIES ENSURING TRAFFIC SAFETY

Article 8

The control and regulation of traffic on roads shall be carried out by the administrative authority competent for police affairs (hereinafter: the competent authority). Exceptionally, the control and regulation of traffic of military vehicles on roads may also be carried out by military personnel designated by the state administration authority competent for defence affairs.

Traffic regulation may also be carried out by other persons authorized under this Law on road sections where works are being performed.

Article 9

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 2)

A municipality, when performing tasks within its own competence, shall regulate traffic in its territory in accordance with this Law, by determining:

- 1) roads with the right of way;
- 2) roads with one-way and two-way traffic;
- 3) installation of horizontal, vertical, and light signalling;
- 4) speed limits for vehicle movement;
- 5) areas for the movement of pedestrians, bicycles, tourist trains, animal-drawn vehicles, and areas for driving and leading animals;
- 6) areas for vehicle parking, parking prohibitions, and limited parking zones;
- 7) traffic calming zones;
- 8) installation and maintenance of protective fences for pedestrians in hazardous locations;
- 9) pedestrian zones, safe routes for participants, and special technical measures for pedestrian safety near educational, health, and other institutions, playgrounds, and other similar facilities;
- 10) removal of worn-out and abandoned vehicles, in accordance with the law;
- 11) control of vehicle parking in areas where parking is time-limited;
- 12) conditions for the movement of supply vehicles in traffic calming zones and pedestrian zones.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, when traffic is regulated on a section of a state road, the consent of the administrative authority competent for traffic affairs is also required.

The consent referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued on the basis of a traffic project and the implemented procedure for amending the existing state of traffic signalling and equipment, in accordance with the law governing public roads. When determining the areas referred to in paragraph 1, item 6 of this Article, the municipality shall be obliged to provide parking spaces free of charge for vehicles marked with the accessibility sign referred to in Article 18, paragraph 3 of this Law.

The number of parking spaces for vehicles marked with the accessibility sign shall be determined by the municipal assembly.

Article 10

A traffic participant shall behave in a manner that does not obstruct, endanger, or injure other participants, and shall take all necessary measures to avoid dangerous situations arising from the improper conduct of other traffic participants.

A traffic participant shall help a person who is incapable or has limited capability to participate safely in traffic, or to a person who is in a situation requiring help, unless doing so would expose the participant to danger.

Article 11

Traffic on a public road may be restricted or prohibited if necessary to prevent or eliminate danger to traffic participants, to prevent damage to the public road, or for the execution of works on the public road, or when it is necessary to undertake urgent measures that cannot be postponed.

Article 12

A company, another legal entity, or an entrepreneur engaged in the production, maintenance, placing on the market, repair, or modification of vehicles or devices, spare parts, and vehicle equipment shall be obliged to perform such activities in accordance with the conditions necessary for the safe participation of vehicles in road traffic.

A company, another legal entity, or an entrepreneur that designs, constructs, reconstructs, maintains, or manages roads shall be obliged to do so in a manner that ensures the safe flow of traffic.

A company, another legal entity, or an entrepreneur engaged in an economic activity shall be obliged to ensure that:

1. the vehicles they operate in road traffic are technically sound and meet other prescribed requirements;
2. the drivers of such vehicles meet the prescribed health and other requirements for the safe operation of vehicles.

An individual operating a vehicle shall be obliged to ensure that their vehicle is technically sound while in road traffic.

Article 13

Responsibility for implementing traffic education and training measures aimed at acquiring the knowledge, skills, and habits necessary for safe participation in traffic, as well as for promoting and reinforcing positive attitudes and behaviours important for safe participation in traffic, lies with:

- 1) the family – for the traffic education and training of children;

- 2) the state administration authority competent for education – for adopting traffic education and training programs in preschool institutions, primary and secondary schools, and driving schools, as well as for monitoring their implementation;
- 3) the state administration authority competent for health – for educating citizens on the health aspects of safe behaviour in traffic;
- 4) municipal authorities – for supporting the planning and implementation of all traffic education and training measures and activities at the level of local self-government, as well as for undertaking special measures for the protection of children in traffic and protection in certain zones;
- 5) preschool institutions, primary and secondary schools – for implementing traffic education and training programs for children within their competences;
- 6) professional and scientific institutions dealing with traffic safety – for improving the scientific basis of the traffic education and training system;
- 7) public media – for informing citizens about safe participation in traffic and raising awareness about the consequences of unsafe behaviour in traffic;
- 8) associations and groups of citizens engaged in traffic safety and the care of children and youth – to participate, within their scope, in traffic education and training.

III. TRAFFIC RULES

1. General rules

Article 14

A traffic participant shall comply with the prescribed traffic rules, traffic signalling, and the signs and orders given by a police officer conducting traffic control on the roads (hereinafter: the authorized police officer).

A traffic participant shall comply with traffic signalling even when this entails a deviation from the prescribed traffic rules.

A traffic participant shall comply with a light traffic signal even when the meaning of that signal differs from the meaning of other traffic signs or traffic rules.

A traffic participant shall comply with the signs or orders given by an authorized police officer even when they deviate from the prescribed traffic rules, the meaning of a traffic sign placed on the road, or a light traffic signal.

Article 15

It is prohibited to leave vehicles that are not in use on the road, or to deposit or throw waste, objects, or substances that may obstruct or endanger traffic safety, or pollute or endanger the environment.

A traffic participant shall, without delay, remove from the road any object or substance that has come onto the roadway through their actions, as well as any object or substance originating from the vehicle they are operating.

If possible and provided that doing so does not compromise traffic safety, a traffic participant shall remove from the roadway any objects or obstacles encountered that endanger traffic safety; if unable to do so, the participant shall, without delay, notify the

competent authority or the company or entrepreneur responsible for road maintenance (hereinafter: the road operator).

A traffic participant shall, without delay, notify the competent authority of any event or occurrence that endangers or may endanger traffic safety.

Article 16

A driver shall, having regard to the speed of the vehicle and other traffic circumstances, keep the vehicle at such a distance and spacing from other vehicles or traffic participants as to avoid causing danger or obstructing other traffic participants.

Article 17

A driver shall pay attention to pedestrians who are on the roadway, stepping onto it, or showing the intention to step onto it, and shall not endanger their safety.

When approaching a marked pedestrian crossing, a driver must operate the vehicle in a manner that does not endanger other traffic participants and must adjust the vehicle's speed so that, in every situation, the vehicle can be safely stopped before the pedestrian crossing.

On a section of road where children, persons with disabilities, elderly, or infirm persons are moving, or where a traffic sign indicates the presence of such persons in traffic, a driver shall drive with particular caution so as to be able to stop the vehicle in a timely manner.

Article 18

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 3)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 2)

A visually impaired or blind person who independently participates in traffic as a pedestrian shall move with the aid of a white cane, as a recognition sign, or with a trained guide dog.

A driver shall pay special attention to a visually impaired or blind person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

For easier access to parking areas, health and educational institutions, state authorities, state administration bodies, municipal authorities, public services, cultural and historical monuments, beaches and other facilities in the coastal zone, and national parks, a person with 80% or more bodily impairment or physical disability, or a person in whom, due to bodily impairment or physical disability, incapacity of the lower limbs of 60% or more has been established, may mark the vehicle in which they are transported with an accessibility sign.

A vehicle belonging to an association of the persons referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, as well as institutions of social and child protection, may also be marked with the accessibility sign.

The accessibility sign shall be issued by the local government authority competent for traffic affairs.

The persons, associations, and institutions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall not permit other persons to use the accessibility sign.

The manner of marking parking spaces referred to in Article 9, paragraph 4 of this Law, the manner of issuing and displaying the accessibility sign, as well as the form and content of that sign, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for traffic affairs, with the consent of the state administration authorities competent for health and for social and child protection.

Article 19

The driver of a vehicle passing by a public passenger transport vehicle or a bus used for own-account transport, stopped at a bus stop, must drive at a reduced speed and at such a distance as not to endanger persons entering or exiting that vehicle, and, if necessary, must stop their own vehicle.

A person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, who needs to step onto the roadway in order to enter or exit a vehicle, shall first make sure that by stepping onto the roadway they do not obstruct traffic or endanger traffic safety.

The driver of a vehicle must stop behind the vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article when persons entering or exiting that vehicle are required to cross the traffic lane, bicycle lane, or the lane on which the vehicle is moving.

Article 20

If a vehicle for organized transport of children stops to allow children to enter or exit on a road with one traffic lane in each direction, the drivers of other vehicles shall be obliged to stop while the children are entering or exiting the vehicle.

During the entry and exit of children from a vehicle for organized transport of children, the driver of that vehicle must activate all direction indicators.

A vehicle for organized transport of children must be marked with a special sign.

The detailed design and manner of placing the special sign for marking vehicles for organized transport of children shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for traffic affairs.

Article 21

While driving in a settlement, a driver shall allow a public passenger transport vehicle or a specially marked vehicle for organized transport of children to enter traffic when such a vehicle is leaving a stop located off the roadway or from an extended traffic lane serving as a stop.

The driver of a public passenger transport vehicle or a specially marked vehicle for organized transport of children shall be obliged to signal in time, using direction indicators, their intention to enter traffic and to do so in a manner that does not endanger other traffic participants.

Article 22

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 3)

While driving, a driver shall not use a telephone device or any other communication device, except in cases where the telephone or other device is used with equipment that enables hands-free operation.

A driver shall not use audio or video devices in such a way that prevents them from hearing sound signals from other traffic participants, nor shall they engage in other activities that distract their attention while operating the vehicle.

A person being transported in a vehicle shall not obstruct the driver in operating the vehicle, nor influence the driver to operate the vehicle in a manner that reduces traffic safety.

The prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to drivers of vehicles with the right of way and vehicles under escort.

Article 23

It shall be prohibited to use or possess any device or means capable of detecting or interfering with the operation of devices for measuring vehicle speed, or other devices intended for detecting and documenting offences in a vehicle in road traffic.

It shall be prohibited to place on the market or advertise the devices and means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 24

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 4)

The driver and passengers in a motor vehicle in which seat belts are installed, or where installation points for seat belts exist, shall be obliged to use seat belts in road traffic in the manner prescribed by the vehicle manufacturer.

A passenger vehicle must contain one suitable vest with light-reflective properties, and a freight vehicle or bus must contain two such vests, when participating in traffic.

A passenger and freight vehicle, when participating in traffic, must contain one first aid kit, and a bus must contain two first aid kits.

The contents of the kit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for health affairs.

Article 25

In a motor vehicle, no child under the age of twelve shall be transported in the front seat, nor any person who, due to the influence of alcohol, psychoactive substances, or other reasons, is incapable of controlling their actions.

A child up to five years of age must be transported in a safety seat or a carrycot secured to the vehicle by the vehicle's seat belt or special fastenings in the vehicle, except in public passenger transport vehicles.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, a child under the age of three may be transported in the front seat if placed in a safety seat or carrycot secured to the vehicle by the vehicle's seat belt or special fastenings, positioned facing opposite to the direction of travel, provided that the vehicle has no airbag or that the airbag is deactivated.

A child in the safety seat or carrycot referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article must be secured with a belt.

Article 26

A driver shall not sharply change the speed, except in cases of avoiding imminent danger.

A driver intending to move the vehicle to the right or left, change lanes, overtake, pass, stop, turn, make a U-turn, reverse, change lane position, or perform any other similar manoeuvre may begin such action only after ensuring that it can be done safely.

After ensuring that the intended manoeuvre can be initiated safely, the driver shall clearly and in time inform other traffic participants by giving a signal using direction indicators, or by an appropriate hand signal if indicators are not available. A driver who gives the prescribed signal using direction indicators must maintain the signal for the entire duration of the manoeuvre and discontinue the signal once the manoeuvre has been completed.

2. Entry of vehicles into traffic

Article 27

A driver may enter traffic from an area not intended for traffic, or from a place where the vehicle was stopped or parked, only after ensuring that doing so will not obstruct other traffic participants and after having duly informed other participants in the prescribed manner.

When a driver enters traffic from a yard, garage, or another area under conditions of insufficient visibility or sight distance, they shall conduct the entry safely with the assistance of a person positioned at a suitable place outside the vehicle who provides the appropriate signals.

A driver referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall give way to all vehicles and pedestrians moving on the traffic area into which they are entering.

A driver entering the roadway with an asphalt surface from a dirt road, construction site, or similar area must stop the vehicle immediately before entering the roadway and remove mud from the wheels.

A driver shall be obliged to remove from the asphalt roadway any mud deposited by the wheels of the vehicle they are operating.

3. Movement of vehicles on the road

Article 28

For vehicle movement, a driver must use the surface designated for traffic of the type of vehicle they are operating, except in cases prescribed by this Law.

A driver of a vehicle moving on a surface not designated for traffic of that type of vehicle, if permitted by this Law, shall be obliged to operate the vehicle with special caution.

Article 29

A vehicle shall move on the right side of the roadway in the direction of travel.

A driver shall keep the moving vehicle as close as possible to the right edge of the roadway and at such a distance from that edge that, having regard to the vehicle's speed, traffic conditions, and the state and characteristics of the road, does not endanger other traffic participants or expose themselves to danger.

By way of exception from paragraph 2 of this Article, on a road within a settlement with at least two traffic lanes in the same direction, a driver may drive in a traffic lane not adjacent to the right edge of the roadway, provided that this does not obstruct vehicles moving behind the vehicle they are operating.

The provision of paragraph 3 of this Article shall not apply to the driver of a freight vehicle with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg, the driver of a vehicle that cannot reach a speed greater than 40 km/h on a level road, or the driver of a vehicle that is not a motor vehicle, except on a section of road before an intersection or another place where the vehicle turns left, or when overtaking or passing.

Article 30

On a two-way road with at least four traffic lanes, a driver shall not drive in or move into the traffic lane designated for vehicles coming from the opposite direction.

On a two-way road with three traffic lanes, a driver shall not drive in the traffic lane located next to the left edge of the roadway in the direction of travel.

On a road where traffic lanes are physically separated from each other, a driver shall not drive in the traffic lane designated for vehicles coming from the opposite direction.

On a one-way road, a driver shall not drive a vehicle in the prohibited direction.

Article 31

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 4)

Driving a vehicle in reverse is permitted over a short section of road, on the side of the roadway along which the vehicle had previously been moving forward, provided that this does not endanger or obstruct other traffic participants.

When driving in reverse, the driver shall stop the vehicle and give way to any vehicle approaching from behind.

Driving in reverse is not permitted on sections of road with limited visibility, under reduced visibility conditions, in tunnels, on sections of road where stopping is prohibited, at railway crossings, or when entering from a side road onto a road with the right of way.

Article 32

A driver shall not suddenly reduce the speed of the vehicle, except in cases of avoiding imminent danger.

A driver who suddenly reduces the speed of the vehicle shall do so in a manner that does not endanger or obstruct drivers moving behind them.

Article 33

Traffic on a tram lane, or on a traffic lane designated for the movement of public passenger transport vehicles, shall be permitted for vehicles with the right of way and vehicles under escort.

Article 34

Where no special path or lane exists for cycling, the roadway may be used for cycling up to one meter from the right edge of the roadway.

4. Speed

Article 35

A driver shall adjust the speed of the vehicle to the characteristics and condition of the road, visibility, sight distance, weather conditions, the condition of the vehicle and its load, traffic density, and other traffic conditions, so that the vehicle can be stopped in time before any obstacle that can be seen or anticipated under the given circumstances, and shall operate the vehicle in a manner that does not endanger traffic safety.

If a driver is driving slowly in a manner that obstructs the normal flow of traffic, or if a line of vehicles forms behind the vehicle they are operating, the driver shall, at the first suitable place, allow the vehicles behind to safely overtake, pass by, or pass the vehicle they are operating.

The speed of motor vehicles on the road, under normal traffic conditions, shall not be limited by a traffic sign to less than 40 km/h.

Article 36

On a road within a settlement, a driver shall not drive at a speed exceeding 50 km/h, or at a speed greater than that permitted by a traffic sign placed for the entire settlement or a part thereof.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, on a road within a settlement whose traffic-technical elements allow it, traffic signs may permit driving at speeds of up to 80 km/h.

Article 37

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 5)

On a road outside a settlement, a driver shall not drive at a speed greater than:

- 1) 130 km/h on a motorway;
- 2) 100 km/h on an expressway;
- 3) 80 km/h on other roads.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, the speed of certain vehicles on a motorway shall additionally be limited to:

- 1) 100 km/h for buses, except for buses used for organized transport of children;
- 2) 90 km/h for motor vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg and for all motor vehicles towing a trailer without brakes.

A driver on the road referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not drive at a speed higher than that indicated by a traffic sign.

Article 37a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 5)

A young driver and a novice driver shall not operate a vehicle on the road at a speed exceeding 70 km/h, or 100 km/h on a motorway, nor operate a moped at a speed exceeding 40 km/h.

Article 38

The speed of vehicles on roads, according to the type of vehicle, shall be limited to:

- 1) 80 km/h – for buses and buses with a light trailer, freight vehicles with a maximum permissible mass not exceeding 7,500 kg, and motor vehicles towing a caravan;
- 2) 70 km/h – for buses used for organized transport of children, articulated buses without standing places, freight vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 7,500 kg, freight vehicles with a trailer, and freight vehicles transporting dangerous goods;
- 3) 60 km/h – for freight vehicles transporting dangerous goods of Class 6.1 – poisons;
- 4) 50 km/h – for trolleybuses and buses with a trailer for transporting passengers, city buses, and buses and trolleybuses that, in addition to installed seats, also have designated standing places;
- 5) 40 km/h – for a vehicle towing another unroadworthy vehicle and for tractors, or 30 km/h when at least one person is transported in the trailer towed by a tractor;
- 6) 20 km/h – for a tourist train and for a work machine carrying persons.

When operating a motor vehicle, or a motor-driven vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the driver shall comply with the speed limit prescribed in paragraph 1 of this Article for specific types of vehicles, even on roads where this Law or posted traffic signs permit a higher speed.

A motor vehicle referred to in paragraph 1, items 1 to 4 of this Article, and a trailer referred to in paragraph 1, items 2 and 4 of this Article, except for military vehicles, must display on the left side of the rear, in a visible place, a marking in the form of a yellow circle bordered with a red edge, with a black number inside indicating the maximum permissible speed of the vehicle.

5. Turning

Article 39

A driver turning right shall make the turn using the outermost traffic lane adjacent to the right edge of the roadway, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.

A driver turning left shall make the turn using the outermost left traffic lane adjacent to the center line and along the imaginary or marked curve connecting the two center lines of the side roadway, or the traffic lane adjacent to the left edge of a one-way road, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.

A driver turning right shall give way to a vehicle moving on their right side in the traffic lane designated for public passenger transport vehicles.

6. Right of way

Article 40

At an intersection or when meeting another vehicle, a driver shall give way to the vehicle approaching from their right side.

A driver turning left at an intersection shall give way to a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction that continues straight or turns right, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.

By way of exception from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, a vehicle moving on rails shall in all cases have the right of way, regardless of the side from which another vehicle is approaching, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.

A driver entering a road marked by a traffic sign as a priority road shall give way to all vehicles moving on that road.

A driver shall give way to all vehicles moving on the road they are entering, even when that road is not marked by a traffic sign as a priority road, if the driver is entering from a dirt road onto a road with an asphalt surface, or from an area not designated for traffic.

A driver who, when turning, crosses a bicycle path or lane shall give way to vehicles moving along that path or lane.

7. Right of way

Article 41

A driver approaching an intersection shall adjust their driving to the traffic conditions at the intersection and drive at a speed that allows them to stop and give way to vehicles having the right of way at the intersection.

A driver shall, at a sufficient distance before the intersection, change lane position and take the place in the traffic lane designated for passing through the intersection in the direction in which they intend to continue driving.

Article 42

A driver shall not enter an intersection with a vehicle, even if they have the right of way or are permitted to do so by a traffic light (hereinafter: traffic signal), if due to traffic density they would have to stop in the intersection or on a pedestrian crossing, thereby obstructing or preventing the movement of vehicles or pedestrians.

Article 43

A driver who has entered an intersection regulated by traffic signals may leave the intersection without waiting for the traffic signal to open in the direction in which they intend to proceed, provided that they give way to all traffic participants moving in the direction where traffic is permitted.

8. U-turn

Article 44

A driver shall not make a U-turn in a tunnel, on a bridge, viaduct, underpass, or overpass, nor under conditions of reduced visibility or where visibility is insufficient, on a section of road that is not wide enough for a U-turn, or in places where such a manoeuvre is prohibited by a traffic sign.

9. Meeting and passing

Article 45

When meeting and passing, a driver shall leave sufficient distance on their left side between their vehicle and the vehicle being passed, and, if necessary, move the vehicle closer to the right edge of the roadway.

When meeting and passing a pedestrian, a driver shall maintain a safe distance between the vehicle and the pedestrian so as not to endanger the pedestrian. If, due to an obstacle on the road or other traffic participants, the driver cannot act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, they shall slow down their vehicle and, if necessary, stop it in order to give way to the vehicle coming from the opposite direction. If meeting and passing is impossible due to insufficient road width or an obstacle, the driver who, having regard to the characteristics and condition of the road and the traffic circumstances, can more easily do so, shall be obliged to stop first and, if necessary, move their vehicle backward or otherwise position it so as to enable meeting and passing. When at an intersection vehicles are approaching from opposite directions and both are turning left, the driver shall pass the oncoming vehicle by giving way on their right side.

Article 46

On a section of road with a steep gradient, where meeting and passing is impossible or very difficult, the driver of a vehicle moving downhill shall stop the vehicle at a suitable place if they notice another vehicle approaching uphill.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, a driver moving uphill shall stop their vehicle if there is a suitable stopping place ahead that allows safe meeting and passing, and if, by failing to do so, meeting and passing would require one of the vehicles to move in reverse.

On the section of road referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, when one of the vehicles meeting and passing must move in reverse, the following shall move in reverse:

- 1) a vehicle encountering a vehicle towing a trailer;
- 2) a freight vehicle encountering a bus;
- 3) a vehicle encountering a vehicle of a higher class; and if vehicles of the same class are meeting and passing – the vehicle moving downhill, unless, having regard to the conditions and the position of the vehicles on the road, it is easier for the driver of the vehicle moving uphill to do so.

For the purposes of paragraph 3, item 3 of this Article, vehicles shall be classified from lower to higher class as follows: moped, motorcycle, tricycle and quadricycle, passenger car, tractor, work machine, freight vehicle, bus, and combination of vehicles.

10. Overtaking and passing

Article 47

Overtaking and passing shall be conducted on the left side of the vehicle being overtaken or passed.

Overtaking must be conducted on the right side if the vehicle on the roadway has taken such a position and its driver signals in a manner that clearly indicates the vehicle is turning left.

A vehicle moving on rails laid in the middle of the roadway shall not be overtaken on the left side.

On a road with at least two traffic lanes designated for vehicles moving in the same direction, faster movement of vehicles in one lane compared to vehicles in another lane shall not be considered overtaking.

On a road within a settlement with at least two traffic lanes designated for vehicles moving in the same direction, passing on the right side of a vehicle not moving in the outermost right traffic lane shall not be considered overtaking.

Article 48

A driver who has been signalled for overtaking shall move their vehicle closer to the right edge of the roadway.

A driver shall not increase the speed of the vehicle while being overtaken by another vehicle.

Article 49

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 6)

A driver may overtake or pass only if this does not impede the normal movement of vehicles coming from the opposite direction and if there is sufficient space on the road to conduct the manoeuvre safely.

A driver shall not overtake or pass if doing so may endanger other traffic participants.

A driver shall not begin overtaking or passing with a vehicle:

- 1) a queue of vehicles;
- 2) if the driver behind has already begun overtaking;
- 3) if the driver ahead in the same traffic lane has signalled for overtaking or passing;
- 4) if doing so would endanger traffic safety or obstruct vehicles from the opposite direction;
- 5) if, after overtaking or passing, they could not return to their traffic lane without obstructing or endangering other traffic participants;
- 6) on the traffic lane designated for emergency stopping of vehicles;
- 7) at the beginning of a crest, on a crest, before or within a blind curve, except on a roadway with at least two traffic lanes for vehicles moving in the same direction;
- 8) in a tunnel;
- 9) when approaching or on a pedestrian crossing;
- 10) when a vehicle has stopped or is stopping to give way to a pedestrian at a pedestrian crossing;
- 11) immediately before and on a railway or tramway crossing;
- 12) a vehicle under escort;
- 13) on the traffic lane designated for slow vehicles;
- 14) in a place where prohibited by traffic signalling;
- 15) in such a way that requires crossing a solid longitudinal line while using the lane intended for vehicles coming from the opposite direction.

Passing a stopped queue of vehicles on the road is prohibited if, after passing, the driver would not be able to safely re-enter the traffic lane designated for vehicles moving in the same direction.

By way of exception, passing in the case referred to in paragraph 3, item 15 of this Article shall be permitted under the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.

A driver overtaking shall keep their vehicle at the necessary spacing and distance from the vehicle being overtaken, so as not to obstruct it or endanger other traffic participants.

Article 50

After overtaking or passing one or more vehicles, a driver shall, as soon as it is possible to do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic participants, return the vehicle to the traffic lane position it occupied before the overtaking or passing.

Article 51

A driver shall not overtake another vehicle immediately before an intersection or at an intersection that is not a roundabout.

Immediately before an intersection and at an intersection, when driving on a priority road, a driver may overtake:

- 1) a vehicle turning left, being overtaken on its right side;
- 2) a vehicle turning right, provided that in doing so the overtaking vehicle does not move onto the part of the roadway designated for vehicles from the opposite direction;
- 3) a vehicle moving through an intersection regulated by traffic signals or by signs given by an authorized police officer;
- 4) a bicycle, moped, or motorcycle.

Article 52

If there is an area not intended for vehicle traffic, an object, or a device in the middle of the roadway, vehicles must pass on the right side of it.

The areas, objects, or devices referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, located in the middle of a one-way road, may be passed on either side, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.

11. Sound and light warning signals

Article 53

A driver shall be obliged to use the sound warning signal when required by traffic safety, namely:

1. on the road, to warn another traffic participant if, without such a signal, there would be a risk of a traffic accident;
2. if a child is located beside the roadway and is not paying attention to vehicle movement;
3. on a road outside a settlement, before entering a blind and narrow curve or reaching a crest where meeting and passing is difficult.

A driver shall limit the use of the sound warning signal to what is strictly necessary. A driver shall not use a variable-frequency sound warning signal, except in cases prescribed by this Law.

Article 54

At night, a driver may use a light warning signal instead of a sound warning signal. This signal may also be used within a settlement when overtaking another vehicle.

A driver may also use a light warning signal during the day if such a method of warning is more suitable to the road conditions.

A light warning signal shall be given by successive or alternating activation of the high beams, taking care not to dazzle drivers approaching from the opposite direction.

Article 55

The driver of a vehicle shall be obliged to activate the hazard warning lights in the following cases:

- 1) while passengers are boarding or exiting;
- 2) when warning other traffic participants of a traffic hazard;
- 3) in conditions of significantly reduced visibility (dense fog, smoke, etc.);
- 4) when the vehicle is the last in a queue of vehicles stopped on a road outside a settlement, except when the queue is stopped in compliance with a traffic sign or traffic rule;
- 5) when reversing;
- 6) when stopping on the roadway, except when parking in a designated parking space or when stopping in compliance with a traffic sign or traffic rule.

12. Stopping and parking

Article 56

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 7)

A driver shall not stop or park a vehicle in a place where it would endanger the safety of other traffic participants or obstructs the normal flow of traffic or the movement of pedestrians.

By way of exception, the driver of a vehicle marked with an accessibility sign in accordance with Article 18, paragraph 3 of this Law may stop even in a place where stopping is prohibited under this Law, provided that doing so does not endanger other traffic participants.

The provisions of this Law on stopping and parking shall not apply to authorized police officers in the performance of their official duties if compliance with the prohibitions on stopping or parking would obstruct the successful performance of those duties.

Article 57

A driver who, due to a vehicle malfunction, a traffic accident, or another justified reason, is forced to stop the vehicle on the roadway shall take the measures referred to in Articles 61 and 62 of this Law to ensure that the vehicle does not endanger other vehicles and shall remove it from the roadway as soon as possible.

If a driver, due to a vehicle malfunction, a traffic accident, or another justified reason, is forced to stop the vehicle on railway or tramway tracks, they shall immediately remove it from the tracks. If this is not possible, they shall immediately take the necessary measures to ensure that the drivers of rail vehicles are timely warned of the danger.

Article 58

On a public road outside a settlement, a driver who stops or parks a vehicle shall, whenever possible, stop or park the vehicle off the roadway .

A driver who stops or parks a vehicle on a public road shall stop or park it immediately next to the right edge of the roadway , and on a public road where traffic flows in only one direction, the driver may stop or park it next to either the right or the left edge of the roadway , provided that this does not obstruct the unobstructed flow of traffic.

If tramway or other tracks are located along the right edge of the roadway, the driver shall not stop or park the vehicle.

The driver may stop or park the vehicle in areas located in the middle of the roadway only if such areas are designated as parking places by a traffic sign.

Article 59

When parking, the driver shall park the vehicle in a parking space designated for parking that type of vehicle.

The doors of a stopped or parked vehicle must not be opened if doing so would obstruct the movement of other road users or endanger traffic safety.

Article 60

The driver must not stop or park a vehicle:

- 1) on a pedestrian crossing and at the crossing of a bicycle lane across the roadway , as well as at a distance of less than five meters from these crossings;
- 2) at a railway or tramway crossing and at a distance of less than five meters from the crossing, as well as in the vicinity of a railway or tramway line, if this obstructs the movement of rail vehicles;
- 3) at an intersection and at a distance of less than five meters from the nearest edge of the transverse roadway ;
- 4) in a tunnel, underpass, gallery, on a bridge, or overpass;
- 5) near the crest of a hill or in a curve where road visibility is insufficient or overtaking cannot be carried out safely;
- 6) in a part of the road where the free passage width between the stopped or parked vehicle and the unbroken longitudinal line on the roadway , the opposite edge of the roadway , or an obstacle on the road would be less than three meters;
- 7) at a place where it would obstruct a traffic sign;
- 8) on a bicycle path or lane;
- 9) at a stop for public passenger transport vehicles and at a distance of less than 15 meters before and after the road marking designating the stop;
- 10) on a road with physically separated roadway lanes, unless permitted by a traffic sign;
- 11) above a connection to the water supply network or the entrance to the sewerage system or other public utility networks;
- 12) at a place where it would obstruct access for another vehicle to park or prevent the exit of a vehicle already parked;
- 13) on a sidewalk, unless permitted by traffic signs, and only if, when the vehicle is parked, a free passage for pedestrians at least 1.6 meters wide remains, which must not be adjacent to the edge of the roadway ;
- 14) on a pedestrian path or on the part of the sidewalk designated for the movement of persons with special needs;

- 15) in a square, pedestrian zone, or fire access road;
- 16) on an access road, driveway between residential buildings, or passages within residential blocks;
- 17) on roads outside street parking areas that connect parking lots and residential buildings with other roads;
- 18) at a driveway entrance or exit from a building, yard, or garage;
- 19) on an acceleration lane, deceleration lane, stopping lane, lane for public passenger transport vehicles, or tramway track bed;
- 20) in a parking space marked by a supplementary traffic sign or road marking as a space reserved for vehicles of persons with disabilities, if the vehicle does not display the appropriate permit;
- 21) in a parking space marked by a supplementary traffic sign or road marking as reserved for certain users' vehicles, when the vehicle in question does not belong to those users;
- 22) on surfaces where traffic of vehicles is prohibited by traffic sign;
- 23) on surfaces where stopping and/or parking of vehicles is prohibited by traffic sign.

Exceptionally, the driver of a vehicle providing taxi transport services may stop the vehicle at the places referred to in paragraph 1, items 10, 11, 12, and 18 of this Article, as well as in a traffic lane designated for public passenger transport vehicles not used by trams, and only for the time necessary for passengers to board or exit.

Article 61

The driver must mark a motor vehicle or trailer, except for a motorcycle without a sidecar and a moped, stopped on the roadway with a warning triangle:

- 1) when forced to stop the vehicle at a place or section of road referred to in Article 60, paragraph 1 of this Law, except in the case referred to in item 21;
- 2) when the vehicle is stopped on the roadway at such a place that drivers of vehicles moving in the same direction cannot, or can only with difficulty, notice it in time;
- 3) on a road outside a built-up area, as well as on a road in a built-up area at night or in conditions of reduced visibility when the place where the vehicle has stopped is insufficiently illuminated.

The warning triangle shall be placed on the roadway behind the stopped vehicle, in a vertical position and at a distance which shall not be less than 50 metres on a road outside a built-up area and 10 metres within a built-up area, in such a manner that a driver approaching from the direction in which the warning triangle has been placed can notice it in due time and stop his vehicle or safely pass the stopped vehicle.

When a queue of motor vehicles is stopped on the road, the warning triangle shall be placed in the manner referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, whereby instead of one, two warning triangles shall be placed on the roadway, side by side. In addition to the warning triangle, hazard warning lights on the vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be switched on.

If the driver is outside his vehicle, on the roadway, he shall be obliged to wear a vest with light-reflecting properties.

Article 62

The driver who leaves the vehicle on the road, before leaving the vehicle, shall take all necessary measures to prevent the vehicle from moving by itself from the place where it was stopped or parked, as well as to take other necessary measures, namely:

- 1) to secure the vehicle against unauthorised use;
- 2) to switch off the engine;
- 3) to place the gear lever in the appropriate gear and, if necessary, activate the parking brake;
- 4) if the vehicle is left on a road with a longitudinal slope – to turn the front wheels towards the kerb of the sidewalk or roadway if the vehicle is left on a downhill, and to turn the front wheels towards the middle of the roadway if the vehicle is left on an uphill;
- 5) to place wheel blocks under the appropriate wheels of the vehicle if, on a road with a longitudinal slope, a vehicle is left that, according to regulations, must be equipped with wheel blocks;
- 6) to lock the doors.

13. Towing of vehicles

Article 63

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 8)

In road traffic, a motor vehicle may tow no more than two trailers for the transport of goods, and on a motorway or expressway only one trailer.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, a tourist train may tow no more than three trailers.

A tractor may tow only a trailer designed for tractors, while other motor vehicles may not tow a tractor trailer.

A motor vehicle may tow only a trailer that does not impair its stability. A passenger motor vehicle may be fitted only with a detachable towing device for trailers, which must be removable after use.

A motor vehicle equipped with a detachable towing device for trailers (tow bar) may not participate in traffic with the towing device attached if it is not towing a trailer.

A trailer carrying passengers may be towed only by buses engaged in public urban or suburban transport.

Article 64

It is prohibited to tow a defective vehicle on a motorway or expressway. If the need for towing arises while a motor vehicle is being driven on a motorway or expressway, towing is permitted only up to the first exit from the motorway or expressway.

Article 65

A motor vehicle may tow another motor vehicle only if, due to malfunction or the absence of certain parts, it is unable to move on its own.

A motor vehicle must not tow a motorcycle, moped, or either a light or heavy tricycle.

Article 66

A malfunctioning motor vehicle on the road may be towed by means of a rope, a rigid connection (tow bar), or by supporting or suspending the vehicle on the towing vehicle. A motor vehicle with defective steering or braking systems, a goods vehicle, or a bus must not be towed by means of a rope.

