



2020
PROFILE

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About Montenegro

Our country

Montenegro, meaning "Black Mountain", is a sovereign state in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the southwest and is bordered by Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast, Kosovo[a] to the east, and Albania to the southeast.

Its capital and largest city is Podgorica, while Cetinje is designated as the Old Royal Capital. Total area is 13,812 km², with population of about 680,000.

In the 9th century, three Serb principalities were located on the territory of Montenegro: Duklja, roughly corresponding to the southern half; Travunia, the west; and Rascia, the north. In 1042, archon Stefan Vojislav led a revolt that resulted in the independence of Duklja from the Byzantine Empire and the establishment of the Vojislavljević dynasty.

After passing through the control of several regional powers and the Ottoman Empire in the ensuing centuries, it became a part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1918, which was succeeded by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1945.

After the breakup of Yugoslavia in 1992, the republics of Serbia and Montenegro together established a federation as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, although its status as the legal successor to Yugoslavia was opposed by other former republics and denied by the United Nations; in 2003, it renamed itself Serbia and Montenegro.

On the basis of an independence referendum held on 21 May 2006, Montenegro declared independence on 3 June of that year.

It was officially named Republic of Montenegro until 22 October 2007.

Classified by the World Bank as an upper middle-income country, Montenegro is a member of the UN, NATO, the World Trade Organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the Central European Free Trade Agreement and a founding member of the Union for the Mediterranean.

Official language is Montenegrin but Serbian, Bosnian, Croatian and Albanian are in local use as well.

Our profession

In Montenegro, legal profession is an independent and autonomous activity of providing legal aid to physical and legal persons.

Legal profession may be only practiced by a lawyer who had obtained degree in Bachelor of Laws (4 years course).

A lawyer can be enlisted as the attorney-at-law upon the passing of the bar and attorney exams and following the admission to the Bar Association.

Autonomy and independence of profession of the attorney-at-law is provided by:

- Independent performance of the legal profession,
- The client's right to free choice of attorney-at-law.
- Organization of attorneys-at-law in the Bar Association of Montenegro, as autonomous and independent organizations of attorneys-at-law,
- Adoption of general legislation by the Bar Associations,
- Deciding on admission to the Bar Associations and the termination of the right to practice law under the reference of the attorney-at-law.

Provision of legal aid includes:

- Providing oral and written legal advice and opinions,
- Writing petitions, requests, suggestions, applications, legal remedies, and submissions,
- Drafting contracts, testaments, settlements, statements, general and individual acts, and other documents,
- Representation and defense of individuals and legal entities,
- Mediation for the purpose of concluding a legal transaction or the peaceful settlement of disputes and contentious relationships,
- Providing other legal aid on behalf of national or foreign physical or legal persons, based on which to exercise their rights and protect freedom and other interests.

About us

Who we are?

We are the team of devoted professionals, having worked for decades in legal industry of Montenegro. Our objective will remain the same - to provide legal services with precision and high quality.

We have been operating as a new entity in the legal advisory market of FR Yugoslavia since 1984, when we were founded by the attorney-at-law Novica Jovovic.

Between 1992 and 2009 we had worked in Montenegro and Serbia under the name law firm Jovovic & partners, and since January 2010 we are working under the name law firm Jovovic, Mugosa & Vukovic.

From the very beginning we have been recognized as a successful and highly respected law office, with diverse portfolio of legal services and also as a reliable, loyal, and competent partner of our clients.

If one measure success of a law firm by the size of workforce, then our law firm is the biggest in Montenegro. In addition to that, our law firm shall be between three biggest legal services providers in Montenegro, if one applies criterion of size of client database and annually generated revenues.

Eventually, if one performs benchmarking on the ground of quality of IT sector, internal procedures, case management, client care etc., our law firm again needs to be envisaged as indisputable market leader. With bespoke approach to our clients we have assured a leading position and good reputation.

Our operative results yielded a possibility to participate in process of privatization and restructuring of ex state-owned property, resolving strategic economic controversies and other high value disputes, protection of human rights and intellectual property and the disputes that were of particular media and public interest.

From the beginning of our work, the law firm has been reinforced with young staff, with talented lawyers that are capable to resolve diverse problems with energy and knowledge.

Important moment in the life of the firm was in 2016, when we had moved to the new 1000 sq.m building on the present downtown address.

We sincerely believe that services based on proficiency and qualifications are the pillars of success. In year to come, our objectives shall remain the same - to provide a service of precision and high quality, and we will do that only if we stay current with the legal environment in Western Balkans.

In order to be capable to propose complex legal solutions, we need to cooperate with reputable business, tax, financial and accounting advisors in Montenegro and abroad. In addition to that, from time to time, we have cooperated with other specialists in areas that require specific non-legal qualifications and knowledge.

What we believe in?

Our approach to providing of legal services is based on the fundamental belief that client's interest must be at all times represented and protected in highly professional and ethical manner.

We believe that