A motor vehicle with defective steering must not be towed by means of a rigid connection, nor may a motor vehicle whose total mass exceeds the total mass of the towing vehicle if its service brake is defective.

If a motor vehicle is towed by means of a rope or a rigid connection, the person driving the towed vehicle must hold the appropriate driving licence for the category of vehicle being towed.

Article 67

When a defective vehicle is being towed, all direction indicators must be activated on the towing vehicle, and also on the towed vehicle if they are operational. A warning triangle must be placed on both vehicles.

On the motor vehicle towing another motor vehicle, the warning triangle shall be placed at the front, and on the towed vehicle at the rear.

The transport of persons in the towed vehicle is prohibited, except for the driver operating it.

Article 68

A motor vehicle may be towed at night, as well as during the day in conditions of reduced visibility, only if its rear position lights are switched on, or if it is being towed by a motor vehicle using a yellow rotating light during towing.

Article 69

The distance between the towing and the towed motor vehicle, if towed by rope, must be between three and five meters, and if towed by a rigid connection, it may be less than three meters.

A motor vehicle towing a disabled vehicle on the road must not travel at a speed greater than 40 km/h.

Article 70

Towing a goods vehicle or a vehicle combination, or a tractor with a trailer, when loaded, is permitted only up to the first suitable location for transshipment of the load, and, exceptionally, up to the first location where the vehicle defect can be remedied.

14. Use of Lights in Traffic

Article 71

During the day, motor vehicles in traffic on the road must have low-beam headlights or daytime running lights switched on.

At night, motor vehicles in traffic on the road must have high-beam headlights switched on.

The driver is obliged to use low-beam headlights instead of high-beam headlights:

- 1) when, during an encounter with another vehicle, it is assessed that the vehicle's lights would dazzle the driver of the oncoming vehicle at a distance of less than 200 m;
- 2) when the lights would disturb the driver of the vehicle ahead;
- 3) on a road illuminated by street lighting;
- 4) in a tunnel;
- 5) when the lights would disturb the operator of a rail vehicle or vessel;
- 6) in fog;
- 7) when the vehicle is stopped.

The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article do not apply to the driver of a vehicle for which the installation of main-beam headlights is not mandatory.

Article 72

Position lights must be switched on at all times when the main-beam headlights, dipped-beam headlights, or fog lights are on.

At night and during the day, in conditions of reduced visibility, vehicles on the road must have their rear position lights switched on.

Lights and retroreflectors must not be covered or soiled during driving to the extent that they are not visible to other road users.

Article 73

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 6)

In foggy conditions, low-beam headlights, fog lights, or both types of lights must be switched on a motor vehicle.

Fog lights may be used only in fog or in conditions of reduced visibility.

Article 74

A vehicle stopped or parked on the roadway at night or in conditions of reduced visibility must have its position lights or parking lights switched on.

The lights on the vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article need not be switched on if the vehicle is located on a section of the road with street lighting sufficient to make the vehicle clearly visible, at a specially designated place.

Article 75

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 7)

When moving at night or in conditions of reduced visibility:

- 1) A pedestrian moving along the roadway on a public road outside a built-up area must wear a vest with light-reflecting properties;
- 2) A pedestrian pulling or pushing a handcart on the roadway must wear a vest with light-reflecting properties or hold at least one white or yellow light on the left side of the cart, which must be visible from the front and rear, except where street lighting ensures that both the pedestrian and the cart are visible;
- 3) A person using a wheelchair must have at least one white or yellow light switched on, placed on the left side of the wheelchair, visible from both the front and the rear, except where street lighting ensures that the wheelchair user is sufficiently visible;
- 4) Pedestrians moving along the roadway in an organized column, except for funeral or approved processions, or military or police units, must wear a vest with light-reflecting properties or carry at the front at least one white or yellow light, and at the rear a red light;
- 5) A bicycle must have one white light switched on at the front and one red light at the rear;
- 6) An animal-drawn vehicle must have at least one white light at the front and at least one red light at the rear. These lights must be placed on the vehicle's longitudinal axis or on its left side, and if only one light is used, it must be placed in a visible position on the left side of the vehicle;
- 7) Animal handlers and drivers, when moving along the roadway outside a built-up area, must wear a vest with light-reflecting properties.

15. Distance between vehicles

Article 76

The driver must maintain a safe distance from the vehicle ahead, sufficient to allow timely deceleration or stopping if the vehicle in front slows down or comes to a stop.

Article 77

When driving on a public road outside a built-up area that has only one traffic lane for vehicles moving in the same direction, if motor vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg or a length greater than seven meters are moving one behind the other in that lane, the driver of such a vehicle must, except when overtaking or preparing to overtake, maintain a distance from the vehicle ahead sufficient to allow vehicles coming from behind to overtake safely.

16. Traffic related to tramways and other rail vehicles

Article 78

The provisions of this Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to the traffic of trams and other vehicles moving on rails on the road, unless excluded by the construction characteristics of such vehicles or by the manner of their movement.

17. Traffic related to motor cultivators, tractors and working machines with attachments

Article 79

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 8)

A motor cultivator, tractor, and work machine may, in road traffic, be equipped only with attachments intended for performing work in accordance with their purpose, which must be marked in compliance with this Law.

A work machine may not tow a trailer on the road.

At night, as well as during the day under conditions of reduced visibility, a motor cultivator, tractor, and work machine in road traffic must have dipped-beam headlights switched on at the front for road illumination, and position lights and reflectors at the rear.

A motor cultivator or work machine that can reach a speed of more than 20 km/h on level roads must be equipped with stop lights.

The low-beam headlights, position lights, reflectors, and stop lights referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article must meet the prescribed requirements and be installed in accordance with Article 242 of this Law.

If a motor cultivator or work machine is not equipped with light-signalling devices for giving light signals (stop lights and direction indicators), the driver or the attendant shall be obliged to signal any change in the direction of movement of the vehicle in due time by hand.

Article 80

A motor cultivator and a work machine with a trailer must, in road traffic, be equipped with functional steering devices and braking devices that comply with the requirements set out in Article 242 of this Law.

The braking efficiency of the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be at least 25% of the prescribed braking coefficient for service brakes, and at least 15% for auxiliary brakes.

Article 81

A work machine that exceeds the permitted dimensions, total weight, or axle load may operate in road traffic only with a special permit for exceptional transport, issued in accordance with the special law governing public roads.

Article 82

Only the driver may be on a motor cultivator, tractor, or work machine while driving.

A trailer towed by a motor cultivator in road traffic may carry no more than three persons engaged in loading or unloading load or performing agricultural work.

The transport of persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be conducted only if the motor cultivator in road traffic is operated by a person holding a valid driver's licence.

18. Traffic of Animal-Drawn Vehicles and Herding of Animals in Traffic

Article 83

The driver of an animal-drawn vehicle must be at least 16 years of age.

The driver of an animal-drawn vehicle shall operate the vehicle in road traffic either from the vehicle itself or by leading the harnessed animals while walking beside them.

An animal-drawn vehicle must be equipped with braking devices that enable its safe stopping.

An animal-drawn vehicle moving behind another such vehicle must maintain a distance of at least 50 meters in order to allow motor vehicles to overtake.

One animal may be tethered to an animal-drawn vehicle moving on the road, and only on the right side of the rear of the vehicle.

An animal-drawn vehicle may not be left on the road unattended by the driver or another person capable of controlling the harnessed animals.

Article 84

Domestic animals may be present on the road only if accompanied by persons who are obliged to guide them and ensure that the animals do not endanger traffic safety. Animals may not be brought onto motorways, expressways, main roads, or bicycle paths, nor may they be guided along them.

By way of exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, during seasonal livestock migration, the herding of animals in a flock or herd may be permitted on main roads, provided that the necessary safety measures are taken.

If the animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are transported in a vehicle, such transport must be conducted in a manner that does not endanger or obstruct the driver or other road users.

Animals located alongside the road must be supervised or secured in such a way that they cannot enter the roadway.

Animals shall be led or herded as close as possible to the right edge of the roadway, in such a manner that other road users are not endangered.

The owner, herder, or handler of animals shall not feed, keep, or gather animals on public roads, nor leave them unattended on the road.

A rider or any other person leading an animal shall be obliged to remove any matter deposited on the road by the animal.

Riders may use the roadway only if the traffic regime on that road permits such use.

The provisions of this Law governing the movement of bicycles shall apply mutatis mutandis to the movement of riders on the roadway.

Article 85

Animals may be herded or led across a road only on a clearly visible section, and only where no constructed or designated crossings exist.

The crossing of animals in a flock or herd over a main or regional road must be secured by at least two herders positioned on either side of the road at the crossing point.

When animals are herded at night in a flock or herd, one herder must be positioned at the front and one at the rear. Each herder shall carry a light visible to other road users approaching from the opposite direction or moving behind, from a distance of at least 150 meters.

19. Traffic of Bicycles, Mopeds, Motorcycles, Tricycles, and Quadricycles

Article 86

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 9)

On main and regional roads, children under the age of 16 are prohibited from riding bicycles.

On local roads and streets, children who have reached the age of 14 may ride bicycles independently.

In traffic-calming zones, school zones, and on unclassified roads, children who have reached the age of 11 may ride bicycles.

By way of exception, in traffic-calming zones, a child younger than 11 may ride a bicycle if supervised by a person over the age of 16.

Article 87

A cyclist may not ride on a bicycle path at a speed exceeding 35 km/h.

If a road has a bicycle lane, the driver of a bicycle, moped, or light tricycle must use the right-hand bicycle lane in relation to the direction of traffic.

On a two-way bicycle path, a cyclist must ride on the right-hand side in the direction of travel.

When two or more drivers of bicycles, mopeds, tricycles, or motorcycles are riding in a group, they must ride one behind the other.

Article 88

The driver of a bicycle, moped, tricycle, or motorcycle must operate the vehicle in a manner that does not reduce its stability and does not obstruct other road users, and in particular must not:

- 1) release the handlebars;

- 2) remove their feet from the pedals;
- 3) hold on to another vehicle;
- 4) lead, tow, or push other vehicles or animals, except for towing a bicycle trailer; allow the vehicle they are operating to be towed or pushed; carry objects that may interfere with control; or use headphones in both ears for audio devices;
- 5) ride on one wheel.

Article 89

The driver and passenger of a motorcycle, moped, tricycle, and quadricycle must, while riding, wear a fastened, homologated protective helmet in the manner specified in the manufacturer's declaration of the helmet.

The driver and passenger referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must not, instead of a protective helmet intended for this category of vehicles, use helmets designed for cyclists or for other purposes.

On main and regional roads, the driver of a bicycle must wear a protective helmet while riding.

A bicycle rider traveling on the roadway of a public road outside a settlement is required, at night and during the day in conditions of reduced visibility, to wear a high-visibility vest with light-reflecting properties.

The driver of a bicycle, moped, tricycle, or motorcycle must not transport a person who is under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances, or who for other reasons is incapable of controlling their actions.

It is prohibited to conduct bicycle riding training on main and regional roads. Detailed requirements that protective helmets used by drivers and passengers of motorcycles, mopeds, tricycles, and quadricycles must meet shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for traffic affairs.

Article 90

A bicycle, moped, and motorcycle in road traffic may be equipped with a two-wheeled trailer intended for the transport of goods, attached in such a manner that the stability of the vehicle is ensured, and in which passengers must not be transported. The trailer must not exceed one meter in width and must have, on its rear left side, a red position light or a triangular reflector if it is towed by a bicycle.

20. Movement of Pedestrians

Article 91

A pedestrian shall not suddenly step onto the roadway, move or remain on the roadway, except in cases prescribed by this Law.

If a pedestrian is moving along the roadway outside a settlement, he shall walk as close as possible to the left edge of the roadway, in the direction opposite to the movement of vehicles, in a manner that does not obstruct or obstruct vehicle traffic.

By way of exception from paragraph 2 of this Article, a pedestrian may walk along the right edge of the roadway only when such movement is safer for him (blind curve, precipice, cut, landslide, etc.).

A pedestrian participating in traffic in a wheelchair for persons with disabilities, or riding roller skates, a skateboard or similar, shall not hold on to a moving vehicle.

On a road without a sidewalk or another surface designated for pedestrian movement, pedestrians may use the roadway up to a width of one metre from its edge.

When moving along the roadway, pedestrians shall walk one behind the other, except for a person accompanying a child under seven years of age, in which case the child must walk closer to the edge of the roadway.

A pedestrian pushing a handcart, bicycle, moped or motorcycle, as well as a person with disabilities moving in a wheelchair, shall walk along the right edge of the roadway in the direction of movement.

Article 92

A pedestrian shall be obliged to use sidewalks, other surfaces designated for pedestrian movement, or surfaces alongside the roadway suitable for pedestrian movement, where such exist.

In order to bypass an obstacle on the sidewalk, a pedestrian shall, before stepping onto the roadway, pay attention to the distance and speed of approaching vehicles and make sure in advance that by stepping onto the roadway he does not endanger traffic safety.

Article 93

A column of pedestrians moving along the roadway under the control of a leader (an organised column of pedestrians) shall move along the right edge of the roadway in the direction of movement.

An organised column of pedestrians shall not obstruct the normal flow of traffic nor be longer than one hundred metres, except in the case of a funeral procession, an authorised procession, or a police or military unit.

If several organised columns of pedestrians are moving along the roadway, the distance between individual columns shall be at least thirty metres.

Article 94

A pedestrian shall cross the roadway or a bicycle lane carefully and by the shortest route, after making sure that it can be done safely.

When crossing the roadway, a pedestrian shall not talk on a mobile phone or wear earphones.

On a road with a pedestrian crossing or a specially constructed pedestrian crossing or

passage, a pedestrian shall be obliged to use such crossing or passage when it is not more than one hundred metres away.

Article 95

At a pedestrian crossing where pedestrian traffic is regulated by traffic light signals, a pedestrian shall act in accordance with such signals.

At a pedestrian crossing where pedestrian traffic is regulated by signals given by an authorised police officer, a pedestrian may cross the roadway only when passage is permitted by such signal.

At a pedestrian crossing where traffic is not regulated by traffic light signals nor by signals given by an authorised police officer, a pedestrian shall, before stepping onto the pedestrian crossing, make sure in advance that he can cross the roadway safely and without endangering traffic safety.

A pedestrian intending to cross the roadway at a place where no pedestrian crossing exists shall not step onto the roadway if this would obstruct vehicle traffic.

Article 96

A pedestrian shall not step onto or move along the roadway of a motorway or expressway.

The prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to:

- 1) an authorised police officer in the performance of official duties;
- 2) a person conducting or participating in a traffic accident investigation;
- 3) a road worker performing road works;
- 4) a person performing tasks related to the removal of the consequences of a traffic accident or vehicle or load malfunction;
- 5) a person providing emergency medical care or first aid;
- 6) a road inspector in the performance of official duties, as well as road operator workers;
- 7) a driver of a vehicle that has been forced to stop.

The persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as well as the places where such persons perform actions, must be properly marked in a manner that ensures the safety of all road users.

21. Duties of drivers towards pedestrians

Article 97

If traffic at a pedestrian crossing is regulated by traffic light signals or by signals of an authorised police officer, the driver shall stop the vehicle before the pedestrian crossing when passage is prohibited by such signal, and if passage is permitted by such signal at such crossing, the driver shall give way to a pedestrian who has already stepped onto the pedestrian crossing.

If the pedestrian crossing referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is located at the entrance to a side road, the driver turning onto that road shall make the turn in a safe manner and give way to a pedestrian who has already stepped onto, is stepping onto, or indicates the intention to step onto the pedestrian crossing, and, if necessary, shall stop the vehicle.

If traffic at a pedestrian crossing is not regulated by traffic light devices or by signals of police officers, the driver shall adjust the speed of the vehicle so that, in any situation he sees or has reason to anticipate, he can safely stop the vehicle before the pedestrian crossing and give way to a pedestrian who has already stepped onto, is stepping onto, or indicates the intention to step onto the pedestrian crossing.

A driver turning onto a side road at the entrance of which no pedestrian crossing exists shall give way to pedestrians who have already stepped onto or are stepping onto the roadway.

If, in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article, the pedestrians are children, infirm persons, blind persons using a white cane and/or a guide dog, persons with disabilities moving in a wheelchair, or persons using other orthotic-prosthetic aids for movement, the driver shall be obliged to stop the vehicle and allow them to pass.

A driver shall not cut across an organised column of pedestrians moving along the roadway.

22. Traffic at a road crossing over a railway line

Article 98

At a road crossing over a railway line, the driver shall allow a rail vehicle moving along the railway line to pass.

A driver approaching a road crossing over a railway line shall adjust the movement of the vehicle so that it can be stopped before the traffic control device at the crossing or before the signalling device announcing the approach of a train, or, as the case may be, so that the vehicle can be stopped before entering the railway line.

Article 99

Road users shall stop before a road crossing over a railway line if the traffic control barrier is lowered, if the barrier has begun to lower, or if light or sound signals are given warning that the barrier is about to lower, or when a traffic light signal prohibiting passage announces the approach of a train at a level crossing without barriers.

Article 100

Before a level crossing over a railway line equipped with traffic light signals, road users shall stop when a red flashing light or a steady red light appears.

Road users crossing a level railway crossing shall do so with due caution even when the lights at the crossing are not operating.

At a level crossing over a railway line without traffic control barriers or signalling devices announcing the approach of a train, road users may cross the railway line only after first stopping and making sure that no train or other rail vehicle is approaching along the tracks.

23. Traffic on motorways and expressways

Article 101

Only motorcycles, tricycles, quadricycles, passenger vehicles, buses and goods vehicles, with or without trailers, may travel on motorways and expressways.

Vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article whose maximum design speed is less than 50 km/h shall not be permitted to travel on motorways and expressways.

The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to police and military vehicles.

Article 102

A driver may enter or exit a motorway or expressway only by means of an access road designated for entry onto, or exit from, that road.

A driver entering traffic on a motorway or expressway by motor vehicle shall:

- 1) use the entry lane, where such lane exists as a continuation of the access road, and enter traffic by giving a direction indicator signal in a manner that does not endanger vehicle traffic;
- 2) allow vehicles moving on that road to pass, if at the place of entry onto the motorway no special entry lane exists.

A driver exiting traffic from a motorway or expressway shall timely position the vehicle on the far-right traffic lane and move onto the exit lane as soon as possible, where such lane exists at the entrance to the access road.

Article 103

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 10)

On a motorway or expressway with several traffic lanes designated for vehicles moving in the same direction, the driver of a motor vehicle shall drive in the far-right traffic lane, unless it is occupied by vehicles moving at a lower speed than the speed of his vehicle.

Movement of vehicles on the emergency stopping lane shall be prohibited.

By way of exception from paragraph 2 of this Article, escorted vehicles and vehicles with the right of way may use the emergency stopping lane when the other traffic lanes are occupied by vehicles.

On a motorway or expressway with three or more traffic lanes designated for vehicles moving in one direction, drivers of goods vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg and combinations of vehicles longer than seven metres may use only the two traffic lanes adjacent to the right edge of the roadway.

The driver of a vehicle referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, on a motorway or expressway with two traffic lanes designated for vehicles moving in one direction, shall drive in the far-right traffic lane, unless it is occupied by vehicles moving at a lower speed than the speed of his vehicle.

In the event of a traffic jam on a motorway without an emergency stopping lane, drivers shall leave free space for the passage of escorted vehicles and vehicles with the right of way, in such a manner that drivers in the right traffic lane move to the right edge of the lane, and drivers in the left traffic lane move to the left edge of the lane, thereby enabling the unobstructed passage of such vehicles.

Article 104

On a motorway or expressway, a driver shall not stop or park a motor vehicle except in places specifically designated and arranged for that purpose.

A driver shall not make a U-turn or drive the vehicle in reverse on a motorway or expressway.

If, due to a malfunction or other reasons, a driver is forced to stop the vehicle on the roadway of a motorway or expressway, he shall stop it on the emergency stopping lane and take the necessary measures to remove it from the roadway as soon as possible.

Where no emergency stopping lane exists, the driver shall mark the vehicle in accordance with this Law until it is removed from the roadway.

24. Vehicles under escort

Article 105

A vehicle under escort is a vehicle accompanied by police or military vehicles when giving special sound and light signals. A police or military vehicle giving special sound and light signals shall also be considered a vehicle under escort.

Special light and sound signals of vehicles under escort are red and blue flashing lights that alternate (hereinafter: red and blue lights) and a sound signal of variable frequency (hereinafter: siren).

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, a vehicle under escort may use only special light signals without the siren, provided that sufficient visibility of the vehicle and the safety of road users are ensured, except when the vehicle under escort is moving at a speed higher than the permitted speed on that section of the road.

For better visibility, a vehicle under escort may, in addition to flashing lights, also use the warning light signal referred to in Article 54 of this Law.

Devices for giving special sound and light signals referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article may be installed and mounted only on the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, intended for escort duties.

Devices for giving special sound and light signals referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article may be used only on the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, when such vehicles are performing escort duties.

Vehicles under escort shall have the right of way over all other vehicles, except in relation to vehicles moving through an intersection where traffic is regulated by traffic light signals or by signals of an authorised police officer when passage is prohibited by such signals.

The provisions of this Law on speed limits, giving way to pedestrians, the prohibition of cutting across a column of pedestrians, the prohibition of overtaking and passing vehicles, and the prohibition of using communication devices shall not apply to the vehicles referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, provided that they do not endanger the safety of other road users.

Article 106

A driver who encounters or is overtaken by an escorted vehicle or vehicles on the road shall give way to such vehicles, enable their passing and overtaking, or bypassing, and, if necessary, remove his vehicle from the roadway or stop, as well as comply with the orders given by the escort personnel, and may continue driving only after all escorted vehicles have passed.

A pedestrian shall not step onto the roadway and shall move off the roadway to allow the unobstructed passage of escorted vehicles.

The provisions of this Law on the right of way shall apply to the mutual right of way between the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

25. Vehicles with the right of way

Article 107

A vehicle with the right of way is a police vehicle, military vehicle, ambulance, fire service vehicle, or official road traffic inspection vehicle when giving special sound and light signals.

Vehicles of the ministry competent for the execution of criminal sanctions, when transporting persons deprived of liberty and giving special sound and light signals, shall also be considered vehicles with the right of way.

Special light and sound signals of vehicles with the right of way are at least one blue flashing or rotating light (hereinafter: blue light) and a siren.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, a vehicle with the right of way may use only special light signals without the siren, provided that sufficient visibility of the vehicle and the safety of road users are ensured, except when the vehicle with the right of way is moving at a speed higher than the permitted speed on that section of the road and when the use of the siren would prevent or obstruct the successful performance of the official task.

Devices for giving special sound and light signals may be installed and mounted only on the vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 105 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Devices for giving special sound and light signals may be used only on the vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 105 paragraph 1 of this Law, when necessary for the efficient and safe performance of an official action that does not tolerate delay.

Vehicles with the right of way shall have priority over all other vehicles, except over vehicles under escort and vehicles moving through an intersection where traffic is regulated by traffic light signals or by signals of an authorised police officer when passage is prohibited by such signals. The provisions of this Law on speed limits, giving way to pedestrians, the prohibition of cutting across a column of pedestrians, the prohibition of overtaking and passing vehicles, and the prohibition of using communication devices shall not apply to them, provided that they do not endanger the safety of other road users.

Article 108

A driver who encounters or is overtaken by a vehicle or vehicles with the right of way on the road shall allow such vehicles to pass, enable their passing and overtaking or bypassing, and, if necessary, remove his vehicle from the roadway or stop, as well as

comply with the orders given by the escort personnel, and may continue driving only after these vehicles have passed.

When a vehicle with the right of way is ensuring the passage of vehicles moving behind it, other road users shall act towards those vehicles as towards vehicles with the right of way.

The driver of a vehicle with the right of way shall take due care of the safety of other road users.

A pedestrian shall not step onto the roadway and shall move off the roadway to allow the unobstructed passage of vehicles with the right of way.

The provisions of this Law on the right of way shall apply to the mutual right of way between the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 109

When a police vehicle with the right of way simultaneously gives a warning light signal, the driver of the vehicle moving immediately in front of the police vehicle giving such signals shall immediately and safely stop his vehicle at the right edge of the roadway, and, if possible, off the roadway.

The driver of a vehicle moving immediately behind a police vehicle or an official road traffic inspection vehicle giving special sound and light signals shall comply with the signals and orders of the authorised police officer and road traffic inspector, respectively, and shall follow the police vehicle or the road traffic inspection vehicle to a suitable place and safely stop behind the said vehicles.

In addition to the devices referred to in Article 105 paragraph 2 and Article 107 paragraph 3 of this Law, police vehicles and official road traffic inspection vehicles may also be equipped with devices displaying or projecting orders and information to drivers moving in front of or behind them.

26. Use of yellow rotating or flashing light

Article 110

A vehicle used for carrying out works or activities on the road, particularly for the construction and maintenance of roads, electrical, telecommunication and other devices and installations, for providing roadside assistance, for moving or removing damaged, malfunctioning or illegally parked vehicles, as well as for maintaining public order, shall have a yellow rotating or flashing light switched on while such works or activities are being performed on or near the roadway.

In road traffic, a yellow rotating or flashing light shall be switched on by:

- 1) a vehicle exceeding the prescribed dimensions, a vehicle carrying a load exceeding the permitted dimensions, and a vehicle escorting such transport when specified in the permit for extraordinary transport;
- 2) a tractor at night, in conditions of reduced visibility, and when fitted with work attachments at the most protruding point of such equipment;
- 3) a work machine at night and in conditions of reduced visibility.

A yellow flashing or rotating light may be used on a vehicle as a warning of a vehicle that has been forced to stop, a traffic accident, a road event, or another obstacle on the road.

A driver encountering a vehicle with yellow rotating or flashing lights switched on shall exercise increased caution and adjust the speed and manner of driving his vehicle.

The use of a yellow rotating or flashing light shall be permitted only in the cases prescribed by this Law.

27. Carriage of load on a vehicle

Article 111

In road traffic, a vehicle shall not be loaded:

- 1) beyond the carrying capacity entered in the vehicle registration certificate, or beyond the maximum axle load of individual axles determined by the vehicle manufacturer;
- 2) beyond the axle load prescribed by technical standards for vehicles or the maximum permissible gross mass;
- 3) beyond the limits allowed by the road characteristics as determined by a traffic sign;
- 4) in such a way that the vehicle with its load exceeds the maximum permitted dimensions for particular types of vehicles (length, width and height).

Load on a vehicle shall be placed and secured so that during driving it remains in the position established at loading, in such a way that it does not:

- 1) endanger the safety of road users or cause damage to the road and road structures;
- 2) reduce the stability of the vehicle or obstruct vehicle control, or affect the functioning and use of vehicle assemblies and parts;
- 3) reduce the driver's visibility;
- 4) fall from or spill off the vehicle onto the road, or drag along the road;
- 5) obscure lights, registration plates and other prescribed markings on the vehicle;
- 6) pollute the environment.

Bulk load, except on a tractor trailer, must be covered.

A legal entity, entrepreneur, or natural person engaged in the carriage of load shall, during loading and transport of load, comply with the rules referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 112

The load on a motor vehicle may extend up to one metre beyond the foremost point at the front of the vehicle.

The load on a vehicle shall not extend more than one-sixth of its length beyond the rearmost point of the vehicle, and not more than 1.5 metres in total, and the remaining part of the load shall rest on the loading area.

If the load on a vehicle extends beyond the rearmost point of the vehicle, it shall be marked in accordance with this Law. On goods vehicles and trailers, the load shall be marked with a prescribed board in accordance with this Law; on other vehicles, with a red cloth, and in conditions of reduced visibility, with a red light or red reflective material.

If the load on a vehicle extends laterally by more than 0.40 m beyond the outer edge of the front or rear vehicle marking light, the outer edge of the load on the vehicle shall be marked with a light and a retro-reflector showing white light to the front and red light to the rear.

The term “foremost point” referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article shall be understood as the dimension of the vehicle.

A vehicle carrying a load as referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article shall not exceed the maximum permitted dimensions for that type of vehicle.

Article 113

Vehicles intended for off-road work which, in road traffic, are equipped with work tools that are not part of the vehicle assembly but interchangeable working equipment, shall be marked in accordance with Article 110 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Loading or unloading of load on the road shall be conducted in such a manner that it does not obstruct or endanger other road users.

28. Extraordinary transport

Article 114

The movement on the road of a vehicle or combination of vehicles that does not meet the requirements regarding dimensions (length, width and height), maximum permissible gross mass or axle load, or of a vehicle which, with its load, exceeds the maximum permitted dimensions (length, width and height) for particular types of vehicles, shall constitute extraordinary transport.

Extraordinary transport shall be conducted on the basis of a permit issued in accordance with the special law governing public roads.

29. Transport of persons by vehicles

Article 115

In a motor vehicle, or on a vehicle and trailer in road traffic, it shall be permitted to carry only as many persons as indicated in the vehicle registration certificate, and only in places designated for that purpose.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, persons may be carried in the cargo area of a military or police goods vehicle.

No more than five persons may be carried on a trailer towed by a tractor, and no more than three persons may be carried in the loading area of a motor cultivator.

Persons referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article who are carried in the loading area shall not stand, sit on the sides of the bodywork, on unstable load, or on load exceeding the height of the cargo bed. Persons under 14 years of age may be carried only when accompanied by an adult.

A goods vehicle carrying more than five persons in the cargo area shall be equipped with: seats fixed to the vehicle floor with a width of at least 0.45 m; side walls of the bodywork at least 1.20 m high; a rear wall of the bodywork at least 1.20 m high; a solid external backrest at least 1.20 m high on the rear seats and on the seats along the edge of the bodywork if its side walls are lower than 1.20 m; a tarpaulin support frame and a tarpaulin with two ventilation openings, one at the front and one at the rear; as well as steps for the entry and exit of persons.

The total weight of persons carried in the cargo area of a goods vehicle shall not exceed 70% of the vehicle's carrying capacity.

A bus used for the carriage of persons in public urban and suburban passenger transport shall have between two and six seats nearest to the entrance reserved for persons with disabilities.

Article 116

Persons shall not be carried in the enclosed space of a vehicle that cannot be opened from the inside.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, persons may be carried in police, military, and vehicles of the authorities responsible for the execution of criminal and misdemeanour sanctions, but only for official purposes.

Persons shall not be carried in a trailer intended for dwelling (camping trailer).

Article 117

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 11)

A bicycle rider over 18 years of age may carry a child up to eight years of age, provided the bicycle is equipped with a special seat adapted to the child's height and weight, firmly attached to the bicycle, and the child wears a fastened protective helmet.

The child seat shall not obstruct the rider, reduce visibility or mobility, or endanger the child.

A child under 12 years of age shall not be carried on a moped, motorcycle, tricycle or quadricycle.

A motorcycle may be fitted with a side seat for a passenger.

Article 118

During vehicle movement it shall be prohibited to board or exit, open doors, lean out, extend body parts outside the vehicle, or ride on external parts of the vehicle or on tractor trailers.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, persons performing work duties related to the purpose of the vehicle (fire service, municipal service, electricity distribution or other activities) may ride on external parts of the vehicle or trailer, provided the vehicle is fitted with a platform for standing or sitting or with special holders for this purpose.

Where persons are carried on a vehicle referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the speed shall not exceed 30 km/h.

Article 119

Vehicle doors shall not be kept open while the vehicle is in motion, nor may movement begin unless the doors are closed.

The driver shall not start the vehicle until passengers have safely entered or exited. In vehicles used for public passenger transport, smoking and conversation with the driver shall be prohibited.

Article 120

A tourist train may operate only on a route designated by the competent authority of the local self-government unit.

A tourist train may be driven only by a driver holding a driving licence for category “B+E” vehicles.

Detailed conditions regarding the use and technical characteristics of tourist trains shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for transport.

30. Test drive

Article 121

A test drive conducted for the purpose of examining a newly manufactured or modified motor vehicle or trailer, which requires deviation from the road traffic safety rules prescribed by this Law, shall require the approval of the competent authority.

The application for the approval referred to in paragraph 1 shall include: vehicle data (type, make, model and chassis identification number), the purpose of the test, the driver's name and driving licence number, data on persons to be present in the vehicle during the drive, the name of the road and the route of the test drive, the time of performance, and an indication of the road traffic safety rules under this Law from which deviations are requested.

If a test drive could cause damage to the road or road structures, the approval referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued subject to the prior consent of the authority competent for transport.

The approval referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify the scope and manner of the test drive, the safety and security measures to be taken by the organiser at its own expense, the measures to be applied when testing newly manufactured motor vehicles and trailers, the road traffic safety rules under this Law from which deviations are allowed during the test drive, the names of the persons conducting the test, and the period during which the test drive shall be carried out, which may not exceed three months. The approval may be issued for the vehicle undergoing the test.

A test drive may be conducted only at the time and in the manner specified in the approval referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

In addition to registration or test plates, the motor vehicle used for the test drive shall be specially marked with the sign “TEST DRIVE” at the front and rear. The costs of the competent authority and the authority responsible for transport arising from the conduct of the test drive shall be borne by the legal or natural person carrying out the test drive.

IV. SPORTING AND OTHER EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES ON THE ROAD

Article 122

Sporting and other events, as well as other activities on the road, may be carried out on the basis of an approval issued by the competent authority. Where traffic is prohibited for the purpose of holding sporting or other events or carrying out other activities on the road within the territory of a single municipality, the approval referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued subject to the prior consent of the competent authority of that municipality. Where traffic is prohibited within the territory of two or more municipalities or on state roads, the approval shall be issued subject to the consent of the authority responsible for transport.

Article 123

The application for approval shall include: the name of the organiser of the sporting or other event or activity on the road; the name and surname of the person responsible for safety of the event or activity; the road (route and location) where it will take place; the time of the event with a timetable of all key features; the measures to be taken by the organiser to ensure the safety of participants and spectators; the programme of the event or activity; and the competition calendar and rules (technical dossier). The application shall be accompanied by the consent of the authority responsible for transport, a sample of the identification marks of the persons providing security at the event or activity, and the markings of vehicles escorting the participants.

Article 124

The competent authority shall reject the application for holding a sporting or other event or activity if the organiser is unable to implement the measures necessary to ensure the safety of participants and spectators.

The competent authority may reject the application for holding a sporting or other event or activity on the road if its organisation would require the suspension of traffic on important road routes or if the event or activity would significantly endanger or disrupt road traffic.

Article 125

The approval referred to in Article 122 paragraph 1 of this Law shall include, inter alia:

- 1) the measures to be taken by the organiser to ensure the safety of participants and spectators;
- 2) the organiser's obligation to inform the public of the traffic restrictions or prohibitions through the media no later than 48 hours before the start of the sporting or other event or activity.

Article 126

The organiser shall not commence a sporting or other event or activity on the road without implementing the security measures specified in the approval.

If the organiser is unable to undertake or implement the measures for ensuring the safety of participants and spectators during the event, the competent authority that issued the approval may assign the necessary number of authorised police officers to undertake or implement such measures. In that case, the costs of such measures shall be borne by the organiser, in accordance with the tariff of services provided by the competent authority to natural and legal persons under this Law.

The competent authority shall prohibit the holding of a sporting or other event or activity on the road where it establishes that the organiser has not implemented all security measures specified in the approval.

Article 127

The organiser shall interrupt a sporting or other event or activity if:

- 1) participants or spectators are endangered;
- 2) public order and peace are seriously disturbed;
- 3) circumstances arise on the basis of which the application for approval would have been rejected;
- 4) the organiser fails to implement the prescribed safety measures;
- 5) other safety reasons so require.

If the organiser fails to act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authority shall order the interruption of the event or activity on the road.

Article 128

Competitors in an event and participants in other activities may be accompanied only by vehicles marked with a special sign determined by the organiser. A sample of the sign shall be submitted by the organiser to the competent authority no later than five days before the start of the event.

Article 129

Upon completion of a sporting or other event or activity on the road, the organiser shall immediately, and no later than within 24 hours:

- 1) remove from the road all traffic signs and other markings, devices, objects and structures installed for the purpose of the event or activity;
- 2) reinstall on the road all traffic signs, objects and structures that were removed for the purpose of the event or activity;
- 3) repair and restore the road and road structures to their original condition if damaged during the event or activity.

If the organiser fails to act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authority shall take appropriate measures to remove or reinstall the traffic signs, markings, objects and structures on the road.

The costs of removing and reinstalling traffic signs, markings, objects and structures on the road, as well as the costs of repairing road and road structure damage caused by the event or activity on the road, shall be borne by the organiser.

V. SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS

Article 130

The competent authority may, on a public road or part of a public road, on certain days or during a specified period, prohibit or restrict traffic for all or specific categories of vehicles where necessary to prevent or remove danger to road users, to maintain public order and peace, to ensure the unobstructed flow of traffic, or where it may reasonably be expected that traffic will be significantly impeded.

The restrictions or prohibitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be marked by appropriate traffic signs on the road, and the public shall be informed thereof in a timely manner.

Article 131

The speed of motor vehicles or certain categories of vehicles on a specific road or part of a road, as well as the speed of motor vehicles on certain days (weekends, national or religious holidays, etc.) or during a specific period, may be limited only where required for traffic safety reasons or where it may reasonably be expected that traffic will be impeded during the period for which the restriction is imposed.

The speed restriction referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for internal affairs (hereinafter: the Ministry).

Article 132

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 9)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 12)

From 15 November to 1 April, all vehicles of categories M and N participating in traffic during winter conditions (snowfall or where snow, ice or frost is present on the roadway) shall be fitted with winter tyres on all wheels.

The minimum tread depth of tyres used during the period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be 4 mm.

Vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also meet other requirements regarding winter equipment prescribed by this Law.

For certain types and categories of vehicles, on a specific road or part of a road, and at a specific time, the obligation to use winter tyres may be imposed regardless of whether winter conditions exist on that road.

The Ministry shall, by order and subject to the prior opinion of the state administration authority responsible for transport, prescribe the period and the road or road sections where the use of winter tyres is mandatory within the meaning of paragraph 4 of this Article.

VI. TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS

1. General rules

Article 133

Public roads shall be marked with traffic signs and signals warning road users of dangers on the road or part of the road, of restrictions, prohibitions and obligations to be observed, and providing the information necessary for the safe and unobstructed flow of traffic, in accordance with the law governing public roads.

Traffic signs and signals shall also mark temporary hazards, in particular those arising from sudden damage to or impairment of the road, as well as temporary restrictions and prohibitions in traffic, and such signs and signals shall be removed as soon as the reasons for their placement cease.

Road users shall comply with the restrictions, prohibitions and obligations expressed by traffic signs and signals and act in accordance with their meaning. Road users shall, at places or road sections marked with danger signs, adjust their movement to the dangers indicated by the signs.

Article 134

Traffic signs and signals consist of traffic signs, markings on the roadway and sidewalk, traffic lights, light signals and other markings on the road.

Traffic signs and signals shall be installed and maintained so that road users can easily and timely detect them, both by day and by night, and act in time in accordance with their meaning.

Traffic signs and signals shall be removed, supplemented or replaced where their

meaning does not correspond to changed traffic conditions on the road or to traffic safety requirements.

The content, shape, colour and size of traffic signs and signals shall be identical under all weather conditions, in daylight and when illuminated by headlights.

Traffic signs and signals shall be illuminated or made of reflective materials.

Article 135

It shall be prohibited to place on traffic signs and signals or their supports anything unrelated to their meaning.

It shall be prohibited to install, remove, damage or alter traffic signs and signals or road equipment without authorisation.

No boards, signs, lights, poles or other similar objects shall be placed in a manner that obstructs or reduces the visibility of installed traffic signs and signals.

It shall be prohibited to place objects which, by their shape, colour, appearance or location, imitate or resemble traffic signs and signals, dazzle road users, or distract their attention to an extent that may endanger traffic safety.

2. Traffic signs

Article 136

Traffic signs are danger signs, mandatory instruction signs, and information signs. A supplementary panel may be placed with a traffic sign as an integral part thereof, further specifying its meaning.

Danger signs warn road users of dangers present at a particular place or road section and inform them of the nature of such danger.

Mandatory instruction signs indicate prohibitions, restrictions and obligations to be observed by road users.

Information signs provide road users with necessary information about the road they are travelling on and other useful information.

Where required by traffic safety or traffic-technical conditions, certain traffic signs or messages may be conveyed to road users through signs that may wholly or partly alter their content.

On signs with messages that can be changed, messages may be permanently activated or activated as required by traffic needs and conditions.

The form, content, size, conditions and manner of placement of traffic signs shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport, with the consent of the Ministry.

3. Traffic lights

Article 137

Traffic lights emitting light signals shall also be used for traffic regulation and for marking road works and obstacles on the road.

Light traffic signals are red, yellow, green or white lights. The lights given by the traffic signals referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article may be steady (continuous) or flashing (intermittent).

Article 138

The movement of vehicles shall be regulated by traffic lights showing red, yellow and green lights.

By way of exception, at a road crossing over a railway line traffic shall be regulated only by red lights, and at places where vehicle access is regulated, by two-colour lights of red and green.

The movement of trams and public passenger transport vehicles on the road may also be regulated by white light signals.

The movement of pedestrians across the roadway shall be regulated by two-colour lights of red and green.

Article 139

Traffic lights with three-colour signals display lights in the form of a circle or with the symbol of one or more arrows.

Three-colour traffic lights in the form of a circle regulate vehicle movement on the road or at an intersection.

Three-colour traffic lights with the symbol of one or two arrows regulate vehicle movement by directions at an intersection.

On three-colour traffic lights with the symbol of one or more arrows, the red and yellow lights are in the form of a circle with black arrow symbols, while the green light is in the form of one or more arrows within a black circle.

Article 140

On traffic lights with three-colour signals, the lights shall be arranged vertically, one below the other: red at the top, yellow in the middle, and green at the bottom. Where the traffic light is installed above a traffic lane, the lights may be arranged horizontally, side by side: red on the left, yellow in the middle, and green on the right.

Article 141

Traffic lights with three-colour signals may be used to regulate the movement of bicycles on bicycle lanes or paths.

The lights on the traffic lights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be red, yellow and green, arranged vertically: red at the top, yellow in the middle, and green at the bottom.

The red and yellow lights shall be circular with a black bicycle symbol, while the green light shall be a bicycle symbol within a black circle.

At crossings where a bicycle path referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article crosses the roadway, pedestrian traffic control devices may be used if the path is located next to a marked pedestrian crossing.

Article 142

On traffic lights with three-colour signals:

- 1) red and green lights shall not be on simultaneously;
- 2) the yellow light may be on as a steady light between the end of the green and the appearance of the red light, simultaneously with the red light before the green light appears, or as a flashing light;
- 3) the green light may flash.

Article 143

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 13)

At an intersection or other place where traffic is specifically regulated by light signals, such signals shall have the following meaning for road users:

- 1) red light – prohibition of passage;
- 2) green light – free passage;
- 3) yellow light – prohibition of passage, except for vehicles which, at the moment the yellow light appears, are so close to the signal that they cannot safely stop, and for all other road users – prohibition of passage;
- 4) yellow light shown simultaneously with the red light – warning of the imminent end of the prohibition of passage and the appearance of the green light;

- 5) flashing yellow light – obligation for all road users to proceed with increased caution, while respecting the installed traffic signs and the right of way rules at the intersection;
- 6) flashing green light – warning of the imminent end of free passage and the appearance of the yellow or red light.

A driver shall not pass a light signal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article when passage is prohibited by that signal.

Article 144

Where a traffic light at an intersection is supplemented by one or more additional green arrow signals, the driver may pass the light signal and proceed in the direction indicated by the green arrow even while the red or yellow light is on, provided that the movement does not obstruct vehicles on the road being entered and that pedestrians crossing the roadway are allowed to pass.

Where the green light on the traffic light is in the form of an arrow, the driver may proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Article 145

Traffic lights with two-colour signals shall be used to regulate vehicle access.

The lights shall be arranged vertically, one below the other, with red on top and green below, or horizontally, side by side, with red on the left and green on the right.

The lights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the following meaning: red light – access prohibited; green light – access permitted. The lights shall not be on simultaneously.

A driver shall not pass a light signal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article when passage is prohibited by that signal.

Article 146

Light signals in red, green and yellow may be used to regulate vehicle movement on traffic lanes of a roadway with more than two lanes.

A red light in the form of crossed lines shall mean prohibition of movement along the traffic lane above which the signal is displayed.

A green light in the form of a downward arrow shall mean free passage along the traffic lane above which the signal is displayed.

A flashing yellow arrow pointing diagonally downward shall mean mandatory change of the traffic lane above or in which the signal is displayed and shall oblige the driver to move into the lane indicated by the arrow.

A driver shall not travel in a traffic lane where movement is prohibited by a light signal under this Article and shall change the traffic lane when so required in the manner referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Article 147

Traffic lights with red and green signals shall be used to regulate pedestrian movement. The lights shall be arranged vertically, one below the other, with red on top and green below, or horizontally, side by side, with red on the left and green on the right.

The light signals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the following meaning:

- 1) red light – passage prohibited;
- 2) green light – passage permitted;
- 3) flashing green light – passage permitted with warning that the red light will soon appear.

The traffic light referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be equipped with acoustic devices informing pedestrians when the green light is on, i.e. when passage is permitted.

The lights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall consist either of an illuminated red or green surface with a dark pedestrian silhouette, or a dark surface with an illuminated red or green pedestrian silhouette.

The lights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be on simultaneously. A pedestrian or cyclist shall not cross or begin to cross the roadway when prohibited from doing so by a light signal regulating pedestrian movement.

Article 148

Special devices emitting white light shall be used to regulate tram movement. Such white lights may take the form of a horizontal, vertical or diagonal line on a dark background.

A horizontal line shall indicate prohibition of tram movement, while a vertical or diagonal line shall indicate free passage in the corresponding direction.

Where public passenger transport vehicles use a lane shared with trams, the light signals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to those vehicles.

Drivers of vehicles travelling in a lane regulated by the light signals referred to in this Article shall not pass the signal when passage is prohibited.

Article 149

Traffic lights displaying numerical speed indications shall be used to regulate vehicle movement at a specified speed, enabling free passage at the next traffic light.

The numerical indication of the light signals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be white on a dark background.

Traffic lights for regulating vehicle movement at a specified speed may consist of multiple lights.

Article 150

The approach of a train to a level crossing shall be indicated by a traffic light displaying two flashing red circular lights alternately.

The traffic light referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be supplemented by acoustic devices informing road users that the light signal indicating the approach of a train has been given.

The traffic light referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall require road users to stop.

Article 151

Light signals for marking road works and obstacles shall be flashing orange circular lights, indicating the place or section of the road where works are being carried out or obstacles have arisen.

The form, content, size, conditions and manner of installation of traffic lights shall be prescribed in greater detail by the state administration authority responsible for transport, with the consent of the Ministry.

4. Light signals on the road

Article 152

The course of the road may be marked with light signals on the road (lights, reflective glass or reflective materials), with the right side of the roadway marked in red and the left side marked in white.

The markings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be used to mark the edges of the roadway on road sections passing through a tunnel.

Where pedestrian refuges, traffic islands and other structures on the roadway are not sufficiently visible at night, they shall be marked with lights, technical devices to improve visibility (markers, prisms, etc.), or yellow light signals.

The form, content, size, conditions and manner of installation of light signals on the road shall be prescribed in greater detail by the state administration authority responsible for transport, with the consent of the Ministry.

5. Markings on the roadway and sidewalk

Article 153

Markings on the roadway shall indicate to road users restrictions, prohibitions and obligations, provide information, and direct the movement of traffic. Roadway markings may be installed independently or together with other traffic signs, in which case their meaning shall be mutually consistent.

Roadway markings shall consist of lines, arrows, inscriptions and other symbols, and may have reflective properties.

On public roads outside built-up areas, with a modern roadway for two-way traffic consisting of only two lanes, those lanes shall be separated by an appropriate centre line, and on main roads also marked with edge lines.

Markings on the sidewalk shall indicate to road users restrictions, prohibitions, obligations and information. Such markings may be installed independently or together with other traffic signs and signals, in which case their meaning shall be mutually consistent.

The form, content, size, conditions and manner of installation of roadway and sidewalk markings shall be prescribed in greater detail by the state administration authority responsible for transport, with the consent of the Ministry.

6. Marking of level crossings

Article 154

A level crossing shall be marked with traffic signs and signals. At a level crossing with a modern roadway surface (asphalt, concrete, cobblestone, etc.), traffic lights shall be installed to indicate the approach of a train.

At a level crossing, barriers or half-barriers shall be installed to prohibit and prevent vehicles from crossing the railway line. Such devices may be supplemented by acoustic signals warning of the lowering of the barriers or half-barriers.

Where barriers or half-barriers are installed at a level crossing, but the device for their operation is not functional or not in use, the barriers shall be removed or appropriately covered. Where the crossing is located on a road without a modern roadway surface (asphalt, concrete, cobblestone, etc.), a light signal indicating the approach of a train shall be installed.

The detailed design, technical characteristics, type and manner of installation, and the locations where barriers, half-barriers and devices for light and acoustic signals referred

to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article must be installed, as well as their manner of operation, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

7. Marking of road obstacles and roadworks sites

Article 155

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 14)

A road section where obstacles or damage have occurred that cannot be immediately removed, or where roadworks are being carried out, shall be marked with temporary traffic signs and signals, and road users shall be protected by the installation of barriers. The installation of temporary traffic signs, signals and barriers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be ensured by the road manager.

The contractor shall, prior to the commencement of works, install temporary traffic signs and signals, secure the roadworks site, maintain such signs and signals during the works, and remove them upon completion of the works.

The road manager or the contractor shall, in accordance with the law, install temporary traffic signs and signals on the road section where obstacles or damage have occurred that cannot be immediately removed, or where roadworks are being carried out, so as to ensure safe traffic flow.

The detailed manner of installation and use, types, design and technical characteristics of temporary traffic signs and signals shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

Article 156

During roadworks or other activities on the road, on sections not closed to traffic, persons conducting the works and present on the road shall wear a vest with reflective properties.

A road user shall not obstruct a worker performing works on or alongside the road and shall remove his vehicle at the request of the contractor. Such a request by the contractor may also be issued as a public notice.

VII. TECHNICAL REGULATION OF TRAFFIC

1. Definition

Article 157

Technical traffic regulation shall mean traffic-technical measures and other measures and activities establishing the traffic regime under regular conditions and during roadworks, in particular: traffic direction, speed management depending on traffic flow density, speed limitation depending on roadway condition and weather, designation of one-way roads and streets, designation of roads and streets where traffic or certain categories of vehicles are prohibited, speed limits for all or certain categories of vehicles, designation of areas for parking and stopping, direction and redirection of road users, safe and efficient traffic management at intersections, designation of bus stops, and permissible axle loads for environmental protection.

Technical traffic regulation shall be carried out in accordance with this Law and the law governing public roads.

2. Driveway, courtyard and garage

Article 158

A driveway to a building, courtyard or garage shall be marked with prescribed traffic signs indicating prohibition of stopping and parking on the roadway or sidewalk.

3. Pedestrian zone

Article 159

In a pedestrian zone, only pedestrian movement shall be permitted. A pedestrian zone shall be marked with traffic signs in accordance with this Law.

Within a pedestrian zone, during a specified period, the local authority responsible for transport may permit the movement of certain vehicles at walking speed, provided that pedestrians are not endangered.

4. Traffic calming zone

Article 160

In a traffic calming zone, the driver shall move at walking speed, not exceeding 10 km/h, and in a manner that does not impede the movement of pedestrians and cyclists.

A traffic calming zone shall be marked with traffic signs in accordance with this Law.

4a. Zone “30”

Article 160a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 10)

A “30 zone” shall mean a road section, street or settlement where vehicle speed is limited to 30 km/h.

A “30 zone” shall be marked with traffic signs in accordance with this Law.

5. School zone

Article 161

A school zone shall mean a road section or street located in the immediate vicinity of a school and marked as such with appropriate traffic signs in accordance with this Law.

The speed limit in a school zone shall be 30 km/h within built-up areas and 50 km/h outside built-up areas, between 06:30 and 20:30 hours, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.

In a school zone, the local authority responsible for transport shall require the road manager to apply special technical means for the protection of children’s safety.

Special technical means for the protection of children’s safety shall mean equipment, devices and markings intended to ensure the safe participation of children in traffic.

The detailed conditions for designating a school zone shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport, with the consent of the state administration authority responsible for education, while the types, design, technical characteristics and manner of installation of technical means for the protection of children’s safety shall be prescribed in greater detail by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

6. Protection of the environment

Article 162

Road users shall not engage in conduct that causes or may cause harm to the environment.

A vehicle in traffic shall not generate excessive noise.
The driver of a motor vehicle shall switch off the engine:

- 1) at the request of an authorised police officer or other official;
- 2) where required by traffic signs and signals;
- 3) where the vehicle is stopped on the road for longer than three minutes, or in a tunnel for longer than one minute.

Road users shall not discharge or dispose of substances or waste on or alongside the road that endanger the life and health of humans, animals or plants, or pollute the environment.

The competent authority may, on the proposal of the state administration authority responsible for environmental protection or the local authority responsible for environmental protection, restrict or prohibit the movement of certain or all categories of motor vehicles on a particular road section at times when air pollution exceeds prescribed limits.

7. Traffic calming devices

Article 163

Traffic calming devices shall physically limit the speed of vehicles or provide additional warning that the speed of travel is unsafe.

Traffic calming devices shall include physical obstacles, rumble strips and noise strips.

Traffic calming devices shall be marked with traffic signs in accordance with this Law.

Physical obstacles for traffic calming may be installed only on local roads and streets within built-up areas. By way of exception, physical obstacles for traffic calming may be installed on state roads in the vicinity of schools, kindergartens and other facilities where, for the safety of all road users, an additional speed restriction applies within built-up areas.

The types, design, technical characteristics and manner of installation of traffic calming devices on the road shall be prescribed in greater detail by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

8. Signals and instruction given by authorized persons

Article 164

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 15)

Road users shall comply with the signals and instructions given by an authorised police officer or another person authorised by law to directly regulate or control traffic.

A driver shall stop the vehicle upon the prescribed signal or instruction of an authorised police officer.

Signals may be given by hand or body position of the authorised police officer, by devices emitting light or sound signals, by a traffic control signboard or flag, and instructions may be given orally.

Signals and instructions may also be given from a vehicle.

On a road section where works are being conducted or where an obstacle has arisen that cannot be immediately removed, traffic regulation may be performed by at least two designated workers of the contractor or the road manager.

Traffic regulation in the case referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be conducted using red and green flags, which shall have the following meaning:

- raised green flag – free passage for vehicles approaching from the direction where the flag is raised;
- raised red flag – passage prohibited for vehicles approaching from the direction where the flag is raised.

The contractor, the road manager and the workers designated to regulate traffic shall be responsible for ensuring that traffic regulation referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article is conducted in the prescribed manner.

Signals and instructions shall be given in the prescribed manner and must be clear, unambiguous, visible or audible, and shall take precedence over traffic signs and prescribed traffic rules.

The detailed form and manner of giving the signals and instructions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as their meaning, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

VIII. DUTIES OF ROAD USERS IN THE EVENT OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

Article 165

Any person present at, or arriving at the scene of, a traffic accident involving injured persons shall immediately notify the competent authority and the emergency medical service, and, in accordance with his knowledge, abilities and means, provide assistance to the injured persons, transport them to the nearest medical facility if necessary, and take all measures within his power to prevent worsening of existing consequences or the occurrence of new ones.

Article 165a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 11)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 16)

Deleted.

Article 166

The driver or any other participant in a traffic accident in which a person has sustained bodily injury, has been killed, or where significant material damage has occurred, shall be obliged to:

- 1) stop the vehicle, switch off the engine, activate all direction indicators, place a warning triangle at a safe distance, notify the competent authority and the emergency medical service, and take other measures to alert other road users to the accident;
- 2) warn all persons to move away from the carriageway to avoid injury and to prevent destruction of traces of the accident;
- 3) notify the competent authority and remain at the scene of the accident until the arrival of a police officer and the completion of the investigation;
- 4) provide assistance to the injured, namely first aid or medical assistance, in accordance with their knowledge, abilities, and possibilities;
- 5) take all protective measures within their power to prevent the occurrence of new or the worsening of existing consequences and injuries;
- 6) secure traces and objects related to the accident, provided this does not endanger road safety.

Where, at the scene of the accident referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the owner or driver of the other vehicle involved is not present, the driver participating in the accident shall be obliged to provide the absent person, i.e. the owner of the other vehicle, with his or her name, surname, and residential address.

By way of exception, the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may leave the scene of the accident if urgent medical assistance is required for themselves or for transporting an injured person to the nearest medical facility.

In the case referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the person shall be obliged to return immediately to the scene of the accident, if permitted by their state of health, or otherwise report to the competent authority.

Article 167

The competent authority shall, immediately upon learning of an accident involving injured or deceased persons, notify the emergency medical service and ensure that an authorised police officer proceeds to the scene.

A healthcare institution that is informed of a traffic accident from any source or admits for treatment a person injured in a traffic accident, shall immediately notify the competent authority.

If a person injured in a traffic accident dies from the sustained injuries, or where there is reasonable suspicion that, due to injury, a driver's mental or physical fitness to operate a motor vehicle or rail vehicle has been impaired, the healthcare institution shall notify the competent authority without delay.

Article 168

A person authorised by law to conduct an investigation in the event of a traffic accident involving injured or deceased persons, or where major material damage has occurred, shall proceed to the scene of the accident and prepare documentation of the investigation (record of investigation, sketch of the scene, situational plan, photographic documentation, etc.).

Article 169

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 12)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 17)

An authorised police officer shall be obliged to arrive at the scene of a traffic accident involving material damage if so requested by one of the participants in the traffic accident or by a person who has suffered material damage in the accident, and to carry out an on-site investigation.

In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the participant in the traffic accident who requested the investigation shall bear the costs of the investigation in the amount of EUR 50.

The person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the investigation costs paid from the other participant in the traffic accident who has been found liable for the accident by a final decision.

Where one of the participants in the traffic accident or the person who has suffered material damage in the accident referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article requests the investigation immediately after the traffic accident, the other participants shall be obliged to remain at the scene of the accident until the investigation has been completed.

The costs of the investigation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall constitute revenue of the budget of Montenegro.

Article 170

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 18)

The driver, or any participant in a road traffic accident resulting only in material damage, shall be obliged to:

- 1) warn other road users of the presence of vehicles and other obstacles on the road, if unable to remove them personally;
- 2) remove the vehicle and other objects from the carriageway if they obstruct or endanger traffic flow, or if there is a risk of further accidents;

- 3) complete the European Accident Report in cases where an authorised official does not conduct an on-site investigation of the accident;
- 4) instruct all persons to move away from the carriageway so as not to obstruct traffic;
- 5) provide information about themselves and the vehicle to the driver of the damaged vehicle or to the holder of any other damaged property, or to the competent authority, and take protective measures within their ability to prevent the occurrence of new consequences or the aggravation of existing ones.

If, due to the absence of the driver of the other vehicle, the participant in an accident involving only material damage to another vehicle is unable to provide personal and insurance data, they shall be obliged to notify the competent authority of the accident and provide their own personal details and the details of the damaged vehicle.

Article 171

Insurance companies shall be obliged to maintain records of road traffic accidents for which a European Accident Report has been completed.

The data from the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted by the insurance company on a monthly basis to the competent authority and to the Ministry.

When issuing a compulsory motor third-party liability insurance policy, the insurance company shall also provide the policyholder with a European Accident Report.

Article 172

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 19)

A person involved in a traffic accident shall not consume alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs, or medicines labelled as prohibited for use before and during driving until the accident investigation has been completed.

The authorised official conducting the investigation of a traffic accident involving fatalities or injuries shall order that blood, or both blood and urine, be taken from the direct participants for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content or the presence of psychoactive substances in the body.

In the event of a traffic accident without fatalities or injuries, the authorised police officer shall require the drivers involved to undergo testing using appropriate devices (breathalyser, drug test, etc.).

If a driver referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article denies being under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs, or medicines labelled as prohibited for use before and during driving, despite the presence of such substances being established through appropriate testing devices, or refuses to sign the record of the breathalyser test or other examination,

the authorised police officer conducting the investigation shall order that blood or urine samples be taken from that driver for analysis.

Article 173

If a vehicle involved in a traffic accident has visibly defective parts or devices essential for its safe operation, or if the vehicle is not roadworthy, the authorised police officer shall remove the vehicle from traffic and confiscate its registration plates.

The authorised police officer shall issue the driver with a certificate of temporary confiscation of the registration plates.

The exclusion of the vehicle from traffic shall remain in force until proof of its roadworthiness is submitted to the competent authority.

Article 174

A person authorised by law to conduct an investigation shall, during the investigation, determine, inter alia, the identity of persons who were present at the time of the traffic accident or who possess relevant knowledge about the accident.

The competent authority shall inform the family of the deceased participant in the traffic accident about the accident and its consequences.

The authorised official conducting the investigation shall organise an inventory of the property left at the scene by a person who was killed or seriously injured in the traffic accident and shall secure such property until it is collected.

The property referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article may not be used or otherwise disposed of until it has been collected.

Article 175

After the investigation has been completed, the driver or the vehicle owner shall, without delay, remove from the carriageway the vehicle, cargo or other material scattered on the road during the traffic accident.

If the driver is unable to act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article or fails to remove the unroadworthy vehicle, the authorised police officer present at the scene of the traffic accident shall order the road operator to remove the vehicle, cargo, objects or other scattered material from the carriageway.

At the request of the authorised police officer, natural or legal persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall immediately take the necessary measures and actions for the removal and safekeeping of the vehicle with its cargo, objects or other scattered material from the carriageway and ensure the passability of the road.

If the road operator fails to act in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, and if the immobilisation of the vehicle or the obstacles on the carriageway caused by the cargo, objects or other materials prevent the movement of other road users, the authorised police officer shall take appropriate measures to ensure the normal flow of traffic.

The removal of the vehicle and cargo referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out at the expense of the vehicle owner.

Article 175a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 13)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 20)

The records of road traffic accidents shall be kept by the competent authority.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain the following data:

- the authority that recorded the traffic accident, the case number, the date of the accident report, and the name and surname of the police officer who drew up the report;
- the type of traffic accident – accident involving pedestrians, accident involving parked vehicles, accident involving a single vehicle, accident involving at least two vehicles without turning, accident involving at least two vehicles with turning or crossing, or accident involving leaving the scene of the accident; the type of accident; the time and date of the accident; the geographical sector, municipality and place where the accident occurred; the road category – motorway, expressway, main road, local road, street or unclassified road; whether the accident occurred within or outside a built-up area; the road direction and the nearest location of the accident (street, square, etc.); the speed limit; the accident location (GPS coordinates); the road environment; the type of road according to its use – main or side road; the characteristics and features of the road; the condition of the road surface; weather conditions – dry, clear, rain, snow, sleet, fog, hail, wind, unknown, etc.; lighting conditions – daylight, darkness, dusk, unknown; traffic signalling; errors of the road users involved in the accident; driving or vehicle manoeuvres; the cause of the accident, as well as statements of the road users involved;
- the date and time of the on-site investigation (indicating: from–to); the source of the notification that an accident occurred, the date and time of notification, as well as the date and time of informing the state prosecutor; the persons securing the accident site; the presence of the road users involved in the accident; the names and surnames of the police officers conducting the investigation; the name and surname of the state prosecutor; the name and surname of the forensic technician who conducted the investigation; the name and surname of the traffic expert; the name and surname of the medical doctor; the name and surname of the construction expert; whether the accident site was altered; the sketch and photographs of the accident site; the presence of the military police; the duration of the traffic interruption (indicating: from–to); the number and date of the official record;

- the registration plates of the vehicles involved in the accident; the type, make and model of the vehicles, additional markings, chassis number and colour of the vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer; any abandoned vehicle; whether vehicles with priority rights of passage, military vehicles, taxi vehicles, etc. were involved; the number, issuing authority, date of issue and date of expiry of the vehicle registration certificate; the number of the compulsory motor third-party liability insurance policy, the name of the insurance company, the date of commencement and expiry of the policy, and the country of registration of the vehicle;
- the material damage to the vehicles involved in the accident, the material damage to the road and other objects; whether the vehicle was moved, and information on its technical roadworthiness;
- the number of persons in the vehicle involved in the accident; the number of persons involved in the accident – adults (aged 18–20, 21–24, 25–35, 36–45, 46–55, 56–64, 65 and over), minors (under six years, six–nine years, ten–14 years, 15–18 years); the number of injured persons; fatalities; injured minors and deceased minors;
- the persons involved in the accident – unique personal identification number, name and surname, father's name and surname, mother's name and surname, mother's maiden surname, date of birth, sex, residence up to 90 days or approved transit, number and place of issue of the identity card, place of employment and occupation, telephone number, use of a seat belt, alcohol test, blood alcohol concentration (g/kg), whether the road user left the scene of the accident, the location at the accident site where the pedestrian was injured or killed, injury report, the role of the road user (driver, passenger, pedestrian, unknown), use of protective equipment, data and result of the drug test performed, seating position in or on the vehicle, whether the person involved in the accident was distracted by a device, psycho-physical or physical condition, reason for travel, degree of injury;
- the number of the driving licence of the driver operating the vehicle involved in the accident, the issuing authority, date of issue and period of validity of the driving licence (indicating: from–to).

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept in electronic form.

Personal data shall be erased from the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article five years after being entered into the records.

IX. DRIVERS

1. Conditions for driving a vehicle

Article 176

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 21)

A motor vehicle in road traffic may be driven independently only by a person holding a valid driving licence, a foreign driving licence, or an international driving permit accompanied by a foreign driving licence, for the category of vehicle being operated.

A foreign national temporarily residing in Montenegro, as well as a Montenegrin citizen with temporary or permanent residence in another country, may drive a motor vehicle in Montenegro on the basis of a valid driving licence or an international driving permit issued by the competent authority of another state, accompanied by a foreign driving licence, for the duration of its validity.

Members of the staff of diplomatic and consular missions and foreign state missions, as well as representatives of international organisations in Montenegro, may drive a motor vehicle in Montenegro on the basis of a foreign driving licence or an international driving permit accompanied by a foreign driving licence, for the duration of its validity.

A foreign national granted temporary or permanent residence in Montenegro, or international or temporary protection, as well as foreign staff of trade, transport, cultural or other representations, foreign correspondents, and Montenegrin citizens returning from abroad to take up permanent residence in Montenegro, may drive a motor vehicle, or a combination of vehicles, on the basis of a foreign driving licence for a period of six months from the date of entry into Montenegro.

A driver referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article shall not operate a vehicle in road traffic if disqualified from driving by a decision of the competent authority or if excluded from traffic.

The owner of a vehicle, or the person entrusted with the vehicle, shall not permit it to be driven by a person who does not hold a valid driving licence of the appropriate category for that vehicle.

Article 177

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 22)

A driving licence shall be issued to a person, upon request, if that person:

- 1) meets the age requirements prescribed by this Law;
- 2) is medically fit to drive;
- 3) has regular residence in Montenegro;
- 4) has passed a driving test for the relevant category of motor vehicles or vehicle combinations;
- 5) is not prohibited from driving a motor vehicle or vehicle combination;
- 6) is not entered in the register of monetary penalties as convicted or punished for an offence in the field of road traffic safety, kept in accordance with the law governing misdemeanours.

For the purposes of this Law, a person shall be deemed to have regular residence in Montenegro if he resides there in accordance with the law for at least 185 days in a calendar year, on the basis of personal or occupational circumstances which indicate close ties between that person and the place of residence.

Where a person's occupational ties are in a place different from his or her personal ties and the person therefore resides in two or more States, the place of personal ties shall be regarded as his normal residence, provided that the person returns there regularly.

Persons referred to in Article 176(2) and (4) of this Law shall be issued a driving licence upon request without taking a driving test, on the basis of a valid foreign driving licence, subject to the requirements set out in paragraph 1, points 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of this Article.

When issuing a driving licence in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article, the person to whom the licence is issued shall submit the foreign driving licence to the Ministry, which shall forward it to the State that issued the licence, with an indication of the reason for such submittal.

Where the category or type of motor vehicles for which a foreign driving licence was issued cannot be determined from its text, or where the licence has been lost, a driving licence may only be issued if the applicant provides a certificate or proof issued by the competent authority of the State that issued the driving licence, from which the category or type of vehicle for which the licence was issued, or which vehicles may be driven, can be established.

Medical fitness to drive, referred to in paragraph 1, point 2 of this Article, shall be proven by a medical certificate referred to in Article 180 of this Law, which shall be accepted as valid proof in the procedure for issuing a driving licence if not more than one year has passed since its issuance.

A person referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article may hold only one driving licence.

Article 178

When driving a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles, the driver shall carry a valid driving licence and shall present it for inspection at the request of an authorised officer.

While driving on the road, the driver shall use the aids specified in the driving licence.

2. Age requirements for obtaining a driving licence

Article 179

A driving licence may be issued to a person who has reached:

- 1) 16 years of age for category T;
- 2) 16 years of age for categories AM and A1;
- 3) 18 years of age for category A2;
- 4) 18 years of age for categories B, B1 and B+E;
- 5) 18 years of age for categories C1 and C1+E;
- 6) 21 years of age for categories C, C+E, D1 and D1+E;
- 7) 24 years of age for categories D and D+E;

- 8) 20 years of age for category A, provided that the person has at least two years of driving experience with an A2 category licence. Previous driving experience shall not be required if the applicant is at least 24 years of age.

Exceptionally, a student of a secondary school trained for the occupation of motor vehicle driver may be issued a category C and C+E driving licence if he or she has reached the age of 18.

Exceptionally, a person who has reached the age of 18 may be issued a category C licence, and a person who has reached the age of 21 may be issued a category D licence, if operating a fire service, police or military vehicle.

3. Medical fitness for driving

Article 180

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 23)

The medical fitness of candidates for drivers, drivers of motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles, driving instructors and tram drivers shall be established by means of a medical examination carried out by a healthcare institution which meets the requirements for conducting such examinations, in accordance with the regulations governing healthcare.

On medical fitness for drivers, the healthcare institution referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall issue a medical certificate.

The healthcare institution referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall keep records of medical examinations performed and medical certificates issued, in accordance with the regulations governing healthcare.

The manner of determining medical fitness for drivers, the manner of conducting the medical examination and the manner of issuing the medical certificate shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for healthcare.

Article 181

A driver operating a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles used for public transport, a driving instructor, as well as any other driver whose primary occupation is the operation of motor vehicles, shall undergo periodic medical examinations to establish medical fitness for driving, whereby the interval between medical examinations may not exceed three years.

If, during the medical examination, it is established that a person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is not medically fit to drive a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles of a particular category, or to act as a driving instructor of a particular category, the

healthcare institution which conducted the medical examination shall be obliged to inform the Ministry thereof immediately, and no later than within 15 days.

The medical certificate on medical fitness for drivers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may stipulate in its findings and opinion that the next examination must be conducted within a period shorter than three years.

The Ministry shall withdraw from the person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article the driving licence for operating a vehicle or combinations of vehicles of the relevant category, as well as the licence of a driving instructor.

Article 182

A driver operating a vehicle in road traffic must be mentally and physically fit to operate the vehicle.

A driver who is so fatigued or ill, or whose health condition is such that he is unfit for the safe operation of a vehicle, as well as a driver under the influence of narcotic drugs, other psychoactive substances, or alcohol, shall not operate a vehicle in road traffic.

A driver shall be deemed unfit for the safe operation of a vehicle when it is established that he is so fatigued, ill, or in a psychophysical condition that he is unable to operate the vehicle safely.

A driver shall be deemed under the influence of alcohol if, by analysis of an appropriate blood sample, an alcohol concentration exceeding 0.3 g/kg is established, or if the presence of alcohol in the body exceeding 0.3 g/kg is determined using appropriate devices or instruments for measuring blood alcohol content (breathalyser, etc.). A person shall be deemed under the influence of psychoactive substances if the presence of such substances in the body is established by means of appropriate tests and methods (test for determining the presence of psychoactive substances).

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to tram drivers, driving instructors, learner drivers during practical training and the taking of the driving test, as well as members of the commission during the practical part of the driving test.

Article 182a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 14)

A young driver and a novice driver shall not operate or commence operating a motor vehicle in the cases referred to in Article 182 of this Law, nor if there is any amount of alcohol in their system.

Article 183

Business companies, other legal entities and entrepreneurs engaged in public transport or own-account transport, as well as driving schools, shall ensure that their drivers and driving instructors undergo a medical examination in accordance with Article 181(1) of this Law.

Business companies, other legal entities and entrepreneurs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not permit a driver to operate a vehicle or a combination of vehicles if the driver has not undergone a medical examination in accordance with Article 181(1) of this Law, or if the examination has determined that the driver is not fit to drive vehicles of a particular category.

A driving instructor who has not undergone a medical examination in accordance with Article 181(1) of this Law, or for whom the medical examination has determined that he is not fit to instruct for a particular category, shall not conduct practical training.

A driving school shall not permit a driving instructor to conduct practical training if the instructor has not undergone a medical examination in accordance with Article 181(1) of this Law, or if the medical examination has determined that the instructor is not fit to instruct for a particular category.

A driver referred to in Article 181(1) of this Law, who operates a vehicle owned or used by a natural person rather than a legal entity, shall carry a medical certificate and present it upon request to an authorised police officer or a road transport inspector.

The costs of the medical examination for drivers and driving instructors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be borne by the business company, other legal entity or entrepreneur employing the driver or driving instructor.

Article 184

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 24)

A driver, or a driving instructor, suspected of being unable to safely operate a vehicle due to health conditions or impairments shall be referred to a medical check-up. The driver, or driving instructor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall undergo such medical check-up.

Referral to a medical check-up may be issued by the Ministry, the competent authority, the road transport inspector, the state prosecutor, the authority competent for misdemeanour proceedings, a healthcare institution, a company, another legal entity or an entrepreneur employing the driver.

When referring a driver or driving instructor to a medical check-up, the deadline for undergoing the check-up shall also be determined, which may not exceed eight days.

The medical check-up shall be performed by the healthcare institution referred to in Article 180 paragraph 1 of this Law, which, based on such examination, shall issue a medical certificate and deliver it to the authority, institution, or other entity referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article that referred the driver or driving instructor to the medical check-up.

Authorities, institutions and other entities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article that referred the driver or driving instructor to the medical check-up shall notify the Ministry of the results of the check-up, or of the fact that the driver or instructor failed to undergo the check-up.

The costs of the medical check-up establishing the driver's or driving instructor's medical incapacity shall be borne by that individual, while the costs of the check-up establishing that the driver or driving instructor is medically fit shall be borne by the authority, institution or other entity referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article that referred the driver or driving instructor to the medical check-up.

Article 185

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 25)

If there are two or more medical findings with conflicting opinions regarding the medical fitness of a driver or a driving instructor, the driver or the driving instructor shall be deemed unfit until the final finding and opinion of the second-instance medical commission established by the state administration authority responsible for health, in accordance with the law governing healthcare.

Article 186

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 26)

The Ministry shall, by decision, revoke a driver's licence or a driving instructor's licence:

- from a person who, at a control medical examination, is found to have become medically unfit to act as a driver or a driving instructor of a specific category, for as long as such unfitness lasts;
- from a person who fails to undergo a control medical examination to which they were referred in accordance with Article 184 of this Law, for as long as they fail to undergo such examination.

A driver, or a driving instructor, who is entitled to drive vehicles of multiple categories, and whose entitlement for certain categories is revoked for reasons referred to in paragraph 1, item 1 of this Article, shall be issued a driver's licence or a driving instructor's licence for the categories for which the entitlement has not been revoked.

A driver, or a driving instructor, whose licence has been revoked in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall not drive a vehicle in traffic.

4. Issuing of the driving license

Article 187

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 15)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 27)

A driving licence shall be issued on a prescribed form, in accordance with this Law. The driving licence form shall contain: the Coat of Arms of Montenegro, the designation "Montenegro", the designation "Driving Licence", security elements, and fields for the entry of personal and other data.

The data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall include: surname, first name, day, month and year of birth, personal identification number, photograph, signature, date of issue, date of expiry, licence number, name of the issuing authority, category of vehicles for which the licence is issued, and additional information on the use of certain aids or adapted vehicles and other restrictions.

The driving licence form shall be printed in Montenegrin and English and completed in Montenegrin using Latin script.

The personal name of a Montenegrin national shall be entered in the driving licence in the language and script in which it is recorded in the birth register; for a foreign national, in the language and script in which it is recorded in the register of foreigners granted temporary or permanent residence in Montenegro; and for a person with recognised refugee status, in the language and script in which it is recorded in the register of persons with recognised refugee status.

Article 188

The driving licence form shall be produced by the Ministry. The Ministry may entrust the production of driving licence forms to a legal entity, in accordance with the regulations governing public procurement.

In the case referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the contract shall regulate the right of the Ministry to inspect and supervise documents relating to the procedure of production, storage and delivery of driving licence forms.

The driving licence form shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 189

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 28).

A driving licence for motor vehicles or vehicle combinations of categories AM, A1, A2, A, B, B1 and B+E shall be issued with a validity period of ten years. A driving licence for motor vehicles or vehicle combinations of categories C, C+E, C1,

C1+E, D, D+E, D1 and D1+E shall be issued with a validity period of five years. For persons over 67 years of age, a driving licence shall be issued with a validity period of three years.

A driving licence may be issued, or its validity limited, to a period shorter than that referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, based on a medical certificate for the driver.

For persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article who, at the time of issuance of the driving licence, are over 57 years of age, as well as for persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article who, at the time of issuance of the driving licence, are over 62 years of age, the driving licence shall be issued with a validity period up to the age of 67.

Article 190

A driving licence shall be issued by the Ministry. The application for the issuance of a driving licence shall be submitted to the Ministry according to the residence or habitual residence of the applicant.

The application referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be submitted on the prescribed form containing the following data: surname, first name, birth surname, parents' names, sex, date of birth (day, month and year), place, municipality and country of birth, nationality, personal identification number, residence or habitual residence and address, the category for which the application is submitted, and the applicant's signature.

The person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall submit the application in person for the purpose of identity verification.

The Ministry shall issue a confirmation of receipt of the application.

Article 191

When submitting the application, the following shall be taken from the citizen: a photograph, two fingerprints and a handwritten signature in digital form. A citizen who, according to national affiliation, religion or customs, wears a cap or headscarf as part of traditional attire or clothing may be photographed with the cap or headscarf.

The part of the citizen's face that enables identification must not be covered when the photograph is taken.

The collection of data referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be conducted in accordance with the law governing the issuance of identity cards.

Article 192

The Ministry may use data from other prescribed records for the purpose of the necessary verification of data in the procedure for issuing a driving licence.

In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry shall be obliged to ensure the protection of data.

Article 193

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 29)

Deleted.

Article 194

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 29)

Deleted.

Article 195

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 30)

The Ministry shall maintain records of issued driving licences, the data entered in the driving licence form, submitted applications for the issuance of a driving licence, the data contained in such applications and the documentation attached thereto, the termination of validity of driving licences, the reasons and date of termination of validity, the withdrawal of driving licences, the measures of temporary restriction of the right to operate a motor vehicle referred to in Articles 205 and 206 of this Law, as well as the manufactured driving licence forms (hereinafter: the records).

The records shall be an electronically maintained database. The records shall also include data and documents relating to driving licences issued prior to the commencement of application of this Law.

The detailed content and manner of maintaining the records shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 196

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 31)

The Ministry shall ensure the protection of personal data from accidental or unauthorised loss, access, alteration or distribution.

Personal data shall be retained for ten years after the expiry of the validity period of the driving licence.

Article 197

The Ministry may use the data from the records for the performance of tasks within its competence, as well as the competent authority in the performance of tasks established by law.

State authorities, state administration bodies, local self-government bodies and other authorities and organisations may use the data from the records for the performance of tasks within their competence, if authorised by law to use such data.

Data from the register of driving licences may, against payment, be used by insurance companies, legal entities and entrepreneurs performing technical inspections, and other organisations in the exercise of their competences.

The competent authority, as well as the authorities and organisations referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, shall be obliged to ensure the protection of the data they use against accidental or unauthorised access, use, processing and transmission, in accordance with the law.

Data from the records may be used for statistical, scientific, research and other purposes, without reference to the identity of the citizen to whom the data relate, in accordance with the law.

The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be determined by the Ministry.

Article 198

Employees of the Ministry and of the competent authority, as well as persons using data from the records, shall not disclose personal data of which they have become aware in the performance of their duties.

The obligation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall continue to apply after termination of employment.

A person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be released from the obligation of keeping personal data confidential, in accordance with the law.

5. Driving licenses for categories of motor vehicles

Article 199

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 32)

A driving licence shall be issued for the operation of motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles of the following categories:

- 1) AM – moped, light tricycle or light quadricycle, and a motor cultivator;
- 2) A1 – motorcycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 125 cm³ and engine power up to 11 kW, with a power-to-weight ratio not exceeding 0.1 kW/kg, and heavy tricycle with an engine power not exceeding 15 kW;
- 3) A2 – motorcycle with an engine power not exceeding 35 kW and a power-to-weight ratio not exceeding 0.2 kW/kg;
- 4) A – motorcycle and heavy tricycle with engine power exceeding 15 kW;
- 5) B1 – heavy quadricycle;
- 6) B – motor vehicle, other than those in categories A, A1, A2, AM and T, with a maximum permissible mass not exceeding 3,500 kg and with no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, as well as a motor vehicle coupled with a trailer with a maximum permissible mass not exceeding 750 kg;
- 7) B+E – combination of vehicles where the towing vehicle is of category B, the maximum permissible mass of the trailer exceeds 750 kg but does not exceed 3,500 kg;
- 8) C1 – motor vehicle, other than those in categories D and D1, with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg but not exceeding 7,500 kg, and with no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat;
- 9) C1+E – combination of vehicles where the towing vehicle is of category C1 and the maximum permissible mass of the trailer exceeds 750 kg, provided that the maximum permissible mass of the combination does not exceed 12,000 kg; or where the towing vehicle is of category B and the maximum permissible mass of the trailer exceeds 3,500 kg, provided that the maximum permissible mass of the combination does not exceed 12,000 kg;
- 10) C – motor vehicle, other than those in categories A, A1, A2, AM, T, B, D and D1, with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3,500 kg and with no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat;
- 11) C+E – combination of vehicles where the towing vehicle is of category C and the maximum permissible mass of the trailer exceeds 750 kg;
- 12) D1 – motor vehicle designed for the carriage of passengers with more than eight, but not more than 16 seats in addition to the driver's seat, and with a maximum length not exceeding eight metres;
- 13) D1+E – combination of vehicles where the towing vehicle is of category D1 and the maximum permissible mass of the trailer exceeds 750 kg;
- 14) D – motor vehicle designed for the carriage of passengers with more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat;
- 15) D+E – combination of vehicles where the towing vehicle is of category D and the maximum permissible mass of the trailer exceeds 750 kg;
- 16) T – tractor with or without trailers, and work machines

Article 200

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 16)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 33)

A driver holding a driving licence for categories C1+E, C+E, D1+E or D+E may also operate vehicle combinations of category B+E.

A driver holding a driving licence for category C+E may operate vehicle combinations of category D+E, provided that he also holds category D.

A driver holding a driving licence for category C+E may operate vehicle combinations of category C1+E, and a driver holding a driving licence for category D+E may operate vehicle combinations of category D1+E.

A driver holding a driving licence for category B shall also be entitled to operate a light tricycle and a light quadricycle, a heavy tricycle with an engine power not exceeding 15 kW and a heavy quadricycle, as well as a heavy tricycle with an engine power exceeding 15 kW once having reached the age of 21 years.

A driver holding a driving licence for category B1 shall also be entitled to operate a light tricycle, a heavy tricycle with an engine power not exceeding 15 kW, and a light quadricycle.

A tractor and a work machine may be operated only by a driver holding a driving licence for vehicles of category T.

A driver holding a driving licence for category A2 may operate vehicles of categories A1 and AM, and a driver holding a driving licence for category A1 may operate vehicles of category AM.

A driver holding a driving licence for category A may operate vehicles of categories A1, A2 and AM; a driver holding a driving licence for category C may operate vehicles of category C1; a driver holding a driving licence for category B may operate vehicles of category B1; and a driver holding a driving licence for category D may operate vehicles of category D1.

Drivers holding licences for categories C, C1, D and D1 may also operate such vehicles when coupled with a trailer with a maximum permissible mass not exceeding 750 kg.

A motor cultivator may be operated by a driver holding a driving licence for any vehicle category.

Article 201

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 34)

The driver's licence shall contain indications of all categories of vehicles the driver is entitled to operate on the basis of a certificate issued by a driving school or vocational school referred to in Article 218(3) of this Law, or on the basis of a foreign driver's licence.

A driver's licence for category:

- 1) B+E may be issued to a driver holding a category B licence;
- 2) C1+E may be issued to a driver holding a category C1 licence;
- 3) C+E may be issued to a driver holding a category C licence;
- 4) D1+E may be issued to a driver holding a category D1 licence;
- 5) D+E may be issued to a driver holding a category D licence;
- 6) C and C1 may be issued to a driver holding a category B licence;
- 7) D may be issued to a driver holding a category C licence for at least two years;
- 8) D1 may be issued to a driver holding a category C1 licence for at least two years.

A driver shall be entitled to operate a vehicle of the category or categories entered in the driver's licence.

6. Restriction of the right to operate a motor vehicle

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 35)

Article 202

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 36)

Deleted.

Article 203

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 36)

Deleted.

Article 204

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 37)

A driver and a driving instructor who have been issued a driving licence in Montenegro and who, in accordance with this Law, are sanctioned for a serious traffic offence, may, in addition to a fine or imprisonment, also be assigned penalty points.

In the case of concurrence of offences, penalty points shall be added for individual offences, whereby the total number of penalty points may not exceed six.

Penalty points shall be entered into the register of fines, based on a final misdemeanour

order or a final decision of the authority competent for deciding in the misdemeanour procedure.

Article 205

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 38)

A driver or driving instructor who, within a period of two years, accumulates 12 penalty points for offenses prescribed by this law shall be subject to a temporary restriction of the right to operate a motor vehicle for a duration of 90 days.

The decision imposing the measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the competent authority.

An appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not suspend its enforcement.

The measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply from the first following day after the decision is delivered to the driver.

Article 206

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 39)

A driver or driving instructor who has accumulated 12 penalty points, thereby meeting the conditions for imposing the measure of temporary restriction of the right to drive a motor vehicle under Article 205 paragraph 1 of this Law, and who subsequently, within a period of two years, accumulates nine penalty points, shall be subject to the measure of temporary restriction of the right to drive a motor vehicle for a duration of six months.

A driver or driving instructor who has accumulated nine penalty points, thereby meeting the conditions for imposing the measure of temporary restriction of the right to drive a motor vehicle under paragraph 1 of this Article, and who subsequently, within the following two years, accumulates nine penalty points, shall be subject to the measure of temporary restriction of the right to drive a motor vehicle for a duration of six months.

The decision on imposing the measures under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be issued by the competent authority.

An appeal against the decision under paragraph 3 of this Article shall not suspend its enforcement.

The measure under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply from the first following day after the decision is delivered to the driver.

Article 206a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 40)

The competent authority shall keep records of the measures referred to in Articles 205 and 206 of this Law.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain: the name and surname of the driver, the unique personal identification number, the driver's license number, the number and date of the decision imposing the measure of temporary restriction of the right to operate a motor vehicle, the start and end dates of the measure's application, and the duration of the measure.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept in electronic form.

Article 207

Driver or driving instructor, during the period of temporary restriction of the right to operate a motor vehicle under Articles 205 and 206 of this Law, or during the period of the protective measure prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle, shall not operate a vehicle in traffic.

7. Enforcement of measures prohibiting driving

Article 208

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 42)

A protective measure prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle, imposed by a final misdemeanour order or a final decision, shall be enforced by the competent authority in the area where the driver has permanent or temporary residence.

For persons holding a foreign driver's license, the competent authority shall, without delay, notify the state whose authority issued the foreign driver's license of the measures taken under this Article.

The enforcement of a final decision imposing the protective measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by entering it into the register of protective measures prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles, and the execution of the protective measure shall commence on the day following the notification of the driver about the beginning of the enforcement of the measure.

A driver who has been imposed the protective measure of prohibition of operating a motor

vehicle shall be obliged, within three days from the date of receipt of the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, to surrender the driver's license to the competent authority.

The measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, imposed on a person holding a foreign driver's license, shall be enforced by the competent authority in the area where the authority responsible for conducting the misdemeanour procedure that imposed the measure is seated.

The competent authority shall keep a record, in electronic form, of the imposed protective measures prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles. The record referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall contain: the driver's name and surname, personal identification number, driver's license number, duration of the protective measure prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle, the start date and the end date of the duration of the protective measure.

The competent authority shall submit the data from the record referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article to the Ministry in electronic form, for the purpose of entering it into the register of driver's licenses.

8. Tramway drivers

Article 209

A tramway may be operated by a driver who holds a category "B" driver's license for motor vehicles and a tram driver's license issued by the Ministry.

A tramway driver's license may be issued to a person who has reached 21 years of age, has passed the tram driving examination, and has not been subjected to a measure prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle.

When operating a tramway, the driver must have the tramway driver's license and the driver's license with them and must present them to an authorized police officer upon request.

The detailed manner of training candidates for tramway drivers and the procedure for conducting the examination shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

X. TRAINING OF CANDIDATES FOR DRIVERS

1. General rules

Article 210

For the purpose of acquiring theoretical and practical knowledge and skills necessary for independent and safe driving of a vehicle in road traffic, the training of candidates for drivers shall be carried out in accordance with the curriculum for motor vehicle driving

education, in line with the law governing adult education, and shall consist of theoretical instruction and practical training in vehicle operation.

Article 211

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 43)

Driver training may begin no earlier than six months before a candidate for a driver's license meets the age requirement under Article 179 of this Law.

A candidate may commence training upon submitting the medical certificate referred to in Article 180 paragraph 2 of this Law.

A candidate for a driver's license may not undergo practical training or take the driving test for another category during the duration of a protective measure, a temporary restriction on the right to drive a motor vehicle, or a safety measure prohibiting driving, nor while the driver's license is revoked.

2. Theoretical training

Article 212

Theoretical training shall include in particular the following contents:

- 1) traffic rules and traffic signs – the concept and significance of traffic rules, their application, the concept and meaning of traffic signs, and signals given by authorized officials;
- 2) the driver – the importance and influence of the driver on traffic safety, driver characteristics and actions affecting traffic safety, sociological factors influencing driver behaviour, the importance of assessing traffic situations and the decision-making process of drivers, driver orientation in time and space, psychological factors affecting assessments, making and implementing decisions during driving, driver reaction time, attention and fatigue, changes in drivers caused by the use of alcohol and/or other psychoactive substances the use of which is prohibited before and during driving;
- 3) the road – the concept of the road, road characteristics relevant for traffic safety, the impact of weather conditions on road conditions and safe traffic flow, and night driving conditions;
- 4) the vehicle – the concept and characteristics of vehicles affecting safe traffic flow on roads, the importance and influence of vehicle roadworthiness on traffic safety, the importance and influence of vehicle load and loading method on traffic safety, basic vehicle assemblies and devices and their impact on road safety, the most common vehicle malfunctions and possibilities of their elimination by the driver using available equipment and means;

- 5) passive vehicle safety – the concept and significance, the influence of certain vehicle parts and assemblies on passive safety, and the parts, assemblies and devices of vehicles whose primary purpose is to ensure passive safety;
- 6) other road users – the concept and their characteristics affecting safe traffic flow, behavioural characteristics in traffic of children, the elderly, persons with special needs, pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and others, the concept, characteristics and influence of rail vehicles on safe traffic flow, possible influence of animals on safe traffic flow on the road;
- 7) regulations relating to the right to drive a vehicle on the road, the right of vehicles to participate in road traffic, driving time and driver rest periods, procedure in case of a traffic accident, and special safety measures;
- 8) precautionary measures when leaving a vehicle;
- 9) basics of economical driving and the impact of traffic on the environment and its degradation;
- 10) hazards arising from non-compliance with road safety regulations, possible harmful consequences of non-compliance and penalties for violators of road safety regulations (imprisonment, fines, safety measures and protective measures);
- 11) theoretical explanation of vehicle manoeuvres in road traffic and driver conduct – basic vehicle manoeuvres: starting, driving forward, driving backward, changing direction and stopping the vehicle, entering traffic, choosing driving speed depending on traffic situation and road and weather conditions, turning, passing, meeting, overtaking, lane change, U-turn, stopping and sudden braking, giving the right of way, driver conduct at intersections regulated by the right-hand rule, traffic signs, traffic lights and signals and orders given by authorized police officers, driver conduct at pedestrian crossings, railway and tram crossings, and while driving through tunnels, as well as driving in precipitation, reduced visibility, at night, and on roads under construction;
- 12) first aid to persons injured in traffic accidents.

First aid instruction shall be delivered by a medical doctor.

3. Practical training

Article 213

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 17)

Practical driver training includes acquiring skills in operating a vehicle in road traffic, in terms of:

- 1) inspection and preparation of the vehicle and equipment for safe participation in road traffic;
- 2) use of vehicle controls and devices;
- 3) performing prescribed manoeuvres with the vehicle on a designated training ground;

- 4) performing vehicle manoeuvres in road traffic referred to in Article 212 paragraph 1 item 11 of this Law;
- 5) operating the vehicle in road traffic in urban areas, under conditions of low, medium, and high traffic intensity;
- 6) operating the vehicle in road traffic outside urban areas, under conditions of low, medium, and high traffic intensity;
- 7) operating the vehicle in road traffic in urban and non-urban areas, under night-time conditions;
- 8) practising vehicle manoeuvres and driver behaviour in various traffic situations;
- 9) developing an attitude of trust and respect towards other road users, acquiring the habit of assisting other road users, and taking measures to prevent traffic accidents.

Article 214

Practical training of candidates for drivers may commence only after the candidate has passed the theoretical part of the examination and obtained a certificate of completion of the theoretical part of the examination.

Vehicles used for the practical training of candidates for drivers and for conducting the examination must meet the requirements referred to in Article 228 of this Law.

A driving school may not commence practical training of a candidate who does not possess a medical certificate for the vehicle category for which the training is conducted, nor may it commence or conduct practical training if more than one year has elapsed since the issuance of that certificate.

Article 215

A candidate for a driver undergoing practical training may operate a vehicle of the category for which training is being conducted under the supervision of a driving instructor seated in the passenger seat of the vehicle.

By way of exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, a candidate for a driver may operate without the supervision of a driving instructor in a vehicle of categories AM, A1, A2, A, B1, and T, as well as during practical training on a designated driving range in a vehicle of any category.

Article 216

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 44)

During practical training, only the driving instructor, the candidate driver, the person performing inspection supervision, and the authorised representative of the driving school holding a valid driving instructor licence may be present in the vehicle.

During practical training, the candidate driver shall have and present a medical certificate, a certificate of having passed the theoretical examination, and an identity card or other document by which the candidate's identity may be verified.

A practical training session may not commence until the driving instructor has verified that the requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article have been met.

Article 217

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 45)

A candidate driver who has failed the practical part of the driving test on three occasions shall, prior to each subsequent attempt, undergo additional practical training, which shall not be shorter than five lessons.

The driving school shall issue the candidate driver with a certificate of the additional training referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Driving school

Article 218

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 18)

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 46)

Driver training shall be conducted in a driving school holding a licence for operation issued by the state administration authority responsible for education.

The licence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued to a driving school that meets the requirements in accordance with this Law.

Driver training of pupils shall also be conducted in a vocational school holding a licence for the implementation of an appropriate educational programme in the field of transport, issued in accordance with the regulations governing education.

Article 219

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 19)

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 47)

A driving school shall have:

- 1) at least one equipped classroom for theoretical training;
- 2) business premises for administrative work;
- 3) teaching aids and instructional materials;
- 4) at least two vehicles of category B and at least one vehicle of each of the other categories, registered in the name of the driving school or provided under a leasing arrangement;
- 5) a designated training ground for practical driver training.

The premises referred to in items 1, 2 and 5 of paragraph 1 of this Article may be owned by the driving school or used under a lease.

A driving school shall ensure:

- 1) at least two driving instructors for category B vehicles and at least one instructor for the other categories of vehicles for which it provides training;
- 2) a lecturer for theoretical instruction;
- 3) a lecturer for first aid.

The detailed requirements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 220

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 48)

The licence referred to in Article 218 paragraph 1 of this Act shall cease to be valid:

- 1) at the request of the driving school;
- 2) if the driving school ceases to meet any of the requirements set out in Article 219 of this Law;
- 3) if the driving school does not perform the activity for which it is registered for a period of one year;
- 4) if the driving school does not conduct driver training in accordance with the adult education programme for operating motor vehicles;
- 5) if the driving school does not keep or maintain driver candidate records in accordance with the law;
- 6) if the driving school enters incorrect data on the conducted training into the record of driver candidate training.

The decision on the termination of validity of the licence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 221

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 49)

The register of driving schools and vocational schools to which a licence referred to in Article 218 paragraph 1 of this Law has been issued shall be kept by the state administration authority responsible for education.

The register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain, in particular: the registration number, the name of the driving school or vocational school, the categories of vehicles for which such school provides training, and the date of issuance of the licence.

The detailed content and manner of keeping the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

5. Theoretical training instructor

Article 222

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 20)

(Law on Amendments to the Road Traffic Safety Act, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 50)

The lecturer of theoretical training shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) Level VI qualification of education – study programme in road traffic or study programme in legal sciences, and at least three years of work experience in the field of road traffic safety;
- 2) a driving licence for category B vehicles, held for at least three years.

6. Driving instructor

Article 223

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 21)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 51)

A driving instructor shall hold a driving instructor licence.

A licence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued to a person who:

- 1) has passed the driving instructor examination, holds a level IV/1 qualification, and is at least 23 years of age;
- 2) is medically fit;
- 3) has not been finally convicted in the last three years of a criminal offence subject to prosecution ex officio or is not subject to criminal proceedings for such an offence and has not been imposed a protective measure prohibiting driving motor vehicles or a measure of temporary restriction of the right to drive motor vehicles in the last two years.

A driving instructor licence shall be issued with a validity period of five years and shall remain valid only for as long as the holder's driving licence for that vehicle category remains valid.

Upon expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the driving instructor shall, upon request, be re-issued the licence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if he:

1. has attended professional development seminars;
2. is medically fit;
3. has not been finally convicted in the last three years of a criminal offence subject to prosecution ex officio or is not subject to criminal proceedings for such an offence and has not been imposed a protective measure prohibiting driving motor vehicles in the last two years.

A person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article who, at the time of issuing the driving instructor licence, is over 62 years of age shall be issued a driving instructor licence valid until reaching 67 years of age.

The driving instructor licence shall be issued by the Ministry, on a prescribed form.

The Ministry shall maintain a record of issued driving instructor licences.

The appearance and content of the driving instructor licence form, as well as the content and manner of maintaining records of issued driving instructor licences, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 223a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 52)

The driving instructor examination shall be taken after the candidate for driving instructor has completed training in accordance with the education programme for driving instructors prescribed by the law governing adult education.

The programme referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include theoretical training and practical instruction and shall cover in particular: knowledge of road traffic

safety regulations, knowledge of motor vehicles, vehicle operation, the basics of pedagogy and methods of pedagogical driving, and the basics of psychology.

A person may be trained as a driving instructor if he:

- 1) holds a level IV qualification;
- 2) is at least 23 years of age;
- 3) has held a driving licence for at least three years for the vehicle category for which he/she is taking the driving instructor examination;
- 4) is medically fit.

The driving instructor examination shall consist of theoretical and practical parts covering the content established by the programme referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The driving instructor examination shall be taken before an examination board appointed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

The manner of taking the driving instructor examination, as well as the composition of the examination board referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 224

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 22)

Is deleted.

Article 225

Lecturers of theoretical instruction, driving instructors and members of examination commissions shall be obliged to attend professional training seminars organized and conducted by the state administration authority responsible for education.

The organization and implementation of the seminars referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be entrusted by the state administration authority responsible for education to a public educational institution whose activity is road traffic safety.

The program of professional training seminars for lecturers of theoretical instruction, driving instructors and members of examination commissions shall be prescribed in more detail by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 226

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 53)

A driving instructor may conduct practical training with candidates for drivers trained in a driving school or vocational school, or additional practical training with drivers for operating the category of vehicle for which they hold a valid driving licence.

During the conduct of practical training, the driving instructor must have a driving licence and a driving instructor's licence.

During the conduct of practical training, the driving instructor must have the candidate's documentation referred to in Article 216 paragraph 2 of this Law, as well as the record of the candidate's training (driver candidate's training booklet).

The documentation referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article must be presented by the driving instructor for inspection to an authorised police officer.

A driver undergoing additional practical training must have a valid driving licence with him.

Article 227

A driving instructor may conduct no more than seven school hours of practical training of driver candidates during a working day.

A school hour of practical training of a driver candidate lasts 60 minutes.

Between practical training lessons, the driving instructor must have a break of at least 10 minutes, except when conducting two consecutive lessons with the same driver candidate, in which case the break must last at least 20 minutes.

The driving instructor shall keep records of the practical training conducted during the working day.

7. Vehicles for Driver Training

Article 228

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 54)

A vehicle used for the training of candidates for driver's licenses in categories B, B+E, C1, C1+E, C, C+E, D1, D1+E, D and D+E must be equipped with dual foot driving controls, excluding the accelerator control.

A vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be fitted with a device that provides a visible light signal inside the vehicle and an audible signal, both indicating the activation of the dual foot driving controls.

A vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in which dual foot driving controls and

signalling devices referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article have been subsequently installed, must undergo type approval.

A vehicle used for the training of candidates for drivers may not have an automatic transmission, except for vehicles used for the practical training of candidates referred to in Article 230 of this Law.

A vehicle used for the training of candidates must, depending on the category, meet one or more requirements regarding engine capacity, engine power, speed, maximum permissible mass, length, width or height.

The minimum requirements referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 229

A vehicle used for the training of candidates for drivers, when participating in traffic and when a candidate for driver is being trained in it, must be marked with a special plate. The plate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be square in shape, blue in colour, measuring 150x150 mm, with a white Latin letter "L" measuring 100x80 mm and 25 mm in thickness, except for vehicles of categories AM, A1, A2 and A, for which the plate shall measure 100x100 mm, with a Latin letter "L" measuring 70x50 mm and 15 mm in thickness.

The plate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be visibly placed on the front and rear sides of the vehicle, perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, except for plates for vehicles of categories A1 and A, which may be placed only on the rear side of the vehicle.

Article 230

Practical training of candidates for drivers with disabilities may be carried out in a vehicle manufactured or adapted in accordance with their needs.

The vehicle must be technically sound and equipped with a service or auxiliary brake available to the driving instructor.

8. Rights and Obligations of Candidates for Drivers

Article 231

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 23)

The driving school and the candidate for a driver must conclude a contract, before the start of the training, on the conditions under which the training will be conducted, in accordance with the law.

The contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must specifically regulate mutual relations in the event of termination of the candidate's training at that driving school.

The contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may also be concluded by the driving school with a person who has passed the driving test, for the purpose of additional training.

Article 232

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 55)

The candidate for a driver shall bear the costs of training. The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the driving school, provided that it may not set a fee lower than the minimum amount established by the Government of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government), upon the proposal of the state administration authority responsible for education.

If the driving school ceases to operate or its license ceases to be valid, it shall be obliged to ensure that the candidate who has started the training continues the training and takes the driving test at another driving school or to refund the fees paid.

Article 233

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 24)

The driving school shall issue the candidate a certificate of completed training upon completion of the theoretical training and practical instruction.

9. Driving test

Article 234

The driving test consists of a theoretical and a practical part. A candidate for a driving license, after completing theoretical classes, submits an application for the theoretical test at the driving school where the training is conducted. The theoretical test may be taken by a candidate who has been issued a certificate of completed theoretical training for the relevant category of vehicle, not earlier than six months before fulfilling the age requirement under Article 179 of this Law.

The practical test may be taken by a candidate who:

- 1) is medically fit to drive the relevant category of vehicle;

- 2) meets the age requirement for obtaining the right to drive the relevant category of vehicle;
- 3) has been issued a certificate of passing the theoretical test, provided that no more than one year has elapsed since the date of passing the theoretical test;
- 4) has been issued a certificate of completed practical training for driving the relevant category of vehicle.

The candidate submits the application for the practical test together with proof of meeting the conditions referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Article 235

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 25)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 56)

The driving test is organized and conducted by the state administration authority responsible for education.

The driving test for students of a vocational school referred to in Article 218 paragraph 3 of this Law is organized and conducted by the school, in accordance with education regulations and this Law.

The driving test establishes whether the candidate has sufficiently acquired the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills required for independent and safe vehicle operation.

The driving test is conducted in the Montenegrin language, in the languages in official use in Montenegro, or in the English language.

The detailed manner of organizing and conducting the driving test shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 236

The theoretical test is taken in the form of a written test, with questions covering the content of the program referred to in Article 212 of this Law.

The test questions for the theoretical test, as well as the place of testing, are determined by the state administration authority responsible for education.

At the theoretical test, the candidate is graded as “passed” or “failed.” The driving school issues a certificate of the passed theoretical test no later than three days from the date on which the candidate passed the theoretical test.

Article 237

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 58)

The practical test is taken on a designated training ground and in traffic on a public road, in order to determine whether the candidate for a driver has the necessary knowledge and skills in accordance with Article 213 of this Law.

The practical test is conducted in a vehicle of the category for which the candidate is being trained, and which meets the requirements laid down in Article 228 of this Law.

The place of the practical test is determined by the examination commission referred to in Article 240 of this Law.

At the practical test, the candidate is graded as “passed” or “failed.” The manner of grading candidates for drivers at the theoretical and practical test is prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 238

A candidate has passed the driving test when both the theoretical test and the practical test are passed.

The driving school shall issue a certificate to the candidate who has passed the driving test within three days from the date the test was passed.

On the administration of the driving test, the examination commission referred to in Article 240 of this Law shall prepare minutes on the prescribed form.

The form and the content of the minutes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 239

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 59)

The costs of taking the driving test shall be borne by the candidate for a driving licence and paid to the driving school.

The costs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article consist of the costs of taking the theoretical test and the costs of taking the practical test.

The costs of taking the test referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article also include the costs of the work of authorised examiners, and the funds for covering those costs shall be transferred by the driving school to the state administration authority responsible for education.

A candidate for a driving licence may not take the driving test until the payment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been made.

The amount of the costs referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall be determined by the Government, at the proposal of the state administration authority responsible for education.

10. Examination Commission

Article 240

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 60)

The driving test is taken at the driving school before the Examination Commission, established by the state administration authority responsible for education. The Examination Commission consists of three members, as follows:

- two authorized examiners, one of whom is a representative of the state administration authority responsible for education, and the other a representative of the competent authority; and
- one representative of the driving school, who must hold a driving instructor's license for all vehicle categories for which the driving school is licensed, be at least 23 years of age, and must not have been imposed a protective measure prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle in the past two years.

A member of the Examination Commission for the driving test may not be a person who, in the past three years, has been finally convicted of a criminal offense prosecuted ex officio or against whom criminal proceedings for such an offense have been initiated.

Article 240a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

An authorized examiner may be a person who holds a license as an authorized examiner for the driving test for a specific category of motor vehicle.

A license for an authorized examiner for the driving test for motor vehicles of category A (covering categories AM, A1, A2, and A) or category B (covering categories B1 and B) may be issued to a person who:

- 1) has held a driving license for the motor vehicle category for which the license is issued for at least three years;
- 2) is at least 23 years of age;
- 3) has passed the examination for an authorized examiner for the driving test for the motor vehicle category for which the license is issued;
- 4) holds a level VII1 qualification.

A license for an authorized examiner for the driving test for motor vehicles of categories B+E and C (covering categories C1 and C), category C+E (covering categories C+E and C1+E), category D (covering categories D and D1), and category D+E (covering categories D+E and D1+E) may be issued to a person who:

1. has held a driving license for the motor vehicle category for which the license is issued for at least five years;
2. has at least three years of experience as an authorized examiner for the driving test for motor vehicles of category B;
3. has passed the examination for an authorized examiner for the driving test for the motor vehicle category for which the license is issued;
4. provides proof of having attended regular training and periodic professional development and of being evaluated, in accordance with Article 240e of this Law;
5. holds a level VII1 qualification.

Article 240b

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

The examination for an authorized examiner referred to in Article 240a paragraph 2 item 3 and paragraph 3 item 3 of this Law shall be taken after training for an authorized examiner for the driving test for motor vehicles of a specific category, in accordance with the curriculum for authorized examiners, as regulated by the law governing adult education.

The curriculum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article includes theoretical instruction and practical training.

The examination for an authorized examiner referred to in Article 240a paragraph 2 item 3 and paragraph 3 item 3 of this Law consists of a theoretical and a practical part, covering the content established by the curriculum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The examination for an authorized examiner referred to in Article 240a paragraph 2 item 3 and paragraph 3 item 3 of this Law shall be taken before an examination commission appointed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

The manner of conducting the examination for an authorized examiner, as well as the composition of the commission referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 240c

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

The license for an authorized examiner referred to in Article 240a paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Law shall be issued by the state administration authority responsible for education, upon the request of a person who meets the requirements in accordance with this Law.

The license for an authorized examiner shall be issued for a period of five years.

The license for an authorized examiner shall be renewed upon the request of the authorized examiner if he or she has attended the mandatory periodic professional training.

The request referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be submitted no later than 30 days before the expiration of the license for an authorized examiner.

The license for an authorized examiner shall not be issued to a person whose license has expired in accordance with Article 240g of this Law within the last 12 months.

The state administration authority responsible for education shall maintain records of issued licenses for authorized examiners.

The content of the requests referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, the content and form of the license for an authorized examiner, as well as the content and manner of maintaining records of issued licenses, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 240d

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

An authorized examiner may not work as a driving instructor or as a theoretical training lecturer in a driving school or a vocational school.

Article 240e

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

For the purpose of maintaining the required level of knowledge and skills and developing new abilities necessary for the work of authorized examiners, the state administration authority responsible for education shall organize:

- regular training lasting no less than four days within a period of two years; and
- periodic professional development lasting no less than five days within a period of no more than five years.

The regular training and periodic professional development referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out in accordance with a prescribed program.

Upon completion of regular training or periodic professional development, within the meaning of this Law, the authorized examiner shall be evaluated by a commission established by the state administration authority responsible for education.

An authorized examiner who has not participated in conducting driving tests for the vehicle category for which he or she holds a license during the last two years shall not be permitted to conduct driving tests for that category until re-evaluated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

The program of regular training and periodic professional development, the composition of the commission referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, as well as the

method of evaluation of authorized examiners shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 240f

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

For the purpose of maintaining the quality of conducting driving tests, the state administration authority responsible for education shall ensure an annual inspection of the work of authorized examiners.

The inspection of the work of an authorized examiner shall be conducted at least once every five years and shall include the monitoring of several examinations lasting no less than half a day.

The inspection of the work of authorized examiners may be conducted only by a person who meets the requirements for an authorized examiner for conducting driving tests for motor vehicles of all categories and has at least five years of experience as an authorized examiner.

The persons responsible for conducting the inspection of the work of authorized examiners shall be designated by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Upon completion of the inspection of the work of authorized examiners, the person conducting the inspection shall prepare a report and submit it to the state administration authority responsible for education.

If the inspection referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article identifies irregularities, the person conducting the inspection shall order the authorized examiner to eliminate the identified irregularities, which shall be recorded in the report on the conducted inspection.

Article 240g

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 61)

The license for an authorized examiner shall cease to be valid even before the expiration of the period for which it was issued if:

- 1) the authorized examiner ceases to meet the requirements prescribed by this Law; and
- 2) the authorized examiner does not conduct the driving test in accordance with this Law.

In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the decision on the termination of validity of the license for an authorized examiner shall be issued by the state administration authority responsible for education.

11. Records

Article 241

A driving school shall be required to keep records on:

- 1) candidates for drivers (name and surname, place and country of birth, name of one parent, personal identification number, place of residence or stay in Montenegro);
- 2) the theoretical instruction completed by candidates for drivers;
- 3) the training completed by candidates for drivers (driver candidate training booklet);
- 4) the practical training conducted by the driving instructor during the working day;
- 5) the taking of the theoretical part of the driving test;
- 6) the taking of the practical part of the driving test;
- 7) the certificates issued on the successfully passed driving test.

The detailed content, method of keeping, and retention periods of the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

XI. VEHICLES

1. Technical requirements for vehicles participating in road traffic

Article 242

A motor vehicle and a trailer participating in road traffic must meet the prescribed requirements regarding dimensions, total mass, axle load, environmental protection, and must be technically sound and registered, in accordance with this Law.

A vehicle is considered technically sound if it has functional devices and equipment prescribed by the regulation referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article and if it complies with all technical standards for the vehicle, in accordance with this Law.

Vehicles in road traffic may not have devices, assemblies, or equipment whose use may endanger, interfere with, or cause confusion for another road user.

Vehicles may not be equipped at the front with devices or materials that emit or reflect red light, nor at the rear with devices or materials that emit or reflect white light, except for devices and materials prescribed by the secondary legislation referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, nor with flashing lights not prescribed by this Law.

Vehicles may not be equipped with or use devices that emit or reflect light visible to road users in colours other than those prescribed by the secondary legislation referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.

Vehicles that do not meet the requirements regarding the transparency of windshields

and other windows, in accordance with the secondary legislation referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, may not participate in road traffic.

A means of transport that is not defined as a vehicle under this Law may not participate in road traffic.

Detailed requirements that vehicles participating in road traffic must meet regarding dimensions, total mass and axle load, technical conditions and devices, assemblies and equipment, and technical standards shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

Article 243

Vehicles registered in another country may participate in road traffic on the territory of Montenegro if they are equipped with assemblies, devices, and equipment in accordance with the applicable International Convention on Road Traffic and if they are in proper working condition.

Vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must meet the requirements regarding dimensions, maximum permissible total mass, and axle load in accordance with this Law.

2. Vehicle type approval

Article 244

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 26)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 62)

Motor vehicles and trailers that are imported or placed on the market in Montenegro for the first time, as well as their parts, devices, and equipment, must comply with prescribed technical requirements and conditions regarding their constructional and safety characteristics.

The determination and verification of compliance of the constructional and safety characteristics of vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article (hereinafter: vehicle type approval) is conducted at the request of a legal or natural person importing the vehicle, or a vehicle manufacturer registered in Montenegro.

The applicant shall submit the required technical documentation together with the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Vehicle type approval is conducted either as a vehicle type approval procedure or as an individual vehicle approval procedure.

The individual vehicle approval procedure is conducted in two phases:

- the vehicle inspection and documentation review;
- the issuance of a certificate of individual vehicle approval.

In the individual vehicle approval procedure, the applicant shall submit a manufacturer's certificate issued by the manufacturer, or by a legal entity based in Montenegro authorized by the manufacturer, or by a legal entity based outside Montenegro authorized by the manufacturer if there is no authorized representative of the manufacturer based in Montenegro (hereinafter: manufacturer's representative), entered in the register of manufacturer's representatives kept by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

The register referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be kept on the basis of the authorization issued by the state administration authority responsible for transport in accordance with the law governing technical requirements for products and conformity assessment.

Following the type approval procedure, for vehicles that meet the prescribed technical requirements and conditions, a vehicle type approval certificate shall be issued, or a certificate of approval for an individual vehicle, in accordance with the law governing technical requirements for products and conformity assessment.

The vehicle type approval certificate shall be issued by the state administration authority responsible for transport, and the certificate of approval for an individual vehicle shall be issued by the legal entity referred to in Article 246 paragraph 1 of this Law.

On conducted vehicle type approvals and issued certificates referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the legal entity referred to in Article 246 of this Law shall establish, maintain, and keep records in electronic form for the needs of the state administration authority responsible for transport and other competent state administration authorities within their competences.

The technical requirements and conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must comply with the regulations that form part of the Agreement concerning the adoption of harmonized technical regulations for wheeled vehicles, equipment, and parts which can be fitted and/or used on wheeled vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these regulations, Appendix 2 (UN ECE Regulations), published on the website of the state administration authority responsible for transport.

The detailed content of the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the content of the technical documentation referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the procedure for conducting vehicle type approval, the content and layout of the vehicle type approval certificate and the certificate of approval for an individual vehicle, their issuance procedure, as well as the content and manner of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

Article 245

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 27)

Vehicle type approval shall not be conducted for:

- 1) a vehicle imported for the needs of a diplomatic or consular mission or a mission of a foreign state, or for the representation of an international organization in Montenegro, a member of a diplomatic or consular mission accredited in Montenegro, and a representation of an international organization in Montenegro, as well as for a member of their immediate family during the term of office;
- 2) a vehicle of museum value and a historic vehicle (old-timer);
- 3) a vehicle of categories M1, N1, and L manufactured for the European market or previously registered in a Member State of the European Union, imported by a natural person relocating to Montenegro who has continuously resided outside Montenegro for at least three years, provided that the vehicle was owned by them or a member of their immediate family or used under a leasing contract for at least one year prior to settlement or return to Montenegro, and provided that the vehicle is imported within 12 months from the date of settlement or return;
- 4) a vehicle of categories M1, N1, and L not manufactured for the European market, imported by a natural person relocating to Montenegro who meets the requirements referred to in item 3 of this paragraph, and equipped with lighting, marking, and signalling devices compliant with the regulations governing vehicle requirements for participation in road traffic under this Law;
- 5) a vehicle imported by a person with permanent or temporary residence in Montenegro, acquired on the basis of a final court decision on inheritance;
- 6) a fire-fighting vehicle;
- 7) a military vehicle, except passenger cars;
- 8) a work machine.

For the purposes of paragraph 1 item 3 of this Article, immediate family members shall mean parents, adopters, guardians, spouses, children (marital, extramarital, adopted, and stepchildren).

At the request of a legal or natural person importing a vehicle, or a vehicle manufacturer registered in Montenegro, the state administration authority responsible for transport shall grant approval for exemption from type approval.

At the request of a legal or natural person importing a vehicle, or a vehicle manufacturer registered in Montenegro, the state administration authority responsible for transport may grant approval for exemption from type approval for a vehicle that is:

1. specially designed and exclusively intended for: municipal purposes, use on construction sites, quarries, ports, or airports, as well as for vehicles not intended for driving on public roads;
2. donated to municipal authorities, state authorities, or humanitarian organizations;
3. designed and intended for use in sports competitions;
4. by its constructional characteristics specially adapted for persons with disabilities.

Approval for exemption from type approval for vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 items 4 and 8 and paragraph 4 items 1, 3, and 4 of this Article shall be granted subject to an opinion and report from the legal entity referred to in Article 246 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Approval for exemption from type approval for vehicles referred to in paragraph 4 item 2 of this Article, in cases where the vehicle is donated to humanitarian organizations, may only be granted to an organization that has been registered for at least two years prior to submitting the request for approval.

The approval referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be granted for only one vehicle within a five-year period.

The detailed content and manner of submitting the request referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, as well as the supporting documents to be mandatorily submitted with the request, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

Article 246

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 28)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 64)

Type approval of a vehicle or individual vehicle approval shall be carried out by a legal entity that meets the requirements regarding personnel, equipment, and premises and that has been authorized by the state administration authority responsible for transport, in accordance with the law governing technical requirements for products and conformity assessment.

A legal entity authorized to issue manufacturer's certificates referred to in Article 244 paragraph 6 of this Law may not be authorized to conduct the procedure of individual vehicle approval.

A legal entity authorized, in the procedure of individual vehicle approval, to conduct vehicle inspections and documentation reviews may not be authorized to issue certificates of individual vehicle approval.

The costs of vehicle type approval shall be borne by the applicant.

The amount of the costs referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be determined by the Government, at the proposal of the state administration authority responsible for transport.

The detailed requirements to be met by the legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

Article 246a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 65)

The evaluation and classification of vehicles into categories of historic vehicles (old-timers) shall be conducted by a legal entity authorized by the state administration authority responsible for transport and accredited by the International Federation of Historic Vehicles (FIVA).

The evaluation and classification of vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conducted at the request of the owner or user of a historic vehicle (old-timer).

Upon completion of the evaluation and classification procedure of the vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, an identification card on the classification of the vehicle into categories of historic vehicles (old-timers) (hereinafter: identification card) shall be issued.

The identification card shall be issued on the prescribed form.

The costs of evaluating and classifying vehicles into categories of historic vehicles (old-timers) shall be borne by the applicant.

The amount of the costs referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be determined by the legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, with the consent of the state administration authority responsible for transport.

The state administration authority responsible for transport shall maintain a register of historic vehicles (old-timers).

The legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to submit data on issued identification cards to the state administration authority responsible for transport within eight days from the date of issuance of the identification card.

Identification cards issued by legal entities with their seat outside Montenegro, accredited by the International Federation of Historic Vehicles (FIVA), shall be recognized in Montenegro after a prior verification of authenticity conducted by the legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The content and manner of submitting requests for the evaluation and classification of vehicles into categories of historic vehicles (old-timers), the manner of evaluation and classification of vehicles into categories of historic vehicles (old-timers), the detailed content and appearance of the identification card, as well as the content and manner of keeping the register of historic vehicles (old-timers) shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

Article 246b

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 65)

A historic vehicle (old-timer) may not be used in road traffic on a public road for more than 120 days during one calendar year.

A person operating a historic vehicle (old-timer) shall be obliged, while driving on a public road, to have in the vehicle a logbook of the use of the historic vehicle (old-timer), filled out in the prescribed manner and certified by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

The logbook of the use of a historic vehicle (old-timer) shall constitute a record of the use of the historic vehicle (old-timer), issued by the state administration authority responsible for transport, at the request of the owner or user of the historic vehicle (old-timer).

The state administration authority responsible for transport shall maintain records of issued logbooks of the use of historic vehicles (old-timers), which shall contain, in particular, data on the historic vehicle (old-timer) and its owner or user.

A person operating a historic vehicle (old-timer) shall be obliged to declare a lost, stolen, or destroyed logbook of the use of a historic vehicle (old-timer) invalid in the "Official Gazette of Montenegro" within eight days from the day when the logbook was lost, stolen, or destroyed, and to inform the state administration authority responsible for transport thereof without delay.

In the case referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the state administration authority responsible for transport shall issue a duplicate of the logbook of the use of a historic vehicle (old-timer).

The detailed content and manner of keeping records on the use of historic vehicles (old-timers), as well as the detailed content and manner of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for transport.

3. Vehicle testing

Article 247

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 66)

Motor vehicles and trailers that are modified or substantially repaired must, with regard to their constructional and safety characteristics and devices essential for safe participation in traffic, undergo testing before being put into traffic.

Motor vehicles and trailers for which the technical data necessary for technical inspection and registration are not known must undergo testing in order to establish such data.

Safety and technical characteristics, particularly the load capacity of a modified motor vehicle and trailer, may not deviate from the vehicle's characteristics, unless such modification is foreseen by the manufacturer.

The testing referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be conducted by a legal entity that meets the requirements in terms of premises, equipment, and personnel, in accordance with technical norms and technical requirements.

The Ministry shall, upon request of the legal entity, issue a decision on compliance with the requirements referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Upon completion of the testing of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the legal entity referred to in paragraph 4 shall issue a certificate on the prescribed form to the applicant.

The certificate referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be obtained by the owner or user of the vehicle.

The legal entity referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall also submit the certificate referred to in paragraph 5 to the Ministry.

The legal entity referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall keep records of the conducted tests and issued certificates.

The Ministry shall prescribe the manner of conducting the testing of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the form and content of the certificate referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the manner of submitting the certificate to the Ministry, the detailed content and manner of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, as well as the detailed requirements referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Article 248

If, when a motor vehicle or trailer is removed from traffic or referred to a mandatory technical inspection in accordance with this Law, it is established that the body shell or chassis is seriously damaged in parts essential for mounting the suspension and transmission, or that there are breaks or deformations in the steering devices, parts of the braking system that are not subject to detailed control during the technical inspection, parts for coupling the towing and trailer vehicle, parts of the devices for the use of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas, and fuel tanks, the vehicle shall not be allowed back into traffic until testing has been carried out in accordance with Article 247 paragraph 1 of this Law.

When, during the technical inspection or otherwise, it is established that a motor vehicle or trailer registered in Montenegro does not correspond to the data entered in the vehicle registration certificate or in the register of registered vehicles, a procedure shall be carried out to determine whether the vehicle meets the requirements of Article 242 of this Law, and the actual condition regarding the disputed technical characteristics shall be established in accordance with Article 247 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Article 249

Business companies, other legal entities, and entrepreneurs engaged in the repair or modification of motor vehicles and trailers are required to keep records of the repaired and modified vehicles.

Article 250

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 67)

Vehicles equipped with devices and equipment for operation on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas may participate in road traffic only if they have a certificate of technical correctness of the installed devices and equipment for LPG or natural gas.

The certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued if the devices and equipment for LPG or natural gas are technically correct and meet the requirements established by the technical regulations referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

The testing of devices and equipment within the meaning of paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out, and the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article issued, by

a legal entity that meets the requirements regarding premises, equipment, and personnel and is authorized by the state administration authority responsible for economic affairs.

The costs of the testing referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be borne by the applicant, and the amount of such costs shall be determined by the Government, at the proposal of the state administration authority responsible for economic affairs.

The state administration authority responsible for economic affairs shall keep records of the legal entities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and of the certificates issued pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

The technical requirements that devices and equipment for the operation of vehicles on LPG or natural gas must meet, the detailed requirements that must be fulfilled by the legal entities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and the manner of establishing compliance with those requirements, the form and content of the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the manner and content of the records referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for economic affairs.

Article 251

If the chassis number or engine number on a vehicle is damaged, the Ministry may, when it reliably establishes which specific vehicle is concerned, permit the imprinting of that mark on the vehicle and determine its form and content.

The imprinting of vehicle marks in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by the legal entity referred to in Article 247 paragraph 4 of this Law.

XII. TECHNICAL INSPECTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAILERS

1. The content and types of technical inspection

Article 252

A technical inspection of vehicles shall be conducted for the purpose of determining the roadworthiness of motor vehicles and trailers.

At the technical inspection, it is determined whether a motor vehicle or trailer is roadworthy and whether it meets the technical requirements and conditions prescribed by technical regulations, as well as the conditions for participation in traffic, in accordance with this Law.

The technical inspection includes checking the condition of steering devices, braking devices, devices for road lighting, vehicle marking and light signalling, devices that enable normal visibility, devices for giving audible signals, devices for reversing, devices for control and signalling, devices for exhaust gas discharge and emission, coupling devices of towing and towed vehicles, other devices of particular importance for traffic safety, as well as noise control generated by the vehicle, exhaust emission control, possession of mandatory vehicle equipment, and other checks and controls on which the roadworthiness of the vehicle depends.

The technical inspection of vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be: regular, extraordinary, and control.

The detailed scope and manner of conducting the technical inspection of vehicles shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

2. Vehicle technical inspection station

Article 253

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 29)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 68)

The technical inspection of vehicles shall be conducted by a company that has obtained authorization to perform such activities.

The authorization referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued to a company that ensures a special organizational and functional unit in which exclusively the activity of vehicle technical inspection is performed (hereinafter: vehicle technical inspection station).

By way of exception from paragraph 2 of this Article, if a company has a vehicle technical inspection station that meets the requirements for carrying out type approval or individual vehicle approval in accordance with this Law and has been granted authorization under Article 246 paragraph 1 of this Law, type approval or individual vehicle approval may also be carried out at that station.

A company may have more than one vehicle technical inspection station, whereby authorization must be obtained for each station.

A company operating a vehicle technical inspection station shall ensure:

- 1) a facility or part of a facility with appropriate space in front of and behind the facility, used exclusively for the technical inspection of vehicles, as well as access and exit roads (owned, leased, or rented);
- 2) devices and equipment for conducting vehicle technical inspection;
- 3) qualified staff;
- 4) computer equipment and communication connectivity with the Ministry and the competent authority;
- 5) video surveillance.

A vehicle technical inspection station must have at least two vehicle inspectors (hereinafter: inspectors), one of whom must have at least level IV1 qualification in mechanical engineering or transport, and the other level III qualification as an auto mechanic or level IV qualification as an auto-mechatronics technician.

The authorization referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be issued:

- to a company that has been convicted in the last three years for a criminal offence related to the performance of technical vehicle inspections, or against which criminal proceedings for such an offence are pending;

- in the case referred to in Article 260 paragraph 3 of this Law;
- if, in a certain municipality, the number of vehicle technical inspection stations already reaches the number determined in accordance with Article 254a of this Law.

The authorization for conducting vehicle technical inspection shall be issued within three months from the date of submission of the application.

The detailed requirements that vehicle technical inspection stations must meet shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 254a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 69)

The network of vehicle technical inspection stations in the territory of Montenegro shall be determined by the Ministry.

The network of vehicle technical inspection stations shall mean the number and distribution of vehicle technical inspection stations by municipalities, depending on the number of registered vehicles in each municipality.

The network of vehicle technical inspection stations shall be established for a period of five years.

More detailed criteria and the manner of determining the network of vehicle technical inspection stations shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 255

A vehicle technical inspection station shall temporarily cease performing vehicle technical inspections when it no longer meets the prescribed requirements, of which the business entity shall notify the competent authority and the Ministry no later than the first following working day.

The temporary termination of operation may last no longer than three months.

Upon the completion of the temporary termination of operation of the vehicle technical inspection station, the business entity shall notify the competent authority and the Ministry no later than one day before resuming operation.

Article 256

A vehicle technical inspection station shall ensure that the devices and equipment used for performing vehicle technical inspections are in proper working order.

Devices used for performing vehicle technical inspections that serve as measuring instruments must comply with the requirements prescribed by metrology regulations.

Devices and equipment for vehicle technical inspection are subject to mandatory inspection at least once every six months.

The inspection of the devices and equipment referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be carried out by a legal entity that meets the requirements set forth in Article 247 of this Law.

The costs of inspecting the devices and equipment referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be borne by the business entity referred to in Article 253 paragraph 1 of this Law.

The amount of such inspection costs shall be prescribed by the Government, upon the proposal of the Ministry.

Article 257

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 70)

Working hours of a vehicle technical inspection station may be from Monday to Saturday, between 8:00 and 20:00.

The working hours of a vehicle technical inspection station must last at least eight hours during a working day.

The working hours of a vehicle technical inspection station must be clearly displayed on the premises and must be reported in advance to the competent authority.

The business entity must ensure that vehicle technical inspections can be conducted throughout the entire working hours.

By way of exception, in the case of extraordinary and control technical inspections of vehicles, at the request of an authorized police officer or a road traffic inspector, the business entity shall be obliged to operate outside the working hours prescribed in paragraph 1 of this Article.

During working hours, a vehicle technical inspection station must provide equal access to all natural and legal entities intending to submit a vehicle for inspection of technical roadworthiness and pay the prescribed fee.

Article 258

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 71)

A vehicle technical inspection station shall ensure that the technical inspection of vehicles is conducted in the prescribed manner and in accordance with professional rules.

For roadworthy vehicles, the vehicle technical inspection station shall draw up a report on technical inspection and certify the vehicle's roadworthiness.

A vehicle technical inspection station shall not certify the roadworthiness of a vehicle that is not roadworthy, i.e., where the devices referred to in Article 252 paragraph 3 of this Law are defective.

If, during the technical inspection of a vehicle, it is determined that the steering devices, braking devices, or devices for operation on liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas, or other devices and systems on the vehicle are defective to the extent that they would endanger other road users, a report shall be drawn up on this and the driver shall be warned that such vehicle may not be used in road traffic until the deficiencies are rectified.

If, in the case referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the driver operates the vehicle in road traffic, the vehicle technical inspection station shall notify the competent authority thereof as soon as possible.

For the purpose of determining technical characteristics necessary for a technical inspection, the vehicle technical inspection station may refer the vehicle for testing in accordance with Article 247 of this Law.

The form and content of the reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 259

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 30)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 72)

A vehicle technical inspection station conducting vehicle technical inspections shall be obliged to maintain records and process data on technical inspections and identified vehicle deficiencies, and to submit such data in electronic form to the Ministry and the competent authority.

The content and manner of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 260

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 73)

The authorization for conducting vehicle technical inspection activities shall cease to be valid if the station:

- 1) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle that has not been subjected to a technical inspection;
- 2) fails to use devices and equipment for verifying vehicle roadworthiness that meet the requirements under Article 256 paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law, or uses devices and equipment that have not been subjected to the mandatory inspection in accordance with Article 256 paragraph 3 of this Law, or ceases to meet the requirements regarding the facility with the appropriate space in front of and behind the building, which is exclusively intended for vehicle technical inspections, as well as access and exit roads;
- 3) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle or issues a certificate of roadworthiness for a vehicle without a functioning steering system, or for a vehicle without functioning braking systems, or for a vehicle whose tire tread depth is less than the prescribed minimum;
- 4) allows a person without a controller's license to conduct a vehicle technical inspection;
- 5) fails to keep records referred to in Article 259 of this Law or fails to keep them in the prescribed manner;

- 6) does not meet the prescribed requirements and does not resume operations within three months of the temporary suspension of work;
- 7) fails to temporarily cease conducting vehicle technical inspections in cases referred to in Article 255 of this Law.

The authorization for conducting vehicle technical inspection activities shall also cease to be valid upon the request of the business entity holding such authorization.

A business entity whose authorization has ceased to be valid in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be granted a new authorization to conduct vehicle technical inspection activities for a period of six months from the date of delivery of the decision on the cessation of validity of the authorization.

The decision on the cessation of validity of the authorization referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be issued by the competent authority.

An appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

3. Controllers

Article 261

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 31)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 74)

The technical inspection of vehicles may only be performed by a controller who holds a controller's license issued by the competent authority.

A license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued to a person who:

- 1) has at least the fourth qualification framework level, sub-level one (IV1), in the field of mechanical engineering or traffic engineering, or the third qualification framework level (III) in the occupation of auto mechanic;
- 2) holds a driving license of at least category B;
- 3) has at least one year of work experience in the same or similar jobs at the qualification level referred to in item 1 of this paragraph;
- 4) has passed the professional examination for controllers;
- 5) has not been finally convicted in the last three years for a criminal offence subject to public prosecution or is not subject to criminal proceedings for such an offence.

The controller's license shall be issued with a validity period of three years.

The controller's license shall be renewed if, in addition to fulfilling the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the controller:

- 1) has attended mandatory training seminars for the improvement of knowledge and skills;
- 2) has passed the knowledge verification exam.

A license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be issued to a person whose license:

- 1) expired within the last six months, in accordance with Article 263 of this Law;
- 2) expired twice in the last eight years, in accordance with Article 263 of this Law.

The competent authority shall maintain records of the licenses issued.

The content and template of the controller's license, as well as the manner of keeping records of the licenses issued, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 262

The training of candidates for controllers and the taking of the professional examination for controllers, seminars for the improvement of knowledge and skills, as well as the verification of knowledge and skills of controllers, shall be organized and conducted by a legal entity registered, licensed, and accredited for the provision of education in road traffic, in accordance with education regulations.

Upon passing the professional examination, or the knowledge verification exam, the legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall issue a certificate.

The legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall maintain records of the certificates issued for passing the professional examination and the knowledge verification exam for controllers.

The costs of training and taking the professional examination and the knowledge verification exam referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be borne by the candidate for a controller, or the controller, in the amount determined by the Government, upon the proposal of the state administration authority responsible for education.

The manner of organizing and conducting the professional examination for controllers, the training program, the program for the improvement of knowledge and skills of controllers, and the manner of organizing and conducting the verification of knowledge and skills of controllers, as well as the content and template of the certificate of passing the professional examination for controllers, the content and template of the certificate of passing the knowledge verification exam, and the manner of keeping records of the certificates issued, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for education.

Article 263

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 75)

A controller's license shall cease to be valid if the controller:

- 1) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle or issues a certificate of roadworthiness for a vehicle that does not have a functional steering device, or does not have functional braking devices, or where the tread depth on the tire surface is less than the prescribed minimum;
- 2) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle that has not been subjected to a roadworthiness inspection;
- 3) commits a criminal offence in the performance of his duties;

- 4) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle whose inspection of technical roadworthiness he did not personally perform.

The decision on the termination of the validity of the license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made by the competent authority.

An appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not postpone the enforcement of the decision.

4. Regular technical inspection

Article 264

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 32)

Regular technical inspections are annual and semi-annual.

A vehicle shall undergo an annual regular technical inspection before submitting a request for vehicle registration. This inspection may be conducted no earlier than 30 days before the expiry of the vehicle's registration validity.

By way of exception to paragraph 2 of this Article, a regular technical inspection of newly manufactured vehicles that are being put into circulation for the first time shall not be required for three years from the date of the first registration of the vehicle, provided that the vehicle has not been involved in a traffic accident during that period.

A semi-annual regular technical inspection must be performed on:

- 1) motor and trailer vehicles used for public passenger transport;
- 2) motor and trailer vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods;
- 3) motor and trailer vehicles used for driver training;
- 4) motor vehicles equipped with devices for emitting special light and sound signals or used as vehicles referred to in Articles 105 and 107 of this Law (escorted vehicles and vehicles with right of way);
- 5) motor or trailer vehicles rented without a driver (rent-a-car).

The semi-annual regular technical inspection must be conducted before the expiry of six months from the date of validity of the traffic license. It may be performed no earlier than 15 days before the expiry of this period.

After completing an annual regular technical inspection at which the vehicle is found to be roadworthy, the vehicle technical inspection station shall deliver to the applicant the record referred to in Article 258 paragraph 2 of this Law and issue a certificate prepared on the basis of that record.

The record and the certificate referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be submitted to the Ministry in electronic form.

Based on the record referred to in Article 258 paragraph 2 of this Law concerning the semi-annual technical inspection, the vehicle technical inspection station shall issue a certificate to the applicant.

The form and content of the certificate referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 of this Article, as well as the manner of submitting the record and certificate referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

5. Extraordinary technical inspection of vehicles

Article 265

An extraordinary technical inspection shall be carried out after repair and prior to returning to traffic a vehicle in which, as a result of a traffic accident or otherwise, vital assemblies and devices essential for the safe participation of the vehicle in traffic have been damaged, or a vehicle which was not in a roadworthy condition thereafter, as well as a vehicle that has been excluded from traffic due to technical unroadworthiness established during a control technical inspection.

After performing an extraordinary technical inspection in which it is established that the vehicle is technically roadworthy, the vehicle technical inspection station shall deliver to the applicant the record referred to in Article 258 paragraph 2 of this Law.

6. Control technical inspection of vehicles

Article 266

A control technical inspection shall be carried out at the order of an authorized police officer or a road traffic inspector, in order to check the technical roadworthiness of a vehicle reasonably suspected to be technically unroadworthy, or where the record of the technical inspection or the certificate of the six-month regular technical inspection was certified without the vehicle actually undergoing a technical inspection, or where the technical inspection was not conducted in accordance with this Law.

A control technical inspection may only be ordered for a vehicle that is in running condition, i.e. a vehicle that has not sustained mechanical damage to systems and components of particular importance for the safe operation of the vehicle in a road traffic accident.

After performing the control technical inspection, the vehicle technical inspection station shall deliver to the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the report referred to in Article 258 of this Law.

7. Costs of technical inspection of vehicles

Article 267

The costs of regular, extraordinary, and control technical inspections shall be borne by the vehicle owner or user.

By way of exception, the vehicle owner or user shall not pay the fee for a control technical inspection if the vehicle was referred to such inspection by a police officer or road traffic inspector and it was established that the vehicle is technically roadworthy.

In the case referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the fee for the control technical inspection shall be paid by the authority whose official ordered the control technical inspection.

The fee shall be collected by the vehicle technical inspection station conducting the inspection, in accordance with the act referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

The amount of costs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, depending on the type of vehicle, shall be prescribed by the Government, upon the proposal of the Ministry.

XIII. REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAILERS

Article 268

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 76)

Motor vehicles and trailers participating in road traffic must be registered.

By way of exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, the following vehicles shall not be subject to registration:

- 1) vehicles that have been modified or repaired, which are used for test drives for the purpose of inspection or demonstration of their properties;
- 2) newly manufactured vehicles driven from the manufacturer to storage facilities;
- 3) vehicles driven from the place of collection as unregistered to the place where they will be registered;
- 4) vehicles for the purpose of implementing the prescribed customs procedure.

For the vehicles referred to in paragraph 2, items 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Article, temporary plates (hereinafter: test plates) and a certificate of their use, valid for up to 15 days, shall be issued.

When driving a vehicle marked with test plates in road traffic, the driver shall be obliged to have the certificate referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and present it at the request of an authorized police officer.

Article 269

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 77)

A vehicle shall be registered in the name of the vehicle owner.

If a vehicle is owned by multiple persons, it shall be registered in the name of one of the owners, in accordance with their mutual agreement.

If a vehicle is the subject of a financial leasing agreement, vehicle registration shall be conducted according to the place of residence or temporary residence, or the registered office of the legal entity or its organizational unit, of the leasing user.

Vehicle registration shall be conducted by the Ministry, as follows:

- for a natural person, according to the place of residence, temporary residence, or permanent residence of a foreigner, or the place of residence of a person with recognized refugee status in Montenegro;

- for a legal person, according to the registered office of the legal entity or its organizational unit in Montenegro.

By way of exception from paragraph 4 of this Article, the registration of vehicles of the Armed Forces of Montenegro shall be conducted by the state administration authority responsible for defence affairs

Article 270

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 33)

(Decision of the Constitutional Court of Montenegro annulling the provisions of Article 270 paragraph 1 item 5a and Article 270a of the Road Traffic Safety Law, Official Gazette of Montenegro Nos. 33/12 and 58/14, which cease to be valid on the date of publication of this decision)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 78)

A vehicle may be registered if:

- 1) there is proof of ownership of the vehicle, in the case of first registration or upon change of ownership;
- 2) there is proof of roadworthiness, except for newly manufactured vehicles which are being put into traffic for the first time within three years from the date of their first registration, provided that the vehicle has not been involved in a traffic accident during that period, and provided that there is proof in terms of Article 244 of this Law at the time of first registration;
- 3) there is proof of compulsory insurance;
- 4) there is proof of payments made for tax obligations on the vehicle being registered, or customs obligations for a vehicle being registered for the first time, as well as proof of payment for the form, fee, and other prescribed obligations;
- 5) the vehicle owner, or the leasing user, is not listed in the register of monetary fines as convicted or penalized for an offence in the field of road traffic safety, maintained in accordance with the law regulating misdemeanours in road traffic safety.

By way of exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, a light trailer may be registered if there is proof of ownership at the time of first registration or upon change of ownership, as well as proof of roadworthiness, except for newly manufactured light trailers which are being put into traffic for the first time within five years from the date of their first registration.

The proof of roadworthiness of a vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 item 2 and paragraph 2 of this Article must not be older than 30 days.

For a registered vehicle, the Ministry shall issue the vehicle registration certificate and license plates for the vehicles referred to in Article 274 paragraph 1 item 1 of this Law.

The vehicle registration certificate shall be issued with a validity period of one year, except for vehicles referred to in Article 276 of this Law.

At the request of the person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the vehicle registration certificate for a registered vehicle may also be issued for a shorter validity period, but not shorter than three months.

The vehicle owner, or the leasing user of the vehicle, shall reimburse the cost of the vehicle registration certificate form and license plates

Article 270a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 34)

Deleted. (Decision of the Constitutional Court of Montenegro, U-I No. 3/16 of 29 December 2016, "Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 14/17)

Article 271

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 35)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 79)

The application for vehicle registration shall be submitted by the owner, or the lessee in the case of a leased vehicle, to the Ministry on the prescribed form, either in person or through a vehicle technical inspection station, which may be authorized to collect the vehicle registration certificate and license plates on their behalf.

Upon receipt of the application for vehicle registration, the Ministry shall issue a confirmation with which the driver may operate the vehicle, but for no longer than 30 days from the date of issuance.

The owner of a vehicle who fails to apply for vehicle registration after the expiry of the registration validity shall be obliged to remove the license plates from the vehicle.

Article 272

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 80)

The vehicle registration certificate shall be issued on the prescribed form, in accordance with this Law.

The form referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain the Coat of Arms of Montenegro, the designation "Montenegro," the title "Vehicle Registration Certificate," security elements, and fields for entering personal and other data.

The data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall include: vehicle registration number, date of first registration, date of registration, date of expiry of registration, surname and first name, or the name of the owner or lessee, place of residence or stay,

or registered office of the owner or lessee, make, type/model, category and commercial description of the vehicle, chassis number, permissible payload, unladen weight, number of axles, engine capacity/power, type of fuel, colour of the vehicle, number of seats/standing places, year of manufacture, vehicle registration certificate number, and the name of the issuing authority.

The vehicle registration certificate form shall be printed in Montenegrin and English and completed in Montenegrin using the Latin script.

The personal name of a Montenegrin national shall be entered in the vehicle registration certificate in the language and script in which it is recorded in the register of births; the personal name of a foreign national shall be entered in the language and script in which it is recorded in the register of foreigners granted temporary or permanent residence in Montenegro; and the personal name of a person granted international or temporary protection in Montenegro shall be entered in the language and script in which it is recorded in the register of asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary or temporary protection.

The vehicle owner, or lessee, shall be obliged to notify the Ministry of any change in the data entered in the vehicle registration certificate within 15 days.

Article 273

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 36)

Deleted.

Article 274

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 81)

For vehicles being registered, one of the following types of registration plates shall be issued, depending on the type of vehicle:

- 1) motor vehicle, except for a motorcycle, moped, light and heavy tricycle, light quadricycle, tractor, working machine, and motor cultivator;
- 2) motorcycle, heavy tricycle;
- 3) moped, light tricycle, and light quadricycle;
- 4) motor cultivator;
- 5) tractor and working machine;
- 6) trailer;
- 7) tractor trailer;
- 8) motor and trailer vehicles of diplomatic and consular missions and representations of foreign states, as well as representations of international organizations in Montenegro and their staff;
- 9) motor and trailer vehicles of the Armed Forces of Montenegro;
- 10) temporarily registered motor and trailer vehicles;

- 11) temporarily registered vehicles being exported from Montenegro;
- 12) motor and trailer police vehicles;
- 12a) historic vehicle (old-timer);
- 13) motor and trailer vehicles not meeting the prescribed conditions in terms of dimensions (length, width, height), or whose maximum permitted mass exceeds the allowed mass, or whose axle load of its own weight exceeds the permitted load.

The registration plates referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain:

- the designation of Montenegro "MNE," except for vehicles under item 11;
- the designation of the registration area, except for vehicles under items 9 and 12, which instead of a registration area designation contain the letter "V" or "P";
- the Coat of Arms of Montenegro, except for vehicles under item 8; and
- the individual vehicle designation, except for vehicles under item 12a, which instead of an individual designation contain the mark "OT" and a numerical code.

The registration plates for vehicles referred to in item 12a of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be brown in colour, and for vehicles referred to in item 13 shall be red in colour.

The registration plates for tractors, tractor trailers, and motor cultivators with trailers shall be green in colour, while all other registration plates shall be white in colour.

Article 275

The vehicle registration mark shall be determined by the Ministry according to the registration area.

The vehicle registration mark shall consist of the registration area designation and the individual vehicle designation.

Article 276

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 82)

For tractors, working machines, motor cultivators with trailers, mopeds, as well as trailers for tractors, a vehicle registration certificate with a validity period of five years and registration plates shall be issued.

For light trailers, a vehicle registration certificate with a validity period of five years and a registration plate for trailers shall be issued.

The driver of a vehicle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, when participating in traffic, shall be obliged to have a valid vehicle registration certificate and a valid compulsory insurance contract policy, and to present them at the request of an authorized police officer.

The driver of a vehicle towing a light trailer, when participating in traffic, shall be obliged to have a valid vehicle registration certificate referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and to present it at the request of an authorized police officer

Article 277

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 83)

A motor vehicle in traffic, a tractor, and a working machine, except for motorcycles, must have two plates.

Motorcycles, mopeds, trailers, trailers towed by tractors, or motor cultivators with trailers must each have one plate.

Vehicle registration plates must be placed on the vehicle so that they are clearly visible and legible.

Light trailers may participate in road traffic if they are technically roadworthy and if they have a registration plate mounted on their rear side

Article 278

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 37)

The Ministry may entrust the production and procurement of vehicle registration certificates, as well as the procurement and personalization of registration plates, to a legal entity, in accordance with the regulations governing public procurement.

In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the contract shall regulate the right of the Ministry to inspect and supervise the process of production, storage, and delivery.

Article 279

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 38)

A registered vehicle must, in road traffic, carry the registration plates issued for that vehicle, with the registration mark entered in the vehicle registration certificate.

In the event of loss or disappearance of a registration plate, the owner, user, or driver shall immediately notify the Ministry or the competent authority.

Article 280

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 39)

A motor vehicle and a trailer may participate in road traffic only while the vehicle registration certificate issued for that vehicle is valid.

When driving a vehicle, the driver must carry a valid vehicle registration certificate issued for that vehicle and is obliged to present it at the request of an authorized police officer.

The vehicle owner or the driver entrusted with the vehicle must not allow another person to drive a vehicle that is not registered or a vehicle for which the validity of the vehicle registration certificate has expired.

Article 281

A vehicle that is significantly damaged, decommissioned, or otherwise modified may not be registered until it has undergone testing in accordance with Article 247 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Article 282

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 84)

Vehicles of diplomatic and consular missions, missions of foreign states and representative offices of international organizations in Montenegro and their staff, foreign trade, cultural and other representative offices, foreign correspondents' offices and permanent foreign correspondents, vehicles of foreigners who have been granted temporary or permanent residence in Montenegro, or international or temporary protection, as well as vehicles of Montenegrin citizens returning from abroad or settling permanently in Montenegro, may participate in road traffic only if they are registered in Montenegro.

Article 283

Vehicles registered in another country may participate in road traffic in the territory of Montenegro only if they have a valid vehicle registration certificate and license plates issued by the competent authority of the country of registration, bear the international registration mark of the country of registration, and comply with environmental requirements regarding permitted exhaust gas emissions and noise levels.

A foreign trailer that is not subject to mandatory registration must bear on its rear side, a license plate displaying the repeated registration number of the towing vehicle.

Article 284

Vehicles that are temporarily imported from another country or manufactured in Montenegro for export to a third country, used on the basis of a business cooperation agreement or a lease agreement concluded between a domestic and a foreign carrier, as well as for participation in fairs and sporting competitions, shall be temporarily registered.

A vehicle with foreign license plates whose markings and numbers are not in accordance with the provisions of confirmed international agreements may not participate in traffic. Such a vehicle must be temporarily registered and marked with license plates for vehicles exported from Montenegro.

Temporary registration of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be valid for up to one year, subject to approval by the competent customs authority regarding temporary import.

A historic vehicle (old-timer) and a vehicle not primarily intended for participation in road traffic shall be temporarily registered, upon request of the owner or user, for a shorter period, for the purpose of participating in fairs, exhibitions, and other similar events.

Article 285

For a temporarily registered vehicle referred to in Article 284 of this Law, a vehicle registration certificate and license plates for a temporarily registered vehicle shall be issued.

When driving a temporarily registered vehicle, the driver must have a valid vehicle registration certificate and present it at the request of an authorized police officer.

Article 286

A person with permanent residence in Montenegro may not drive a vehicle registered in another country on roads in Montenegro.

By way of exception, a person with permanent residence in Montenegro may drive a vehicle registered in another country if they have been granted residence in that country for a period longer than six months, or if they are driving a rental car.

Article 287

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 40)

The Ministry shall keep electronic records of submitted applications for vehicle registration, registered vehicles, issued vehicle registration certificates, and license plates.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include: the vehicle registration number, date of registration, date of expiry, insurance policy number, vehicle registration certificate number, surname and name, residence or domicile, or the name and registered office of the owner or user of the vehicle, personal identification number or tax identification number, the authority that issued the certificate, type of vehicle, chassis number, colour, make, model, year of manufacture, as well as data on vehicle ownership, customs declaration, proof of completed regular technical inspection, and proof of paid fees for the form, tax, and other obligations.

Article 288

State administration authorities may use the data from the records referred to in Article 287 of this Law for the performance of tasks within their competence, and the police for carrying out police duties prescribed by law.

The data from the records may be used for statistical, scientific, research, and other purposes, without disclosing the identity of vehicles and their owners.

In accordance with regulations, insurance companies, vehicle technical inspection stations, and other users may use the data from the records for the performance of their activities, subject to payment of a fee.

The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Government, at the proposal of the Ministry.

Article 289

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 41)

The form of the vehicle registration certificate, the shape, design, and detailed content of license plates, the cost of the vehicle registration certificate form and license plates, the detailed procedure of vehicle registration, the registration areas for vehicles, the method of determining vehicle registration marks, as well as the method of mounting license plates shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

The conditions and procedure for the registration of vehicles of the Armed Forces of Montenegro, the content and manner of keeping records of such vehicles, the method of mounting license plates, and the content and form of the vehicle registration certificate for such vehicles, as well as the procedure and conditions for issuing the vehicle registration certificate, shall be prescribed by the state administration authority competent for defence affairs.

XIV. SPECIAL MEASURES AND AUTHORITIES

1. Exclusion of drivers from traffic

Article 290

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 85)

An authorized police officer shall temporarily exclude a driver, i.e. a driving instructor, from traffic if:

- 1) they leave the scene of a traffic accident;
- 2) they operate a vehicle in traffic under the influence of alcohol with a concentration exceeding 0.3 g/kg, narcotic drugs, or other psychoactive substances before or during driving, or refuse to undergo testing, blood and/or urine analysis, or a medical examination;
- 3) they refuse to undergo a mandatory medical examination referred to in Article 184 of this Law;
- 4) they are in such a psychophysical condition (fatigue, stress, illness) that they are unable to safely operate a vehicle;
- 5) they do not comply with restrictions determined in accordance with this Law;

- 6) they do not possess a driver's license for the category of vehicle being driven, or if they operate a vehicle after the expiration of the validity of the driver's license, or do not have the license with them, or possess a driver's license from which it cannot be determined whether they are entitled to operate the vehicle;
- 7) they use a foreign driver's license from which it cannot be determined whether the driver is entitled to operate the vehicle;
- 8) they operate a vehicle during the period of a protective measure prohibiting driving a motor vehicle or during the period of temporary suspension of the right to drive a motor vehicle;
- 9) they are found operating a vehicle in traffic during the period of exclusion from traffic;
- 10) they operate a vehicle of category AM, A1, A2, or A without using a protective helmet in accordance with this Law.

The exclusion of a driver, or a driving instructor, in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conducted on the basis of a police officer's order.

The exclusion of a driver from traffic shall last until the reasons for the exclusion cease.

An authorized police officer who finds a driver operating or attempting to operate a vehicle after being excluded from traffic shall again exclude them from traffic and issue an order for the removal of the vehicle in accordance with Article 293 of this Law.

2. Determination of the presence of alcohol and/or psychoactive substances in road traffic participants

Article 291

An authorized police officer may, for the purpose of verifying the presence of alcohol in the body or signs of alcohol intoxication, or to determine whether the driver or driving instructor is under the influence of narcotic drugs or other psychoactive substances, subject them to testing using appropriate devices and instruments for measuring alcohol concentration (breathalyzer, etc.), or by means of appropriate tools and methods for detecting the presence of psychoactive substances (drug tests).

The driver or driving instructor is obliged, without delay, to comply with the order of the authorized police officer and enable the testing in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

If, for clearly justified reasons, the testing under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be conducted, the police officer may escort the driver or driving instructor for a professional examination to an appropriate healthcare institution. The driver or driving instructor is obliged to undergo such examination.

In cases where the driver or driving instructor denies being under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs, or other psychoactive substances, or denies the results established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, or refuses to sign the report on the breath test or other type of examination, a blood and urine analysis shall be carried out, unless such analysis would cause harmful consequences to their health.

If testing in accordance with this Article confirms that the driver or driving instructor has alcohol, narcotic drugs, or other psychoactive substances in their body, the costs of the testing shall be borne by the driver or driving instructor subjected to the examination.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to tram drivers, learner drivers during practical training and while taking the driving test, as well as to members of the examination board during the practical part of the driving test.

Article 292

A professional examination referred to in Article 291 paragraph 3 of this Law includes a medical examination to determine signs of behavioural disorders that may cause unsafe conduct in traffic, as well as an analysis of blood, urine, and other bodily fluids to establish the presence of alcohol, drugs, or other psychoactive substances.

If, due to the health condition or other objective reasons, the complete professional examination referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be conducted, the part of the examination that can be performed shall be conducted.

Upon completion of the medical examination, the healthcare institution is obliged to immediately provide a written opinion and findings, and to hand over the blood and urine samples to the authorized police officer, who is obliged to deliver them to the nearest healthcare institution or laboratory where the analysis can be carried out, in accordance with healthcare regulations.

The healthcare institution or laboratory is obliged to provide a written report on the results of the analysis referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article no later than three days after the analysis has been performed.

3. Vehicle relocation

Article 293

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 86)

If a vehicle is parked in the places referred to in Article 60 paragraph 1 of this Law, if the driver fails to remove the vehicle from the roadway in the case referred to in Article 57 of this Law, if the vehicle is parked contrary to Article 58 of this Law, and in other cases when the vehicle is parked in a place which, within the meaning of this Law, endangers traffic safety or obstructs the normal flow of traffic, as well as in the case of exclusion of the driver in accordance with Article 290 paragraph 4 of this Law and exclusion of the vehicle in accordance with Article 301 paragraph 4 of this Law, the authorized police officer or municipal inspector shall order that the vehicle be relocated to another place.

Article 294

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 87)

If the driver or vehicle owner in the cases referred to in Article 293 of this Law is not present or does not comply with the order of the authorized police officer or municipal inspector, the relocation of the vehicle to another place shall be carried out by a special motor vehicle designated for that purpose or in another appropriate manner.

If, in the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the driver appears and agrees to remove the vehicle, the relocation shall be discontinued.

On the actions undertaken and conducted during the relocation of the vehicle, as well as on the discontinuation of relocation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the authorized police officer or municipal inspector shall draw up a report.

The costs of vehicle relocation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the costs of the actions undertaken for vehicle relocation in the case referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be borne by the driver or vehicle owner.

The amount of compensation for vehicle relocation costs referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be determined by the Government, upon the proposal of the Ministry'

Article 295

The relocation of vehicles in accordance with Article 294 of this Law shall be conducted by the competent authority.

The activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be entrusted to a municipality in accordance with the law governing state administration.

For the performance of vehicle relocation activities, the competent authority or municipality may conclude a contract with a business entity or entrepreneur registered for conducting such activities, provided they meet the requirements regarding personnel, equipment, safety-technical conditions, and premises for vehicle relocation and storage.

The competent authority, municipality, business entity, or entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall maintain records of relocated vehicles and actions undertaken during the relocation.

The competent authority, municipality, business entity, or entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be liable for any damage incurred from the commencement of relocation until the vehicle is collected by the driver, owner, or user of the vehicle.

The detailed requirements to be met by the business entity or entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the method of relocation and storage of vehicles, the procedure for discontinuing relocation in the case referred to in Article 294 paragraph 2 of this Law, as well as the content and manner of maintaining the records referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

4. Detention of drivers and driving instructors

Article 296

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 42)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 88)

An authorized police officer shall, in accordance with the law governing misdemeanours, detain a driver, young driver, novice driver, or driving instructor who:

- 1) is found to have a blood alcohol concentration greater than 1 g/kg;
- 2) is under the influence of psychoactive substances;
- 3) refuses to undergo testing for the presence of alcohol, drugs, or other psychoactive substances;
- 4) fails to stop the vehicle at the lawful signal of an authorized police officer;
- 5) exceeds the permitted speed limit by more than 50 km/h in a populated area or by more than 70 km/h outside a populated area;
- 6) possesses or uses a device or means capable of detecting or interfering with the operation of speed measurement devices or other devices intended for detecting and recording traffic offenses;
- 7) possesses or uses, on the vehicle, devices for emitting light and sound signals reserved for priority and escorted vehicles, contrary to the provisions of Articles 105 and 107 of this Law;
- 8) passes through a traffic light showing a prohibition signal at least twice within ten minutes at an intersection or another location where traffic is specifically regulated by light signals.

5. Seizure of a foreign driver's license

Article 297

If, during a traffic control, a driver is found to be in possession of both a driver's license issued in accordance with this law and a foreign driver's license, the authorized police officer shall seize the foreign driver's license on the spot. The seized driver's license shall be forwarded to the Ministry for return to the authority that issued it.

6. Recording of traffic and traffic participants using appropriate devices

Article 298

The state administration authority responsible for traffic affairs and the competent authority are authorized to record traffic in order to provide evidence of traffic offenses, monitor the behaviour of traffic participants, and oversee traffic safety and flow.

The state administration authority responsible for traffic affairs may, with the prior approval of the competent authority, authorize a road operator, public enterprise, or institution to conduct traffic recording in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

For the purpose of detecting and documenting traffic offenses, authorized police officers may use vehicles with or without external police markings, equipped with traffic recording devices ("interceptor vehicles").

The provisions of this Law concerning speed limits, pedestrian crossing priority, the prohibition of cutting through pedestrian lines, the prohibition of overtaking and passing vehicles, and the prohibition of using communication devices shall not apply to vehicles referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article while performing the duties of detecting and

documenting traffic offenses, provided that the safety of other traffic participants is not endangered.

The detailed manner of use of recording devices and their technical specifications shall be prescribed by the state administration authority responsible for traffic affairs

6a. Roadside technical inspection of vehicles

Article 298a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 89)

An authorized police officer or a road traffic inspector shall carry out an initial or detailed roadside technical inspection of motor vehicles and trailers used for the carriage of goods with a maximum authorized mass exceeding 3,500 kg, vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and goods which, in addition to the driver's seat, have more than eight passenger seats, as well as tractors with a permitted speed exceeding 40 km/h.

An authorized police officer or a road traffic inspector may also carry out an initial or detailed roadside technical inspection of other vehicles.

Depending on the outcome of the initial inspection of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the authorized police officer or road traffic inspector shall decide whether the vehicle or its trailer will be subjected to a detailed roadside technical inspection.

A detailed roadside technical inspection of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be conducted using appropriate instruments and equipment used for technical inspection in vehicle testing stations.

Authorized police officers and road traffic inspectors who perform detailed roadside technical inspections using the instruments and equipment referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article must be trained to operate such instruments and equipment.

During the roadside technical inspection of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the authorized police officer or road traffic inspector shall determine the level of defects in the vehicle in accordance with prescribed criteria.

If, during the roadside technical inspection of vehicles referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, it is established that the vehicle has defects that may endanger road safety or the environment, such a vehicle shall not be permitted to enter traffic until the defects have been eliminated.

The authorized police officer or road traffic inspector shall notify the competent authority of the roadside technical inspection conducted in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

The competent authority shall keep records of vehicles subjected to roadside technical inspection referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

The Ministry shall prescribe the manner of training authorized police officers and road traffic inspectors for the use of the instruments and equipment referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the scope of roadside technical inspections referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the criteria for determining levels of defects, as well as the manner of

keeping and the content of records on vehicles subjected to roadside technical inspections and the defects identified.

7. Ordering a vehicle to undergo a control technical inspection or for axle load and gross weight measurement

Article 299

When ordering a vehicle to undergo a control technical inspection in cases prescribed by this Law, the authorized person referred to in Article 266 of this Law shall designate the vehicle technical inspection station where the control inspection will be carried out, taking into account the type of vehicle and the scope of authorization of that station, and in particular the distance of the facility in which the inspection is performed.

The driver shall, without delay, comply with the order of the authorized person and enable the control technical inspection to be conducted.

The vehicle technical inspection station referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, without delay, perform the control technical inspection of the vehicle.

The authorized person must be present during the control technical inspection in order to take appropriate measures and actions in the event the vehicle is found to be technically unroadworthy.

Article 300

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 90)

An authorized police officer or a state road inspector, when suspecting that a vehicle does not meet the prescribed requirements regarding axle load and the total vehicle mass, shall conduct, or order that measurements of these characteristics of the vehicle be conducted.

The authorized person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall determine where the measurement will be conducted, considering the measuring range of the measuring device and the expected measurement values.

The driver shall, without delay, comply with the order of the authorized person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and enable the measurements to be conducted.

The authorized person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be present during the measurement in order to take appropriate measures and actions in case the measurement establishes that the vehicle does not meet the prescribed requirements regarding axle load and the total vehicle mass.

If the measurement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is conducted by an authorized police officer or a state road inspector, it shall be performed using appropriate devices, and a record thereof must be drawn up.

The costs of the measurement, if it is established that the vehicle does not meet the prescribed requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be borne by the owner or user of the vehicle, and if it is established that the vehicle does meet the requirements, by the authority whose authorized person ordered the measurement.

8. Excluding vehicles from traffic

Article 301

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 91)

An authorized police officer shall exclude from traffic any vehicle:

- 1) whose steering system or braking system is technically defective, or whose other devices and equipment are defective to such an extent that they may endanger traffic safety and the environment;
- 2) that does not have a tachograph installed, or whose tachograph is defective or deactivated, when a tachograph is required by law;
- 3) that has improperly placed, marked, or secured cargo;
- 4) that is overloaded by more than 5% of its permitted payload;
- 5) if it is engaged in extraordinary transport not in compliance with the conditions specified in the special transport permit;
- 6) that is undergoing a test drive contrary to the conditions stated in the permit;
- 7) that is being towed in an improper manner;
- 8) that does not meet the requirements regarding dimensions, maximum permissible total mass, or axle load, or which with its load exceeds the maximum permissible dimensions (length, width, height) for a given type of vehicle, and in such cases does not hold a permit for extraordinary transport;
- 9) that has, contrary to the provisions of this Law, installed devices for giving special light and sound signals;
- 10) that is not registered, or whose registration certificate or temporary registration plates have expired;
- 11) that is marked with improper license plates or with license plates whose content or appearance has been altered;
- 12) that is undergoing a test drive without a permit;
- 13) that is registered in another state but is not insured in accordance with Montenegro's regulations on compulsory motor vehicle insurance;
- 14) that has not been submitted to a control technical inspection as ordered;
- 15) that has not been submitted to axle load or total mass measurement as ordered;
- 16) that has been individually manufactured or modified, but has not undergone the required testing and has not been issued a certificate of testing;
- 17) that is used to carry more passengers than specified in the registration certificate;
- 18) that has not undergone the regular six-month technical inspection in accordance with Article 264 of this Law;
- 19) that has not, upon the request of an authorized police officer or a road traffic inspector, been subjected to a roadside technical inspection.

The costs of passenger accommodation and securing the vehicle and cargo shall be borne by the owner or user of the vehicle excluded from traffic.

An authorized police officer shall also exclude from traffic any conveyance which, under this Law, is not designated as a vehicle but moves on the road.

An authorized police officer who finds a driver operating or attempting to operate a vehicle that has been excluded from traffic shall again exclude the vehicle from traffic and order its removal in accordance with Article 293 of this Law.

Article 302

An authorized police officer shall order a driver operating a vehicle on a road on which movement of that type of vehicle, or of that particular vehicle, is not permitted to immediately leave that road by the shortest route.

If the driver does not comply with the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorized police officer shall exclude the vehicle from traffic.

If the vehicle endangers or obstructs traffic safety, or if it is necessary to take exceptionally urgent measures to ensure public order and safety or to eliminate an imminent danger to human life and health, property, or the environment, the authorized police officer shall take measures to relocate the vehicle.

Article 303

An authorized police officer shall order a driver who, while driving on a road or part of a road covered with snow or ice, does not use winter equipment, to use such equipment.

If the driver does not comply with the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorized police officer shall exclude the vehicle from traffic.

Article 304

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 92)

Exclusion of a vehicle from traffic, or the elimination of the reason for exclusion, shall be conducted at the location and in a manner that does not obstruct traffic or endanger traffic safety.

If the reason for excluding a vehicle from traffic arises on a part of the road where exclusion cannot be carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorized police officer shall order the driver to drive the vehicle to the nearest suitable place, under the supervision of the authorized police officer.

The exclusion of a vehicle from traffic shall last until the reason for exclusion ceases.

Where a vehicle is excluded from traffic due to technical defects established during a control technical inspection, the extraordinary technical inspection shall, as a rule, be conducted in the business entity for vehicle technical inspection in which the control technical inspection was performed. By way of exception, the competent authority may allow the extraordinary technical inspection to be conducted in another business entity

authorized for technical inspection when, due to the circumstances of the case, this is expedient or justified.

An authorized police officer who excludes a vehicle in the case referred to in Article 301, paragraph 1 of this Law shall confiscate the registration plates, which the driver is obliged to hand over, and shall issue the driver a certificate of confiscation of the registration plates.

If the driver does not comply with the order referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the police officer shall engage a qualified person to remove the registration plates at the driver's expense.

If the owner or user of a vehicle excluded from traffic does not eliminate the deficiencies that led to its exclusion within 30 days from the date of exclusion, the competent authority shall return the confiscated registration plates to the Ministry.

If the excluded vehicle endangers or obstructs traffic safety, or in the case of taking exceptionally urgent measures to ensure public order and safety or to eliminate imminent danger to the life and health of persons or property, or to the environment, and the driver refuses or is unable to remove the vehicle, the authorized police officer shall take measures to have the vehicle relocated.

The competent authority shall keep records of vehicles excluded from traffic and confiscated registration plates.

Article 305

An authorized police officer may temporarily prohibit, for up to 30 minutes, the movement of a vehicle or a group of vehicles behind which, due to slow driving, a line of vehicles has formed.

The driver or drivers of the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with the order of the authorized police officer.

The vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be stopped at a place where they do not endanger or obstruct the flow of traffic on the road, and, as a rule, off the carriageway.

9. Elimination or prevention of road hazards

Article 306

When a traffic control establishes the existence of an imminent danger to road users, the competent authority shall order the road manager to take measures to eliminate such imminent danger immediately upon becoming aware of its existence and shall notify the state administration authority responsible for transport affairs.

The state administration authority responsible for transport affairs shall ensure that road hazards are eliminated in accordance with the law governing public roads.

The road manager shall, without delay, comply with the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and take measures to eliminate the hazard. If the hazard cannot be eliminated within a short period of time, the road manager shall take measures to prevent the occurrence of danger to road users.

The road manager shall notify the competent authority of the measures taken and actions conducted.

10. Temporary seizure of items or evidence of a committed offense

Article 307

An authorized police officer may, during traffic control or supervision, and for the purpose of proving a misdemeanour or other punishable act, temporarily seize a document suitable for proving unlawful conduct from the perpetrator of the misdemeanour or other punishable act.

11. Special competences in misdemeanour proceedings

Article 308

If a traffic offense prescribed by this Law is established through the use of devices for detecting traffic violations or by direct observation of an authorized police officer, or another person directly regulating traffic in accordance with this Law, and the driver of the vehicle has not been identified, the owner or user of the vehicle shall be held responsible for allowing their vehicle to be used to commit the offense.

12. Special provisions on liability for misdemeanours

Article 309

Subject to the principle of reciprocity, a misdemeanour procedure shall be initiated in Montenegro against a driver who has permanent residence in Montenegro and commits a traffic misdemeanour in a foreign country, if requested by the competent authority of that country, provided that the driver may be punished for such misdemeanour under domestic regulations and has not been punished for it in the country where the misdemeanour was committed.

Article 310

If a motor vehicle or trailer is the subject of a financial leasing agreement, and this information is entered in the vehicle registration certificate, the provisions on the misdemeanour liability of the vehicle owner prescribed by this Law shall apply accordingly to the lessee.

Article 311

If a child commits an offense prescribed by this Law, the parent, adoptive parent, or guardian of the child shall be fined in the amount prescribed for the committed offense, as if they had committed the offense themselves, if the offense occurred due to a failure to exercise proper supervision.

If, in the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a protective measure or penalty points are prescribed for the offense, such measures shall not be imposed on the parent, adoptive parent, or guardian.

Article 312

A driving instructor under whose supervision a learner driver is being trained to operate a motor vehicle in road traffic shall be penalized for the offense committed by the learner driver, unless the instructor was unable to prevent the offense.

13. Proving a traffic offense

Article 313

When determining that a traffic offense has been committed, the following shall, in particular, be considered as evidence:

- 1) a video or photo recording clearly showing the vehicle by which the offense was committed, the registration number of that vehicle, and the essential elements of the offense;
- 2) a tachograph chart or other record from the tachograph device;
- 3) a report or record on the inspection of the traffic participant and the vehicle;
- 4) a record on the test for the presence of alcohol in the body carried out using appropriate devices and instruments for measuring blood alcohol concentration (breathalyzer, etc.);
- 5) a record of the traffic accident scene investigation or other documentation from the investigation;
- 6) a record of supervision conducted pursuant to this Law;
- 7) a record of a control technical inspection;
- 8) a record of the measurement of the vehicle's mass and axle load;
- 9) a report on the analysis of blood and/or other body substances for the presence of alcohol and/or other psychoactive substances;
- 10) a record of the measurement of the vehicle's speed.

Article 313a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 43)

If the competent authority has been unable to collect payment under an enforceable misdemeanour order through passive enforcement via the Register of fines or by compulsory collection in accordance with the law governing misdemeanours, it shall submit to the authority competent for deciding in misdemeanour proceedings a proposal for the execution of the misdemeanour order, together with evidence established on the basis of data from electronic registers or records maintained under the law, for the purpose of replacing the fine with imprisonment or community service.

Article 313b

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 4)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 93)

When deciding on misdemeanours referred to in Article 315 paragraph 1 items 14, 15, 23 and 24, and Article 317a paragraph 1 of this Law, the authority competent for deciding in misdemeanour proceedings shall pay particular attention to the need for the prompt resolution of such cases, especially when setting deadlines and hearings.

XV. SUPERVISION

Article 314

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 44)

Supervision over the implementation of this Law and regulations adopted on the basis of this Law, within the scope of their respective competences, shall be carried out by: the Ministry, the state administration authority responsible for transport affairs, the state administration authority responsible for education affairs, the state administration authority responsible for health affairs, and the state administration authority responsible for economic affairs.

Inspection supervision, in accordance with this Law and the law governing inspection supervision, shall be carried out by: an authorized official of the Ministry and an authorized official of the competent authority, a road traffic inspector, a state road inspector, a health inspector, an education inspector, and a market inspector.

Inspection supervision regarding the competence of municipalities in regulating traffic within their territory, as referred to in Article 9 of this Law, shall be conducted by the local government inspection authority responsible for transport affairs, in accordance with the law.

The Government of Montenegro shall submit to the Parliament of Montenegro an annual Report on road traffic safety, no later than 31 March of the current year for the previous year.

XVI. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 315

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 45)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 94)

A fine ranging from EUR 2,000 to EUR 6,000 shall be imposed on a legal entity that commits any of the following offences:

- 1) manufactures, maintains, markets, repairs, or modifies motor vehicles, devices, spare parts, or vehicle equipment contrary to the conditions necessary for the safe participation of vehicles in road traffic (Article 12 paragraph 1);
- 2) designs, constructs, reconstructs, maintains, or manages roads in a manner that does not ensure safe traffic flow (Article 12 paragraph 2);
- 3) fails to ensure that the vehicles it operates on public roads are technically roadworthy and meet the prescribed requirements, or fails to ensure that its drivers meet the prescribed health and other conditions for safe vehicle operation (Article 12 paragraph 3);
- 4) places on the market or advertises devices or means referred to in Article 23 paragraph 1 of this Law (Article 23 paragraph 2);
- 5) allows extraordinary transport to be conducted without a permit (Article 114 paragraph 2);
- 6) allows or orders a tourist vehicle to operate outside the route approved by the competent local authority or to be driven by a person without a valid “B+E” category licence (Article 120);
- 7) organises a sporting or other event or activity on a public road without the approval of the competent authority (Article 122 paragraph 1);
- 8) as the organiser of a sporting or other event or activity, fails to suspend the event or activity in the cases prescribed by Article 127 of this Law;
- 8a) orders or allows, between 15 November and 1 April, the operation of an M or N category vehicle under winter conditions without winter tyres on all wheels or without other required winter equipment (Article 132 paragraphs 1 and 3);
- 9) fails to install warning traffic lights at a level crossing with a modern road surface (Article 154 paragraph 2);
- 9a) fails to install temporary traffic signs on a road section where obstacles or damage have occurred, or where roadworks are being conducted, thereby endangering traffic safety (Article 155 paragraph 4);
- 10) a healthcare institution that, when there is reasonable suspicion that a driver’s ability to operate a vehicle has been impaired by injury in a traffic accident, fails to immediately notify the competent authority (Article 167 paragraph 3);
- 11) an insurance company that fails to properly maintain or submit monthly records of traffic accidents for which a European Accident Statement has been drawn up (Article 171 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 12) allows a vehicle to be driven by a driver who does not hold a valid licence for that category (Article 176);

- 13) a healthcare institution that, upon determining a person's medical unfitness to operate a motor vehicle or train, or to act as a driving instructor, fails to notify the Ministry within 15 days (Article 181 paragraph 2);
- 14) allows a vehicle to be driven by a driver who is excessively tired, ill, or under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs, or other psychoactive substances, including young and novice drivers (Articles 182 paragraph 2 and 182a);
- 15) orders or allows a driving instructor, tram driver, or learner driver during training or examination to drive or conduct training while under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, or other psychoactive substances, or while unfit to drive safely (Article 182);
- 16) allows or orders a driver or instructor to operate a vehicle during the period of an imposed driving ban or while the vehicle is excluded from traffic (Articles 207, 290, and 301);
- 17) conducts driver training without a valid licence or for a vehicle category not covered by the licence (Article 218);
- 18) fails to maintain prescribed records (Article 241);
- 19) allows a driving instructor to conduct more than seven practical lessons per day, to conduct a lesson shorter than 60 minutes, or fails to ensure rest periods in accordance with Article 227 paragraph 3 (Article 227);
- 20) conducts vehicle testing without a decision issued by the Ministry (Article 247 paragraph 4);
- 21) conducts vehicle technical inspections without approval (Article 253);
- 22) fails to ensure that vehicle inspections are conducted properly and in accordance with professional standards (Article 258 paragraph 1);
- 23) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle with defective braking systems (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 24) certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle with defective steering or tyres (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 25) orders or allows a driver who has been excluded from traffic to operate a vehicle (Articles 290 and 301).

The responsible person within a legal entity shall be fined between EUR 300 and EUR 800 for the offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. An entrepreneur shall be fined between EUR 1,200 and EUR 3,000 for the same offences. In addition, for offences referred to in paragraph 1 items 23 and 24 of this Article, the protective measure of prohibition of performing the activity shall be imposed for a period of six months.

Article 315a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 95)

A fine ranging from EUR 1,500 to EUR 4,000 shall be imposed on a legal entity that commits any of the following offences:

- 1) fails to maintain records on vehicle type approval and issued certificates and attestations in the prescribed manner (Article 244 paragraph 10);
- 2) fails to conduct vehicle type approval in accordance with the authorization granted (Article 246 paragraph 1);
- 3) after completing the evaluation and classification procedure for historic vehicles, fails to issue an identification card for vehicle classification in the prescribed form (Article 246a paragraphs 3 and 4);
- 4) charges fees for the evaluation and classification of historic vehicles in excess of the amount approved by the state administration authority responsible for transport (Article 246a paragraphs 5 and 6);
- 5) fails to submit data on issued identification cards to the state administration authority responsible for transport within eight days from the date of issuance (Article 246a paragraph 8);
- 6) issues a certificate of vehicle testing under Article 247 that does not contain accurate data obtained during the testing (Article 247);
- 7) charges fees for the inspection of liquefied petroleum gas or compressed natural gas devices and equipment in excess of the amount determined by the Government (Article 250 paragraph 4);
- 8) certifies the technical roadworthiness of a vehicle that lacks proper prescribed devices—other than steering, braking devices, or tyres (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 9) fails to comply with the order of an authorized police officer or road traffic inspector and does not subject the vehicle to a control technical inspection (Article 266 paragraph 1);
- 10) fails to promptly comply with the order of an authorized person and does not allow the control technical inspection of the vehicle to be conducted (Article 299 paragraph 2);
- 11) fails to promptly comply with the order of an authorized person and does not allow the measurement of axle load or total vehicle mass (Article 300).

The responsible person within a legal entity shall be fined between EUR 200 and EUR 400 for the offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. An entrepreneur shall be fined between EUR 1,000 and EUR 2,000 for the same offences.

If a legal entity is found to have certified the technical roadworthiness of three or more vehicles within a 15-day period that lacked the prescribed devices referred to in paragraph 1 item 8 of this Article, in addition to the fine, a protective measure prohibiting the performance of the activity shall be imposed for a period of 30 days.

Article 316

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 46)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 96)

A fine ranging from EUR 1,000 to EUR 2,000 shall be imposed on a legal entity that commits any of the following offences:

- 1) leaves an unused vehicle on the road, throws or deposits waste or objects and materials that may obstruct or endanger traffic safety or pollute or endanger the environment (Article 15 paragraph 1);
- 2) orders or allows that a motor vehicle tows more than two trailers for goods transport or more than one trailer for passenger transport in urban and suburban traffic, or on a motorway or expressway more than one trailer, or allows or orders that a motor vehicle to tow a trailer that significantly reduces its stability (Article 63);
- 3) orders or allows the towing of an unroadworthy vehicle on a motorway or expressway, except in cases provided for in Article 64 paragraph 2 of this Law (Article 64 paragraph 1);
- 4) orders or allows towing by rope of a motor vehicle whose steering or braking system is defective, or towing of a freight vehicle, a bus, or towing by a rigid connection of a motor vehicle without a functioning steering system, or a motor vehicle whose total mass exceeds that of the towing vehicle if its service brake is defective (Article 66 paragraphs 2 and 3);
- 5) orders or allows persons to be transported in a towed vehicle, except the driver operating it (Article 67 paragraph 3);
- 6) orders or allows a freight vehicle or a combination of vehicles, or a tractor with a trailer, to be towed beyond the first suitable location for transshipment of cargo or the first location where the vehicle defect can be repaired (Article 70);
- 7) orders or allows a work machine exceeding permitted dimensions, total weight or axle load to participate in road traffic without a special permit for extraordinary transport (Article 81);
- 8) orders or allows the installation of devices for giving special light or sound signals that may be installed only on escort or priority vehicles (Articles 105 and 107);

- 9) orders or allows a vehicle to be loaded beyond the carrying capacity stated in its registration certificate or beyond the maximum axle load determined by the manufacturer or prescribed by technical regulations, or beyond the load capacity permitted by the road sign, or so that the vehicle with its load exceeds the maximum permitted dimensions (Article 111 paragraph 1);
- 10) orders or allows the cargo on a vehicle to be improperly placed or secured, contrary to the requirements of Article 111 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 11) orders or allows the load on a motor vehicle to project more than one metre beyond the front of the vehicle, more than one sixth of its length or 1.5 metres beyond the rear, where the remainder of the load is not supported by the loading area, or to project laterally more than 0.40 m beyond the outer edge of the front or rear lights without being properly marked (Article 112 paragraphs 1, 2 and 4);
- 12) orders or allows the transport of persons in a closed vehicle space that cannot be opened from the inside or in a trailer intended for living (camping trailer), except for police, military or correctional service vehicles (Article 116);
- 13) orders or allows a test drive of a motor vehicle without authorization from the competent authority (Article 121 paragraph 1);
- 14) after completion of a sporting or other public event on the road, fails to remove traffic signs, devices or objects placed for the event within 24 hours, or fails to restore the road and structures to their original condition if damaged (Article 129 paragraph 1);
- 15) orders or allows participation in traffic during the period from 15 November to 1 April with tyres having tread depth less than 4 mm (Article 132 paragraph 2);
- 16) fails to comply with requirements for marking public roads with traffic signage (Article 133 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 17) fails to install or maintain traffic signage so that it is clearly visible by day and night, or fails to remove, supplement, or replace signage when its meaning no longer corresponds to current road conditions (Article 134 paragraphs 2 and 3);
- 18) places anything on or near traffic signage unrelated to its meaning (Article 135 paragraph 1);
- 19) unlawfully installs, removes, damages, or alters traffic signage or road equipment, or installs boards, signs, lights, poles, or other items that obstruct visibility or distract drivers (Article 135 paragraphs 2–4);
- 20) fails to mark with light signals a road section with obstacles or ongoing works, or fails to mark road edges or islands in tunnels and similar areas (Article 152);
- 21) fails to mark a two-lane road outside a settlement with a dividing line and edge lines as prescribed (Article 153 paragraph 5);
- 22) fails to mark a railway crossing with prescribed traffic signage (Article 154 paragraph 1);
- 23) at a railway crossing with barriers or half-barriers, fails to remove or cover them if they are not functional or not in use (Article 154 paragraph 4);

- 24) fails to install barriers or half-barriers at a railway crossing to prohibit vehicle crossing (Article 154 paragraph 3);
- 25) a road manager who fails to act upon the order of the competent local authority to implement special technical means for child safety in school zones (Article 161 paragraph 3);
- 26) a healthcare institution that fails to immediately notify the competent authority upon receiving or treating a person injured or deceased in a traffic accident (Article 167);
- 27) a vehicle owner who fails to ensure that, after an accident investigation, the vehicle, cargo or other spilled materials are promptly removed from the road (Article 175 paragraph 1);
- 28) allows a driver or driving instructor who failed to undergo a mandatory medical check within the prescribed period to operate a vehicle (Article 184);
- 29) a healthcare institution that, upon examining a driver suspected of being unfit to drive, fails to inform the Ministry within 15 days (Article 181 paragraph 2);
- 30) allows or orders a driver or instructor to operate a vehicle while their driving licence or instructor's licence is suspended or temporarily restricted (Articles 186, 205, and 206);
- 31) allows a driver or instructor to operate a vehicle during a period when a protective measure of driving prohibition has been imposed (Article 207);
- 32) conducts theoretical or practical driver training contrary to the prescribed programme (Articles 212 and 213);
- 33) orders or allows participation in traffic of a vehicle that does not meet prescribed requirements regarding dimensions, mass, axle load or prescribed equipment (Article 242);
- 34) allows or orders participation in traffic of a motor or trailer vehicle without a certificate of inspection (Articles 247 and 248);
- 35) fails to suspend vehicle inspection activities when prescribed conditions are no longer met, or fails to notify the competent authority and the Ministry as required (Article 255);
- 36) fails to ensure that technical inspection equipment is in proper condition or tested at least once every six months (Article 256);
- 37) certifies a vehicle whose exhaust emissions or noise exceed permitted levels or lacks mandatory equipment (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 38) allows a vehicle inspection to be carried out by an unlicensed controller (Article 261 paragraph 1);
- 39) fails to subject to an extraordinary technical inspection a vehicle damaged in an accident or otherwise, or excluded from traffic due to technical defects (Article 265);

- 40) allows participation in traffic of its motor or trailer vehicle that is unregistered (Article 268);
- 41) allows participation in traffic of its motor or trailer vehicle contrary to Articles 280 and 284 of this Law.

The responsible person within a legal entity shall be fined between EUR 150 and EUR 500.

An entrepreneur shall be fined between EUR 600 and EUR 2,000 for the same offences.

Article 317

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 47)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 97)

A fine ranging from EUR 500 to EUR 2,000 shall be imposed on a legal entity that commits any of the following offences:

- 1) allows participation in traffic of a vehicle used for organized transport of children that is not marked with a special sign (Article 20 paragraph 3);
- 2) fails to place on its motor or trailer vehicle referred to in Article 38 paragraph 1 items 1 to 4 of this Law, except for military vehicles, a marking of the maximum permitted speed in accordance with Article 38 paragraph 3;
- 3) orders or allows a motor vehicle to be towed at night or during reduced visibility contrary to Article 68 of this Law;
- 4) orders or allows an unroadworthy motor vehicle to be towed contrary to Article 69;
- 5) orders or allows a motor cultivator, tractor or working machine on the road to have an attachment not intended for its purpose, or allows a working machine on the road to tow a trailer (Article 79 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 6) orders or allows that bulk cargo, except on a tractor trailer, is not covered (Article 111 paragraph 3);
- 7) orders or allows cargo extending beyond the rearmost point of the vehicle not to be marked as prescribed in Article 112 paragraph 3;
- 8) orders or allows that a work machine intended for off-road operations, when participating in road traffic with attached working tools that are not part of the vehicle but interchangeable, is not properly marked (Article 113 paragraph 1);
- 9) orders or allows loading or unloading on the road to be performed in a way that obstructs or endangers other traffic participants (Article 113 paragraph 2);
- 10) orders or allows the transport of passengers in or on motor and trailer vehicles contrary to Article 115;
- 11) orders or allows a test drive to be conducted at a time or in a manner not prescribed by the authorization issued by the competent authority or using an unmarked vehicle (Article 121 paragraphs 5 and 6);

- 12) an organizer starts a sports or other public event or activity on the road without first taking all safety measures specified in the authorization (Article 126 paragraph 1);
- 13) orders or allows vehicles following participants in events or activities to lack special markings prescribed by the organizer, or the organizer fails to submit the sample marking to the competent authority at least five days before the event (Article 128);
- 14) orders or allows a vehicle to participate in traffic during the effective period of the winter equipment order without winter tyres (Article 132 paragraphs 4 and 5);
- 15) orders or allows traffic signage to differ in content, shape, colour or size under various lighting conditions (Article 134 paragraph 4);
- 16) installs traffic signs on roads that are not illuminated or not made of reflective materials (Article 134 paragraph 5);
- 17) fails to comply with legal requirements regarding barriers, semi-barriers, light or sound signal devices, or their use at railway crossings (Article 154 paragraphs 3 and 5);
- 18) a road manager fails to mark with temporary traffic signs parts of the road with obstacles or ongoing works, or fails to protect participants by installing barriers (Article 155);
- 19) a contractor fails to install prescribed temporary signage before starting works, fails to maintain or remove it after completion (Article 155 paragraph 3);
- 20) installs traffic-calming devices on state roads contrary to Article 163 paragraph 4, or fails to mark them properly, or installs devices not meeting prescribed requirements (Article 163);
- 21) a road manager or contractor fails to ensure that at least two workers regulate traffic where works or obstacles exist, or allows regulation to be conducted improperly (Article 164);
- 22) an insurance company fails to issue the European Accident Statement together with the compulsory motor insurance policy (Article 171 paragraph 3);
- 23) allows a driver, instructor, or other professional driver to operate without a periodic medical check (Article 181);
- 24) performs public or own-account transport or driver training without ensuring that its drivers or instructors undergo medical examinations (Article 183 paragraph 1);
- 25) allows a driver to operate a vehicle without undergoing a required medical examination or after being declared unfit (Articles 181 and 183 paragraph 2);
- 26) allows an instructor to conduct training without a valid medical certificate or after being declared unfit (Articles 181 and 183 paragraph 3);
- 27) fails to cover medical examination costs for employed drivers or instructors (Article 183 paragraph 6);
- 28) starts driver training for a candidate without a valid medical certificate, who does not meet the age requirement, or who has not passed the theoretical test, or during a period of driving prohibition (Articles 211 and 214);
- 29) a driving school fails to suspend training when no longer meeting conditions prescribed by Article 219;
- 30) sets a training fee lower than the rate set by the Government, fails to sign a training contract before beginning instruction, or charges higher exam fees (Articles 231, 232, and 239);

- 31) allows theoretical lessons to be conducted by an unqualified instructor (Article 222);
- 32) orders or allows practical training to be conducted by a person without a valid instructor's licence (Article 223);
- 33) allows an instructor to train candidates outside a registered driving or vocational school (Article 226 paragraph 1);
- 34) orders or allows training to be conducted using vehicles contrary to Article 228;
- 35) orders or allows a training vehicle to operate without a special plate indicating driver training (Article 229 paragraph 1);
- 36) allows a candidate to take the driving test without meeting prescribed conditions (Article 234);
- 37) orders or allows a vehicle lacking proper devices or equipment (except steering, braking systems, tachograph, or tyres) to participate in traffic (Article 242);
- 38) orders or allows participation in traffic of a motor or trailer vehicle that has been modified or substantially repaired without prior inspection (Article 247 paragraph 1);
- 39) fails to maintain prescribed records of tested, repaired, or modified vehicles and issued certificates (Articles 247 and 249);
- 40) orders or allows participation in traffic of a vehicle fitted with LPG or CNG equipment without a certificate of technical compliance (Article 250 paragraph 1);
- 41) fails to remove registration plates after the expiry of registration validity (Article 271 paragraph 3);
- 42) fails to ensure that technical inspection facilities operate outside normal working hours when ordered by an authorized police officer or inspector (Article 257 paragraph 5);
- 43) fails to ensure equal access during working hours to all applicants for technical inspection (Article 257 paragraph 6);
- 44) allows a vehicle with defective steering, braking, or gas systems to participate in traffic or fails to promptly notify the competent authority (Article 258 paragraphs 4 and 5);
- 45) fails to maintain and submit electronic records on vehicle inspections and detected irregularities to the Ministry (Article 259 paragraph 1);
- 46) allows a vehicle referred to in Article 264 paragraph 4 that has not undergone a six-month inspection to participate in traffic (Article 264 paragraph 4);
- 47) sets a different fee for technical inspection than prescribed under Article 267 paragraph 5.

The responsible person in a legal entity shall be fined between EUR 300 and EUR 600, and an entrepreneur shall be fined between EUR 300 and EUR 1,500 for the same offences.

Article 317a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 98)

A prison sentence of 15 to 60 days shall be imposed for an offence committed by:

1. a driver, young driver, or novice driver who drives a vehicle in a populated area at a speed exceeding the permitted limit by 70 km/h or more, or outside populated areas by 90 km/h or more (Articles 36 paragraph 1, 37, 37a, and 38);
2. a driver who fails to stop the vehicle upon a lawful signal or order of an authorized police officer (Article 164 paragraph 2);
3. a driver, young driver, or novice driver who operates a vehicle under the influence of narcotic drugs, other psychoactive substances, or with a blood alcohol concentration of 2 g/kg or higher (Articles 182 and 182a);
4. an instructor, tram driver, driving candidate during practical training or examination, or a member of the examination commission who is under the influence of alcohol (1 g/kg or higher), narcotic drugs, or other psychoactive substances (Article 182 paragraph 6);
5. a driver or driving instructor who operates a vehicle while their driving licence or instructor licence has been revoked by decision of the Ministry due to medical unfitness or failure to undergo a medical examination (Article 186);
6. a driver or driving instructor who operates a vehicle while subject to a temporary restriction or protective measure prohibiting driving (Articles 205, 206, 207, and 208);
7. a driver, young driver, novice driver, instructor, tram driver, driving candidate during practical training or examination, or a member of the examination commission who refuses to submit to testing using appropriate devices (breathalyzer, drug test, etc.) to determine the presence of alcohol, signs of intoxication, or the influence of drugs, psychoactive substances, or medications that prohibit driving, or who refuses a medical examination or blood/urine analysis, except when such testing would endanger their health (Article 291).

For offences under paragraph 1 of this Article, the driver, young driver, novice driver, or instructor shall also receive three penalty points in accordance with Article 204 of this Law.

If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 causes an immediate danger to another traffic participant or results in a traffic accident, the offender shall receive two additional penalty points.

For offences under paragraph 1, except for members of the examination commission and driving candidates who have not yet obtained a driving licence for any vehicle category, a protective measure of driving disqualification shall also be imposed for a period of four to six months.

If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 causes immediate danger to another participant or a traffic accident, the offender, except for those exempted above, shall be disqualified from driving for six months.

Article 318

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 48)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 99)

A fine ranging from EUR 300 to EUR 1,000 or imprisonment for up to 60 days shall be imposed for an offence committed by:

- 1) a driver who uses, or has in the vehicle, a device or means capable of detecting or interfering with speed-measuring devices or other devices intended for detecting and documenting offences (Article 23 paragraph 1);
- 2) a person who places on the market or advertises such devices or means (Article 23 paragraph 2);
- 3) a driver who, on a road where traffic lanes are physically separated, drives in the lane intended for vehicles coming from the opposite direction (Article 30 paragraph 3);
- 4) a driver, young driver or novice driver who drives in a populated area at a speed 60 to 70 km/h above the permitted limit, or outside populated areas 80 to 90 km/h above the permitted limit (Articles 36 paragraph 1, 37, 37a and 38);
- 5) a driver who begins overtaking or passing in a manner that endangers traffic safety or obstructs traffic coming from the opposite direction (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 4);
- 6) a driver who begins overtaking or passing at the beginning or on the crest of a hill, in a blind curve or in a tunnel (Article 49 paragraph 3 items 7 and 8);
- 7) a driver who performs special transport without a permit (Article 114 paragraph 2);
- 8) a person who, without approval, organises a sports or other event on the road or another activity on the road (Article 122 paragraph 1);
- 9) an organiser of a sports or other event or activity who fails to interrupt the event in cases prescribed by Article 127 of this Law;
- 10) a driver who, between 15 November and 1 April, during winter conditions, operates a vehicle of category M or N without winter tyres on all wheels or without other prescribed winter equipment (Article 132 paragraphs 1 and 3);
- 11) a driver who runs a red traffic light at an intersection or any other place regulated by traffic-control devices (Article 143);
- 12) a participant in a traffic accident who consumes alcohol, drugs or medication marked as unsafe for use before or during driving, before the completion of the on-site investigation (Article 172 paragraph 1);
- 13) a driver who operates a vehicle while excluded from traffic (Article 176 paragraph 5);
- 14) a driver, young driver or novice driver who drives while under the influence of alcohol (1.0 g/kg to 2.0 g/kg) or whose unfitness due to alcohol has been determined by medical examination, or who is excessively tired, ill or otherwise unfit to drive safely (Articles 182 and 182a);
- 15) an instructor, tram driver, driving candidate during training or examination, or a member of the examination commission who drives or conducts training while under the influence of alcohol (0.5 g/kg to 1 g/kg) or while so fatigued, ill or unfit that safe operation is not possible (Article 182);
- 16) a driver or instructor who fails to undergo a mandatory medical examination (Article 184 paragraph 2);
- 17) an authorised examiner who works simultaneously as a driving instructor or theory teacher in a driving or vocational school (Article 240d);

- 18) a vehicle inspector who conducts a technical inspection improperly or contrary to professional standards (Article 258 paragraph 1);
- 19) an inspector who certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle with defective braking systems (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 20) an inspector who certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle with defective steering systems or tyres (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 21) a driver or instructor who, having been temporarily excluded from traffic, re-enters traffic while the reasons for exclusion still exist (Article 290);
- 22) a person who refuses to subject a vehicle to roadside technical inspection (Article 298a);
- 23) a driver who fails to comply immediately with an order to allow axle load or total weight measurement (Article 300).

For the offences listed in paragraph 1 of this Article (except items 3, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19 and 20), the driver, young driver, novice driver or instructor shall, in addition to the fine or imprisonment, receive three penalty points.

If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 results in immediate danger to another road user or causes a traffic accident, the offender shall receive two additional penalty points.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 item 11, a driver, young driver or novice driver who commits this offence twice within ten minutes shall be punished by 15 to 30 days of imprisonment.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the offender, except for a member of the examination commission during the practical part of the driving test and a driving candidate during practical training or testing who has not passed the driving test for any vehicle category, and except in the cases referred to in items 3, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19 and 20, shall also be imposed a protective measure of driving disqualification for a period of three months.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, which caused an immediate danger to another traffic participant or resulted in a traffic accident, the offender, except for a member of the examination commission during the practical part of the driving test and a driving candidate during practical training, and except in the cases referred to in items 3, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19 and 20, shall also be imposed a protective measure of driving disqualification for a period of three to six months.

Article 319

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 49)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 100)

A fine ranging from EUR 150 to EUR 400 shall be imposed for an offence committed by:

- 1) a driver, young driver or novice driver who drives in a populated area at a speed 50–60 km/h above the permitted limit, or outside populated areas 70–80 km/h above the limit (Articles 36 paragraph 1, 37, 37a and 38);

- 2) a driver who starts overtaking or passing and, after doing so, cannot return to the lane without obstructing or endangering other road users (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 5);
- 3) a driver of a motor vehicle towing a trailer carrying passengers, except buses in public urban or suburban transport (Article 63 paragraph 7);
- 4) a driver who fails to give way to a rail vehicle when crossing railway tracks (Article 98 paragraph 1);
- 5) a road user who fails to stop at a level crossing when the barrier begins to descend, is lowered, or when light or sound signals warn that it will close, or when a red light forbids crossing (Article 99);
- 6) a road user who crosses a railway line in violation of Article 100;
- 7) a driver whose vehicle has installed or uses unauthorised sound or light devices reserved for priority or escorted vehicles (Articles 105 and 107);
- 8) a driver who drives a vehicle overloaded beyond the limits of the registration certificate, axle load, total mass, or dimensions (Article 111 paragraph 1);
- 9) a driver whose load is not properly secured and cannot remain in place during driving (Article 111 paragraph 2);
- 10) a driver of a tourist train who operates outside the approved route or without the required “B+E” category licence (Article 120 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 11) a driver who conducts a test drive without a permit from the competent authority (Article 121 paragraph 1);
- 12) an organiser who allows unmarked vehicles to accompany competitors or participants in events, or fails to submit a sample of markings to the authority at least five days before the event (Article 128);
- 13) an organiser who, after an event or activity on the road, fails to remove or restore road signs, objects or installations within 24 hours, or fails to restore the road to its previous condition (Article 129 paragraph 1);
- 14) a person who unauthorisedly installs, removes, damages or alters road signs or road equipment, or places objects resembling traffic signs or distracting road users (Article 135 paragraphs 2–4);
- 15) a road user who fails to stop when light or sound signals warn of an approaching train (Article 150);
- 16) a road user who disobeys a signal or order from a police officer or another authorised person (Article 164 paragraph 1);
- 17) a person who drives a motor vehicle without a valid driving licence or the required international permit (Article 176 paragraph 1);

- 18) a vehicle owner or custodian who allows a person without a valid driving licence to operate the vehicle (Article 176 paragraph 6);
- 19) a driver, young driver or novice driver who drives while under the influence of alcohol (0.5–1.0 g/kg) (Articles 182 and 182a);
- 20) an instructor, tram driver, driving candidate, or exam commission member under the influence of 0.3–0.5 g/kg alcohol (Article 182);
- 21) a driver who drives a vehicle that does not meet technical or dimensional requirements or lacks mandatory devices such as brakes, steering, tachograph or tyres (Article 242);
- 22) a driver or user of a historic vehicle (old-timer) who uses it for more than 120 days per calendar year (Article 246b paragraph 1);
- 23) a driver or user of a historic vehicle who does not carry a properly filled and certified usage logbook (Article 246b paragraph 2);
- 24) a driver or user of a historic vehicle who does not declare lost, stolen or destroyed logbooks invalid in the Official Gazette within eight days (Article 246b paragraph 5);
- 25) a vehicle inspector who certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle lacking required devices (except steering and braking systems) (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 26) an inspector who certifies the roadworthiness of a vehicle whose emissions or noise exceed limits or lacks mandatory equipment (Article 258 paragraph 3);
- 27) a person who performs technical inspections without a valid inspector's licence (Article 261 paragraph 1);
- 28) a driver or vehicle owner who fails to comply with an authorised officer's order to undergo a control inspection (Article 266);
- 29) a driver who re-enters traffic with a vehicle previously excluded from traffic before the reasons for exclusion have ceased (Article 301).

For offences listed above, the driver or instructor shall, in addition to the fine, receive two penalty points.

If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article caused an immediate danger to another traffic participant or resulted in a traffic accident, the offender shall, in addition to the penalty points referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, be assigned two additional penalty points.

For the offences referred to in paragraph 1, items 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 15, 19, 28 and 29 of this Article, a driver, young driver or novice driver shall be imposed a protective measure of driving disqualification for a period of 60 days, while for other offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, such a measure may also be imposed for the same duration.

A driver referred to in paragraph 1, item 17 of this Article who has not passed the driving test for the category of vehicle he is operating shall be fined from EUR 300 to EUR 600.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article which caused an immediate danger to another traffic participant or resulted in a traffic accident, the offender shall also be imposed a protective measure of driving disqualification for a period of three months.

Article 320

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 50)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 101)

A fine ranging from EUR 120 to EUR 400 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a traffic participant who leaves an unused vehicle on the road, throws or deposits waste, objects, or substances that may obstruct or endanger traffic safety, or pollute or endanger the environment (Article 15 paragraph 1);
- 2) a driver who does not drive on the right side of the carriageway in the direction of travel or fails to keep the vehicle as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway and at a sufficient distance from the right edge, in a manner that, considering the speed, traffic conditions, and road characteristics, does not endanger other traffic participants or expose himself to danger (Article 29 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 3) a driver who, on a two-way road with at least four lanes, drives into a lane intended for oncoming traffic (Article 30 paragraph 1);
- 4) a driver who, on a two-way road with three traffic lanes, drives in the lane located along the left edge of the road in the direction of travel (Article 30 paragraph 2);
- 5) a driver who does not adjust the vehicle's speed to the characteristics and condition of the road, visibility, weather conditions, the vehicle and load condition, traffic density, and other circumstances, so that he cannot stop the vehicle safely before any foreseeable obstacle or otherwise drives in a manner that endangers traffic safety (Article 35 paragraph 1);
- 6) a driver who drives a vehicle in an inhabited area at a speed exceeding the allowed limit by 30 to 50 km/h, or outside inhabited areas by 50 to 70 km/h, including young and novice drivers (Article 36 paragraph 1 and Articles 37, 37a and 38);
- 7) a driver who fails to give way in contravention of Article 40 of this Law;
- 8) a driver who overtakes or passes contrary to Article 47 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 9) a driver who overtakes on the left a vehicle positioned or signalling a left turn (Article 47 paragraph 2);
- 10) a driver who overtakes on the left a vehicle travelling on rails placed in the middle of the carriageway (Article 47 paragraph 3);
- 10a) a driver who, when given a signal to be overtaken, fails to move his vehicle towards the right edge of the carriageway (Article 48 paragraph 1);
- 11) a driver who increases speed while being overtaken (Article 48 paragraph 2);
- 12) a driver who begins to overtake or pass a queue of vehicles (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 1);
- 13) a driver who begins overtaking or passing while a vehicle behind has already started overtaking (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 2);

- 14) a driver who begins overtaking while the vehicle ahead has signalled to overtake or pass (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 3);
- 15) a driver who starts overtaking or passing on an emergency lane (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 6);
- 16) a driver who overtakes near or at a pedestrian crossing, or a vehicle stopped to let pedestrians cross (Article 49 paragraph 3 items 9 and 10);
- 17) a driver who starts overtaking immediately before or on a railway or tramway crossing, or a vehicle under escort (Article 49 paragraph 3 items 11 and 12);
- 18) a driver who overtakes immediately before or at an intersection that is not a roundabout, contrary to Article 51 of this Law;
- 19) a driver towing a trailer in contravention of Article 63 paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Law;
- 20) a driver who tows a motor vehicle with a rope when the steering or braking systems are faulty, or tows a truck or bus (Article 66 paragraph 2);
- 21) a driver who tows with a rigid connection a vehicle with faulty steering, or a vehicle whose total mass exceeds that of the towing vehicle when its brake system is not operational (Article 66 paragraph 3);
- 22) a driver of a working machine that exceeds permitted dimensions, total weight or axle load and drives on the road without a special permit for exceptional transport (Article 81);
- 23) a driver who fails to stop at a marked pedestrian crossing when the light signal or police order prohibits passage or fails to give way to a pedestrian already crossing (Article 97 paragraph 1);
- 24) a traffic participant who acts contrary to Articles 105 and 106 concerning escorted vehicles;
- 25) a traffic participant who acts contrary to Articles 107, 108, and 109 concerning vehicles with right of way;
- 26) a driver who, between 15 November and 1 April, drives with tyres having a tread depth of less than 4 mm (Article 132 paragraph 2);
- 27) a driver who runs a red or yellow light with an additional green arrow sign and obstructs traffic or fails to give way to pedestrians (Article 144);
- 28) a driver who drives in a lane where movement is prohibited by a light signal or fails to change lanes as indicated by a flashing yellow arrow (Article 146 paragraphs 4 and 5);
- 29) a driver operating in a tram/bus lane who passes a red light (Article 148);
- 30) a person involved in or arriving at a traffic accident with injuries, fatalities, or major damage who fails to act in accordance with Articles 165 and 166 of this Law;
30a) a participant in a traffic accident causing only material damage who acts contrary to Articles 169 and 170 of this Law;
- 31) a driver or vehicle owner who fails to remove the vehicle, cargo, or other material from the carriageway after an inspection (Article 175 paragraph 1);
- 32) a driver who holds more than one driving licence (Article 177 paragraph 8);
- 33) a driver who fails to use the driving aids indicated in the licence (Article 178 paragraph 2);
- 34) a driving instructor who begins training a candidate without a valid medical certificate, required age, or before the theoretical exam, or during a period of driving disqualification (Article 211);

- 35) a driving instructor who conducts practical training contrary to Article 213 of this Law;
- 36) a driving instructor who trains outside an authorised driving school or vocational school, except for additional practical training (Article 226 paragraph 1);
- 37) a driving instructor who fails to keep proper records of conducted training (Article 227 paragraph 4);
- 38) a driver who drives an unregistered motor or trailer vehicle (Article 268);
- 39) a driver who drives after the vehicle registration or temporary registration has expired (Articles 280 and 284).

For the offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, except for items 1 and 2, the driver or driving instructor shall, in addition to the fine, be assigned two penalty points.

If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article causes an immediate danger to another traffic participant or results in a traffic accident, the offender shall be assigned two additional penalty points.

A protective measure of driving disqualification for up to two months may also be imposed.

For offences referred to in paragraph 1, items 3–6, 12, 16, 27, and 32, a protective measure of driving disqualification for up to two months shall be imposed, and for other offences from paragraph 1, such measure may be imposed for the same duration.

If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article caused immediate danger to another traffic participant or resulted in a traffic accident, the offender shall be imposed a protective measure of driving disqualification for a period of 30 days to four months.

Article 321

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 51)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 102)

A fine ranging from EUR 90 to EUR 250 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a traffic participant who fails to promptly remove from the road any object or substance that has fallen onto the carriageway through his actions, or any object or substance originating from the vehicle he is driving (Article 15 paragraph 2);
- 2) a driver who, considering the speed of travel and other traffic circumstances, keeps such a distance from another vehicle or participant that endangers or obstructs others (Article 16);
- 3) a driver who does not slow down when passing a stopped public transport or private bus at a stop and does not maintain a safe distance from passengers boarding or exiting, or fails to stop when necessary (Article 19 paragraph 1);
- 3a) a driver who uses a telephone or other communication device while driving, except when using hands-free equipment (Article 22 paragraph 1);

- 3b) a driver who transports a child under 12 years of age in the front seat of a motor vehicle (except as provided in Article 25 paragraph 3 of this Law) (Article 25 paragraph);
- 4) a driver who turns, changes lanes, overtakes, reverses, or performs any similar manoeuvre without first ensuring it can be done safely (Article 26 paragraph 2);
- 5) a driver who enters traffic contrary to Article 27 paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Law;
- 6) a driver who starts overtaking using a slow lane or in a place where overtaking is prohibited by traffic signs (Article 49 paragraph 3 items 13 and 14);
- 7) a driver who overtakes by crossing a continuous longitudinal line and using a lane intended for oncoming traffic (Article 49 paragraph 3 item 15);
- 8) a person driving a towed motor vehicle that is being towed by rope or rigid bar, without holding a valid driving licence for the vehicle category to which the towed vehicle belongs (Article 66 paragraph 4);
- 9) a driver towing a faulty motor vehicle at a speed exceeding 40 km/h (Article 69 paragraph 2);
- 10) a driver operating a work machine with a trailer or a motor cultivator without functional steering or braking systems (Article 80);
- 11) a parent or guardian who allows a child to ride a bicycle contrary to Article 86 of this Law;
- 12) a driver who, when approaching a railway level crossing, fails to adjust the vehicle's speed so that it can be stopped before the barrier or the warning devices indicating the approach of a train, or before entering the railway track (Article 98 paragraph 2);
- 13) a traffic participant who drives on a motorway or expressway contrary to Article 101 of this Law;
- 14) a driver who fails to enter or exit a motorway or expressway using the designated access or exit lanes (Article 102 paragraph 1);
- 15) a driver who operates a vehicle with uncovered loose cargo, except for tractor trailers (Article 111 paragraph 3);
- 16) a driver who operates a motor vehicle carrying a load that extends beyond the foremost point at the front of the vehicle by more than one metre, beyond the rearmost point by more than one-sixth of its length or more than 1.5 metres (where the remaining part of the load is not supported by the loading area), or laterally extends more than 0.40 metres beyond the outer edge of the front or rear lights used to mark the vehicle, without being marked in accordance with this Law (Article 112 paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4);
- 17) a driver of a vehicle intended for off-road work which, when driven on the road, has work tools installed that are not part of the vehicle but interchangeable working equipment, if not properly marked in accordance with Article 110 paragraph 1 of this Law (Article 113 paragraph 1);
- 18) a person who loads or unloads cargo on the road in a manner that obstructs or endangers other road users (Article 113 paragraph 2);
- 19) a driver who uses a motor or trailer vehicle on the road to transport persons contrary to Article 115 of this Law;
- 20) a driver who transports persons in an enclosed part of a vehicle that cannot be opened from the inside or in a trailer designed for habitation (caravan), except for police, military or prison service vehicles (Article 116);

- 21) a driver who starts moving the vehicle while the doors are not closed, or keeps the doors open while driving, or starts driving before passengers have safely entered or exited the vehicle (Article 119 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 22) a driver who carries persons on the external parts of the vehicle or trailer, on platforms for standing or sitting or on special holders, when driving at a speed exceeding 30 km/h (Article 118 paragraph 3);
- 23) a driver who performs a test drive with a vehicle at a time or in a manner not specified by the approval referred to in Article 121 paragraph 1 of this Law, or with a motor vehicle that is not properly marked (Article 121 paragraphs 5 and 6);
- 24) a driver who passes a traffic light regulating vehicle entry when that light prohibits passage (Article 145);
- 25) a driver who drives through a pedestrian zone, or who drives in that zone, when permitted, at a speed higher than pedestrian speed (Article 159);
- 26) a road user who discharges or deposits substances or waste on or near the road that endanger human, animal, or plant life or pollute the environment (Article 162 paragraph 4);
- 27) a person who installs traffic-calming devices on state roads, except as provided in Article 163 paragraph 4 of this Law, or fails to mark them with appropriate traffic signs, or installs devices that do not meet the prescribed type, design, technical characteristics, or installation requirements (Article 163);
- 28) a driving instructor who begins a practical training lesson without the candidate presenting a medical certificate, a certificate of having passed the theoretical test, and an identity document, or if any person other than the instructor, candidate, supervisor, or authorised representative of the driving school holding a valid instructor's licence is present in the vehicle during training (Article 216);
- 29) a learner driver who performs practical training or takes a driving test during the period of a protective measure, temporary restriction of the right to drive, or safety measure prohibiting driving, or while the driving licence is confiscated (Article 211 paragraph 3);
- 30) a driving instructor who conducts more than seven practical training lessons in one working day, or whose lesson lasts less than 60 minutes, or who fails to take breaks in accordance with Article 227 of this Law;
- 31) an owner who fails to subject a vehicle to an extraordinary technical inspection before returning it to traffic after an accident or damage to essential assemblies and devices critical for safe participation in traffic, or after it was rendered unroadworthy, or if it was excluded from traffic due to technical faults found in a control inspection (Article 265);
- 32) a vehicle owner or driver entrusted with the vehicle who allows another person to drive an unregistered vehicle or a vehicle whose registration certificate has expired (Article 280 paragraph 3);
- 33) a driver residing in Montenegro who drives on Montenegrin roads a vehicle registered in another country, except persons referred to in Article 286 paragraph 2 of this Law (Article 286).

For offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the driver or driving instructor, except for cases listed in items 1, 11, 18, and 27, shall, in addition to a fine, be assigned one penalty point.

If the offence causes an immediate danger to other traffic participants or results in a traffic accident, the offender shall be assigned two additional penalty points.

A protective measure of driving disqualification for up to two months may also be imposed.

If the offence causes an immediate danger to another traffic participant or results in a traffic accident, the offender shall be imposed a protective measure of driving disqualification for a period of 30 days to three months.

Article 322

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 52)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 103)

A fine ranging from EUR 80 to EUR 250 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a road user who, if able and without endangering traffic safety, fails to remove from the carriageway any objects or obstacles encountered that endanger traffic safety, or, if unable to do so, fails to immediately notify the competent authority or the company/entrepreneur responsible for road maintenance (Article 15 paragraph 3);
- 1a) a road user who fails to immediately notify the competent authority of any event or occurrence that endangers or may endanger road safety (Article 15 paragraph 4);
- 2) a driver who fails to stop behind a public transport vehicle or a bus providing transport for own needs, stopped at a bus stop when passengers entering or exiting the vehicle must cross the traffic lane, cycle lane, or the lane in which the vehicle is moving (Article 19 paragraph 3);
- 3) a driver who, on a two-way road with one traffic lane in each direction, fails to stop when encountering a vehicle transporting children that has stopped for their boarding or exiting (Article 20 paragraph 1);
- 4) a driver who uses audio or video devices while driving in such a manner that prevents them from hearing sound signals from other road users or engages in other actions that distract their attention while driving (Article 22 paragraph 2);
- 5) a person being transported who disturbs the driver's ability to control the vehicle or influences them to drive in a manner that reduces traffic safety (Article 22 paragraph 3);
- 6) a driver who fails to use the surface designated for the type of vehicle they are driving, except in cases provided by this Law (Article 28 paragraph 1);
- 7) a driver who drives in the opposite direction on a one-way road (Article 30 paragraph 4);
- 8) a driver who drives so slowly as to obstruct the normal flow of traffic or causes a queue of vehicles behind them and fails to allow those vehicles to safely overtake or pass at the first suitable place (Article 35 paragraph 2);
- 9) a driver who drives within a built-up area at a speed exceeding the limit by 20 to 30 km/h, or outside a built-up area by 40 to 50 km/h, including young and novice drivers (Article 36 paragraph 1 and Articles 37, 37a, and 38);
- 10) a driver who, when turning, acts contrary to Article 39 of this Law;
- 11) a driver who makes a U-turn in a tunnel, on a bridge, viaduct, underpass, overpass, or in conditions of reduced visibility or insufficient road width (Article 44);
- 12) a driver who fails to pass by in accordance with Article 45 of this Law;
- 13) a driver who starts overtaking a stationary queue and cannot safely re-enter their lane (Article 49 paragraph 4);

- 14) a driver who overtakes another vehicle without keeping sufficient distance, thereby endangering or obstructing others (Article 49 paragraph 6);
- 15) a driver who, after overtaking or passing, fails to return to their original lane as soon as possible without endangering other road users (Article 50);
- 16) a driver who fails to pass on the right side of an object or device located in the middle of the carriageway (Article 52 paragraph 1);
- 17) a driver who parks or stops contrary to Article 58 of this Law;
- 18) a driver who leaves a vehicle on the road without taking measures to prevent it from moving or other required measures under Article 62 (Article 62);
- 19) a driver who tows a disabled vehicle on a motorway or expressway, except as allowed by Article 64 paragraph 2 (Article 64 paragraph 1);
- 20) a driver who tows a vehicle at night or in conditions of reduced visibility contrary to Article 68 (Article 68);
- 21) a driver who tows a disabled motor vehicle using a rope with a distance shorter than 3 m or longer than 5 m, or using a rigid connection longer than 5 m (Article 69 paragraph 1);
- 22) a driver who tows a goods vehicle, a combination of vehicles, or a tractor with a trailer in a manner contrary to Article 70 (Article 70);
- 23) a driver of a motor vehicle with a maximum permitted mass exceeding 3,500 kg or a length greater than seven metres, who, when driving on a public road outside a built-up area with only one traffic lane for vehicles moving in one direction, fails to keep sufficient distance from the vehicle in front to allow safe overtaking by vehicles behind, except when overtaking or preparing to overtake (Article 77);
- 24) a driver who drives a tractor, work machine, or motor cultivator at night or in low visibility without dipped-beam headlights on the front and position lights and reflectors on the rear (Article 79 paragraph 3);
- 25) a driver of a bicycle, moped, tricycle, or motorcycle who drives in a manner that reduces the vehicle's stability or endangers other road users (Article 88);
- 26) a driver of a bicycle, moped, tricycle, or motorcycle who carries a person under the influence of alcohol, psychoactive substances, or otherwise incapable of self-control (Article 89 paragraph 5);
- 27) a person referred to in Article 96 paragraph 2 who is not properly marked or fails to mark the place of their activity to ensure safety (Article 96 paragraph 3);
- 28) a driver who, in relation to a pedestrian who has entered or is about to enter a marked pedestrian crossing, or shows an intention to do so, acts contrary to Article 97 paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Law;
- 29) a driver who enters or exits a motorway or expressway contrary to Article 102 paragraphs 2 and 3 (Article 102 paragraphs 2 and 3);
- 30) a driver who drives without winter tyres meeting minimum tread depth requirements during a period of mandatory winter equipment (Article 132 paragraphs 4 and 5);
- 31) a driver whose load projecting beyond the rear of the vehicle is not properly marked (Article 112 paragraph 3);
- 31a) a driver who drives a vehicle without winter equipment while a winter driving order is in effect (Article 132 paragraph 4);
- 32) a driver who drives in a traffic-calmed zone in a way that obstructs pedestrians and cyclists, or at a speed exceeding pedestrian speed or 10 km/h (Article 160 paragraph 1);

- 33) a person who was involved in a traffic accident in which another person was injured, killed, or material damage occurred, who left the scene of the accident because urgent medical assistance was necessary or to transport the injured person to the nearest medical facility, but did not return to the scene immediately if their health condition allowed it, or did not report to the competent authority (Article 166 paragraph 4);
- 34) a driver operating a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles used for public transport, a driving instructor, or a driver whose main occupation is driving a motor vehicle, who fails to undergo a periodic medical examination to determine driving fitness within a period not exceeding three years, or within a shorter period specified in the findings and opinion of the previous medical certificate (Article 181 paragraphs 1 and 3);
- 35) a driver operating a vehicle in road traffic who has a blood alcohol concentration between 0.3 g/kg and 0.5 g/kg, as well as a young or novice driver (Articles 182 paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, and Article 182a);
- 36) a driver operating a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles used for public transport, a driving instructor, or a driver whose main occupation is driving, who in that capacity drives a vehicle owned or used by a natural person, if they do not have a valid medical certificate or fail to present it to an authorized person upon request (Article 183 paragraph 5);
- 37) a driver participating in road traffic with a vehicle that does not have functioning devices and equipment, except for steering devices, braking devices, a tachograph, and tires (Article 242);
- 38) a driver participating in road traffic with a motor or trailer vehicle referred to in Articles 247 and 248 of this Law without possessing a certificate of inspection for the motor or trailer vehicle (Articles 247 and 248);
- 39) a driver of a vehicle referred to in Article 264 paragraph 4 of this Law which has not undergone a regular six-month technical inspection (Article 264 paragraph 4);
- 40) a driver whose movement has been temporarily prohibited by an authorized police officer for up to 30 minutes due to the formation of a queue of vehicles behind their vehicle caused by slow driving, and who fails to comply with such order (Article 305);
- 41) a person who gives their accessibility sign to another person for use or uses it contrary to the provisions of Article 18 paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Law.

Article 323

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 53)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 104)

A fine ranging from EUR 60 to EUR 200 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a young driver or novice driver who operates a vehicle in road traffic under the influence of narcotic drugs, other psychoactive substances, or with a blood alcohol concentration between 0.1 g/kg and 0.3 g/kg (Article 182a);
- 2) a driver who transports on the front seat of a motor vehicle a person under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances, or a person who, for other reasons, is incapable of controlling their actions (Article 25 paragraph 1);

- 3) a driver who abruptly changes the driving speed, except in cases of avoiding immediate danger (Article 26 paragraph 1 and Article 32 paragraph 1);
- 4) a driver who, immediately before entering traffic from a dirt road, construction site, or similar surface onto a paved road, fails to stop the vehicle and remove mud from the wheels or fails to remove the mud that was brought onto the road by the wheels of the vehicle (Article 27 paragraphs 4 and 5);
- 5) a driver who drives a vehicle in a populated area at a speed 10 to 20 km/h higher than the allowed limit, or on a road outside populated areas at a speed 30 to 40 km/h higher than the allowed limit, including young drivers and novice drivers (Article 36 paragraph 1 and Articles 37, 37a and 38).
- 6) a driver who fails to change lanes at a sufficient distance before an intersection and occupy the lane intended for passing through the intersection in the direction in which they intend to continue driving (Article 41 paragraph 2);
- 7) a driver who performs a U-turn in a place where such manoeuvre is prohibited by a traffic sign (Article 44);
- 8) a driver who, on a section of the road with a steep gradient where vehicle passing is impossible or significantly difficult, acts contrary to Article 46 of this Law;
- 9) a driver who stops or parks a vehicle in a place where it endangers the safety of other road users or obstructs the normal flow of traffic or pedestrian movement (Article 56 paragraph 1);
- 10) a driver who, having been forced to stop a vehicle on the carriageway or rails due to vehicle malfunction, traffic accident, or other justified reason, acts contrary to Article 57 of this Law;
- 11) a driver who stops or parks a vehicle in places contrary to Article 60 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 12) a driver of a motor vehicle who, while driving at night on the road, fails to use dipped-beam or main-beam headlights in the cases prescribed by Article 71 paragraph 3 of this Law (Article 71 paragraphs 2 and 3);
- 13) a driver who fails to maintain a sufficient distance from the vehicle ahead, so that they can slow down or stop in time if the vehicle in front slows down or stops (Article 76);
- 14) a driver who, in road traffic, operates a motor cultivator, tractor, or working machine fitted with an attachment not intended for its use, or who tows a trailer with a working machine on a public road (Article 79 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 15) a driver of a working machine or motor cultivator capable of driving faster than 20 km/h on a flat road that lacks stop lights (Article 79 paragraph 4);
- 16) a driver who carries another person on a motor cultivator, tractor, or working machine, or who carries more than three persons on a trailer towed by a motor cultivator on a public road (Article 82);
- 17) a driver or passenger of a motorcycle, moped, tricycle, or quadricycle who, while driving, does not wear a properly fastened homologated protective helmet as prescribed by the manufacturer's declaration, or who uses a bicycle helmet or any other non-designated helmet (Article 89 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 18) a pedestrian who, on a road with a sidewalk or other pedestrian surface, fails to use it, or who, when bypassing an obstacle on the sidewalk, fails to make sure that stepping onto the roadway will not endanger traffic safety (Article 92);
- 19) a pedestrian who acts contrary to Article 95 paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Law while using a pedestrian crossing;

- 20) a pedestrian who, while crossing the roadway at a place without a marked pedestrian crossing, obstructs vehicle traffic (Article 95 paragraph 4);
- 21) a driver who cuts through an organized column of pedestrians moving along the roadway (Article 97 paragraph 6);
- 22) a driver of a motor vehicle who, on a motorway or expressway with multiple lanes for traffic in one direction, fails to drive in the far-right lane, except when overtaking, when that lane is occupied by vehicles moving in a column, or when using the emergency stopping lane (Article 103 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 23) driver of a freight vehicle whose maximum permissible mass exceeds 3,500 kg, or a vehicle combination longer than seven meters, who on a motorway or expressway with three or more lanes for traffic in one direction fails to use only the two lanes nearest to the right-hand edge of the carriageway, or who on a motorway or expressway with two lanes for traffic in one direction fails to drive in the far-right lane, except when overtaking (Article 103 paragraphs 4 and 5);
- 24) a driver of a motor vehicle who makes a U-turn, stops, or parks a vehicle on a motorway or expressway contrary to Article 104 of this Law;
- 25) a driver who transports a child under the age of 12 on a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, or quadricycle (Article 117 paragraph 3);
- 26) a participant in traffic who fails to observe restrictions, prohibitions, or obligations expressed by traffic signs or signals, or who fails to act in accordance with their meaning (Article 133 paragraph 3);
- 27) a pedestrian or cyclist who starts crossing or crosses the roadway when a traffic light regulating pedestrian movement prohibits crossing (Article 147 paragraph 6);
- 28) a driver of a motor vehicle, or a vehicle combination, who does not have a valid driver's licence with them while driving or who fails to present it at the request of an authorised person (Article 178 paragraph 1);
- 29) a driving instructor who conducts driver training in a vehicle not marked with a special plate (Article 229);
- 30) a driver who operates a vehicle equipped with devices and equipment for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas but does not possess a certificate of technical soundness for the installed LPG or natural gas devices and equipment (Article 250 paragraph 1);
- 31) a driver of a vehicle referred to in Article 268 paragraph 2 of this Law who operates a motor vehicle or trailer on the road that is not marked with test plates, or whose test plates have expired (Article 268);
- 32) a vehicle owner who fails to remove registration plates after the expiry of registration validity or who fails to report any change in the data entered in the vehicle registration certificate within 15 days (Article 271 paragraph 3 and Article 272 paragraph 6);
- 33) a driver who does not have a valid vehicle registration certificate for the motor vehicle or trailer being operated, or fails to present it at the request of an authorised police officer (Article 276 paragraphs 2 and 4, and Article 280 paragraph 2);
- 34) a driver of a vehicle who does not have registration plates on the vehicle or trailer or does not have the prescribed number of registration plates, or if they are placed in such a way that they are not clearly visible or legible, or who installs registration plates not issued for that vehicle (Articles 277 and 279).

Article 324

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 54)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 105)

A fine ranging from EUR 50 to EUR 90 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a driver operating a vehicle used for the organised transport of children which is not marked with a special sign (Article 20, paragraph 3);
- 2) a driver who, while driving in a populated area, fails to allow a public passenger transport vehicle or a specially marked vehicle for the organised transport of children to enter traffic when such vehicle is leaving a stop located outside the carriageway, or from an extended traffic lane serving as a stop (Article 21, paragraph 1);
- 3) a driver of a public passenger transport vehicle or a specially marked vehicle for the organised transport of children who, when entering traffic, fails to signal in due time their intention to do so by using the direction indicator, or enters traffic in a manner endangering other road users (Article 21, paragraph 2);
- 4) a driver and/or passengers in a motor vehicle in which safety belts are installed or in which there are designated positions for installation of safety belts, who fail to use the safety belt in road traffic in the manner prescribed by the vehicle manufacturer (Article 24, paragraph 1);
- 5) a driver who fails to transport a child under the age of five in a safety seat or cradle fastened to the vehicle by a safety belt or special fasteners, except in public passenger transport vehicles, or where the child in the safety seat/cradle is not fastened (Article 25, paragraphs 2 and 4);
- 6) a driver who, prior to performing a specific manoeuvre, fails to clearly and in due time notify other road users of their intention by signalling with direction indicators, or by hand signal if such indicators are not available (Article 26, paragraph 3);
- 7) a driver of a vehicle which, on a road within a populated area with at least two traffic lanes in the same direction, drives in a lane not adjacent to the right edge of the carriageway and thereby obstructs vehicles moving behind (Article 29, paragraph 3);
- 8) a driver who reverses the vehicle in a manner contrary to Article 31 of this Law;
- 9) a driver who drives a vehicle in a populated area at a speed exceeding the permitted limit by up to 10 km/h, or outside populated areas at a speed exceeding the permitted limit by 10 to 30 km/h, including young drivers and novice drivers (Article 36, paragraph 1, and Articles 37, 37a and 38);
- 10) a driver of a motor or trailer vehicle referred to in Article 38 of this Law who operates the vehicle without the prescribed sign indicating the maximum permitted speed for that vehicle (Article 38, paragraph 3);
- 11) a driver who enters an intersection even though they have the right of way or are permitted by a traffic light signal, but, due to traffic density, stop within the intersection or on a pedestrian crossing, thereby obstructing or preventing the movement of vehicles or pedestrians (Article 42);
- 12) a driver who, upon entering an intersection regulated by traffic lights, acts contrary to Article 43 of this Law when leaving the intersection;
- 13) a driver who tows a motor vehicle in a manner contrary to Article 67 of this Law;

- 14) a driver whose motor vehicle does not have position lights switched on at all times when the main beam, dipped beam or fog light is on, or whose vehicle does not have rear position lights switched on at night and during daytime in conditions of reduced visibility (Article 72, paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 15) a driver of a motor vehicle who, in fog, fails to use the prescribed lights, or uses such lights in a manner contrary to Article 73 of this Law;
- 16) a driver who, when a vehicle is stopped or parked on the carriageway at night or in conditions of reduced visibility, fails to keep the position or parking lights switched on, except in the case referred to in Article 74, paragraph 2 of this Law (Article 74, paragraph 1);
- 17) a driver of an animal-drawn vehicle who acts contrary to Article 83 of this Law;
- 18) persons who act contrary to the provisions of Articles 84 and 85 of this Law;
- 19) a driver of a bicycle, moped, tricycle or motorcycle who acts contrary to Article 87 of this Law;
- 20) a bicycle driver who, while riding on a main or regional road, fails to wear a protective helmet, or who, on a public road outside a populated area, at night or in conditions of reduced visibility, fails to wear a vest with light-reflecting properties (Article 89, paragraphs 3 and 4);
- 21) a person who, on a main or regional road, practises cycling or trains another person to ride a bicycle (Article 89, paragraph 6);
- 22) a driver of a bicycle, moped or motorcycle who, in road traffic, tows a trailer in a manner not complying with the requirements laid down in Article 90 of this Law;
- 23) a pedestrian who suddenly steps onto the carriageway, lingers unnecessarily on the carriageway, or walks along the carriageway in a manner contrary to Article 91 of this Law;
- 24) a pedestrian who, on a road with a pedestrian crossing or a specially constructed crossing or passage for pedestrians, fails to use that crossing or passage when it is less than 100 metres away (Article 94, paragraph 3);
- 25) a pedestrian who steps onto or walks along the carriageway of a motorway or expressway, except in the cases referred to in Article 96, paragraph 2 of this Law (Article 96);
- 26) a driver who, in the event of traffic congestion on a motorway where no emergency stopping lane exists, acts contrary to Article 103, paragraph 6 of this Law;
- 27) a driver of a vehicle used in the performance of works or activities on the road, or a vehicle participating in road traffic, who fails to have the yellow rotating or flashing light switched on in the cases referred to in Article 110, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law.

Article 325

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 55)

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 106)

A fine ranging from EUR 30 to EUR 60 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a road user who, when entering or exiting a vehicle, steps onto the carriageway without first ensuring that by doing so they do not obstruct traffic or endanger road safety (Article 19, paragraph 2);

2) a driver who, while participating in traffic, fails to carry in a passenger vehicle at least one reflective safety vest, or in a freight vehicle or bus, two such vests (Article 24, paragraph 2);

2a. a driver who, while participating in traffic, fails to carry in a passenger or freight vehicle one first-aid kit, or in a bus, two first-aid kits (Article 24, paragraph 3);

3) a driver who drives a vehicle outside a populated area at a speed exceeding the permitted limit by up to 10 km/h, including young drivers and novice drivers (Article 36, paragraph 1, and Articles 37, 37a and 38);

4) a driver who, when giving audible warning signals, fails to act in accordance with Article 53 of this Law;

5) a driver who, on a public road, fails to switch on all direction indicators on the vehicle in the cases provided for in Article 55 of this Law;

6) a person who, while a vehicle is stopped or parked, opens a door in a manner that obstructs the movement of other road users or endangers traffic safety (Article 59, paragraph 2);

7) a driver of a motor or trailer vehicle, except a motorcycle without a sidecar or a moped, who fails to mark a vehicle stopped on the carriageway in the manner prescribed by Article 61 of this Law;

8) a driver of a motor vehicle who tows another motor vehicle that is able to move on its own, or who tows a motorcycle, moped, light or heavy tricycle (Article 65);

9) a driver of a motor vehicle who, during daytime driving on a public road, fails to keep the dipped-beam headlights or daytime running lights switched on (Article 71, paragraph 1);

10) a driver whose vehicle lights or retroreflectors are covered or soiled while driving to the extent that they are not visible to other road users (Article 72, paragraph 3);

11) a person who, while moving at night or in conditions of reduced visibility, acts contrary to Article 75 of this Law;

12) a driver of a work machine or motor cultivator which is not equipped with light-signalling devices for giving light signals (stop lights and direction indicators), if such driver or their escort fails to give a timely hand signal when changing the direction of movement (Article 79, paragraph 6);

13) a bicycle driver who acts contrary to Article 86 of this Law;

14) a leader of an organised column of pedestrians who, during the movement of the column in road traffic, fails to act in accordance with Article 93 of this Law;

15) a pedestrian who crosses the carriageway or a bicycle lane in a manner contrary to Article 94, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law;

16) a driver who fails to adjust the speed and manner of driving with increased caution when encountering a vehicle with a yellow flashing or rotating light switched on, or who uses a yellow rotating or flashing light in cases not provided for by this Law (Article 110, paragraphs 4 and 5);

17) a bicycle driver under the age of 18 who transports a child under eight years of age on a bicycle (Article 117, paragraph 1);

18) a bicycle driver who transports a child under eight years of age on a bicycle without a special seat firmly attached to the bicycle, not suitable to the height and weight of the child, or if the child is not seated properly or does not wear the prescribed and fastened protective helmet (Article 117, paragraph 1);

19) a person who, when performing works or other activities on a road open to traffic, fails to wear a vest with light-reflecting properties (Article 156, paragraph 1);

20) a road user who obstructs a worker performing works on or near the road, or fails to remove their vehicle upon the request of the contractor (Article 156, paragraph 2);

21) a driver of a motor vehicle who, while participating in road traffic, drives on the basis of a foreign driving licence without possessing an international driving permit for the category of vehicle being driven (Article 176).

Article 326

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2014, Article 56)

A fine in an amount of EUR 20 shall be imposed for an offence on:

- 1) a driver of a vehicle used for the organised transport of children who, during the boarding or disembarking of children, fails to switch on all direction indicators (Article 20, paragraph 2);
- 2) a bicycle driver who rides on a carriageway without a designated cycle path or lane, at a distance greater than one metre from the right edge of the carriageway (Article 34);
- 3) a driver who, while standing outside their vehicle on the carriageway, does not wear a vest with light-reflecting properties (Article 61, paragraph 5);
- 4) a driver of a motor vehicle on which a non-detachable towing device for a trailer is installed, or a driver of a motor vehicle equipped with a detachable towing device (tow bar/"Euro hook") who drives with the device mounted while not towing a trailer (Article 63, paragraphs 5 and 6);
- 5) a person who, while the vehicle is in motion, jumps onto or from the vehicle, opens the door, leans out or extends body parts from the vehicle, or rides on the exterior parts of the vehicle or on tractor trailers, except for the persons referred to in Article 118, paragraph 2 of this Law (Article 118, paragraph 1);
- 6) a person who, in a public passenger transport vehicle, smokes or converses with the driver (Article 119, paragraph 3);

- 7) a driver of a motor vehicle who fails to switch off the engine upon the request of an authorised police officer or other official person, or when required by traffic signs, or when the vehicle is stopped on the road for more than three minutes, or in a tunnel for more than one minute (Article 162, paragraph 3).

Article 326a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 107)

Misdemeanour proceedings for the offences referred to in Article 315 paragraph 1 items 23 and 24, Article 315a paragraph 1 items 8, 9 and 10, Article 316 paragraph 1 items 34 to 37, Article 317 paragraph 1 items 42, 43 and 45, Article 318 paragraph 1 items 18, 19 and 20, and Article 319 paragraph 1 items 25, 26 and 27 of this Law may be instituted within two years from the date on which the misdemeanour was committed.

The statute of limitations for misdemeanour prosecution shall in any case occur upon the expiry of four years from the date on which the misdemeanour was committed.

XVII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 327

Proceedings initiated prior to the commencement of the application of this Law shall be completed in accordance with the regulations in force until the commencement of its application.

Article 327a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 108)

The regulations for the implementation of this Law shall be adopted within six months from the date of its entry into force.

Until the adoption of the regulations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the existing secondary legislation shall apply, provided that it is not contrary to this Law.

Article 328a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2019, Article 57)

The regulations for the implementation of this Law shall be adopted within 60 days from the date of its entry into force.

Article 328b

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 109)

The secondary legislation adopted on the basis of the Law on Road Traffic Safety ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 33/12, 58/14 and 14/17) shall be harmonised with this Law within six months from the date of its entry into force.

Article 329

Institutions that were granted authorisation to provide driver training prior to the commencement of the application of this Law and that bring their operations and activities into conformity with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation may apply for the issuance of a driving school licence within one year from the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

If the institutions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article fail to apply for the issuance of a driving school licence within the prescribed period, they shall cease their operations.

Authorisations for driver training issued under previous regulations shall remain valid until a decision has been rendered on the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 329a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 110)

Institutions that were granted a licence to provide driver training prior to the commencement of the application of this Law and that bring their operations and activities into conformity with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation may apply for the issuance of a driving school licence within nine months from the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

If the institutions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article fail to apply for the issuance of a driving school licence within the prescribed period, they shall cease their operations.

Authorisations for driver training issued prior to the commencement of the application of this Law shall remain valid until a decision has been rendered on the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 329b

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 110)

Examination commissions for driving tests established prior to the commencement of the application of this Law shall continue to operate until the establishment of examination commissions in accordance with this Law.

A person who, prior to the commencement of the application of this Law, served for a period of at least two years as a member of an examination commission for driving tests as a representative of the state administration authority competent for education affairs or of the Ministry shall, upon their request, be issued a licence as an authorised examiner, provided that they meet the requirements set out in Article 240a paragraph 2 items 1, 2 and 4 of this Law, or in Article 240a paragraph 3 items 1 and 5 of this Law.

Article 330

A driving instructor's permit issued under the Law on Road Traffic Safety ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", Nos. 72/05 and 27/06) shall remain valid until

the expiry of its validity period, but no longer than one year from the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

Article 330a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 111)

A driving instructor's licence issued prior to the commencement of the application of this Law shall remain valid until the expiry of its validity period, but no longer than until the holder reaches the age of 67.

Article 331

Companies and entrepreneurs that were granted authorisation to perform vehicle technical inspections prior to the commencement of the application of this Law and that bring their operations and activities into conformity with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation may apply for the issuance of authorisation to perform vehicle technical inspections within one year from the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

If the companies and entrepreneurs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article fail to apply for the issuance of authorisation to perform vehicle technical inspections within the prescribed period, they shall cease their operations.

Authorisations to perform vehicle technical inspections issued under previous regulations shall remain valid until a decision has been issued on the application referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 331a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 112)

Companies that were granted authorisation to perform vehicle technical inspections prior to the commencement of the application of this Law shall bring their operations and activities into conformity with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation within nine months from the date of commencement of the application of this Law and shall notify the competent authority thereof in writing.

The companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that bring their operations and activities into conformity with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation within nine months from the date of commencement of the application of this Law shall continue their operations, regardless of the criteria prescribed by the act referred to in Article 254a paragraph 4 of this Law.

Article 332

Driving licences and vehicle registration certificates issued under previous regulations may be used until the expiry of their validity period.

Article 333

Persons who, by the date of commencement of the application of this Law, have acquired the right to operate motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles of a specific category, tractors, work machines, motor cultivators, motorised bicycles and trams, in accordance with the Law on Road Traffic Safety ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", Nos. 72/05 and 27/06), shall, upon their request, be issued a driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles of the following categories:

- 1) Category A – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of categories A, A1, A2, T and AM;
- 2) Category B – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of categories B, B1, B+E, T and AM;
- 3) Category C – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of categories C, C1, B, B1, B+E, T and AM;
- 4) Category D – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of categories D, D1, C, C1, B, B1, B+E, T and AM;
- 5) Certificate of knowledge of traffic regulations for categories T and AM;
- 6) Categories C, D and E – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of categories B+E, C+E, C1+E, D+E and D1+E;
- 7) Categories C and E – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of categories B+E, C+E and C1+E;
- 8) Categories B and E – driving licence for the operation of motor vehicles of category B+E

Article 334

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 058/14 of 29.12.2019, Article 58)

The registration sticker prescribed by the Law on Road Traffic Safety ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 13/12) shall be issued until 1 January 2015, and those issued shall remain valid until the expiry of the period for which they were issued.

Article 335

A legal entity performing activities related to the verification of vehicle type-approval and environmental compliance in accordance with the Decision on the conditions to be met by used motor vehicles imported into the country ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", No. 44/07) and the Rulebook on the manner of verifying compliance with conditions, the form and content of the certificate, and the amount of fees for used motor vehicles imported into the country ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 16/08), shall continue to perform such activities until the appointment of the legal entity to which vehicle type-approval activities shall be entrusted in accordance with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation.

Article 336

Legal entities performing activities related to the testing of motor vehicles and trailers that are being modified or substantially repaired, or for which the technical data required for technical inspection and registration are not known, shall bring their operations and activities into conformity with this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation within six months from the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

Article 336a

(Law on Amendments to the Law on Road Traffic Safety, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 066/19 of 06.12.2019, Article 113)

Legal entities performing activities related to the testing of motor vehicles and trailers that are being modified or substantially repaired, or for which the technical data required for technical inspection and registration are not known, and which meet the requirements referred to in Article 247 paragraph 4 of this Law and the regulations adopted for its implementation, shall submit to the Ministry an application for the issuance of a decision confirming compliance with the prescribed requirements, within six months from the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

Article 337

The Law on Road Traffic Safety ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", Nos. 72/05 and 27/06) shall cease to be in force on the date of commencement of the application of this Law.

Article 338

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the "Official Gazette of Montenegro" and shall apply 60 days after the date of its entry into force.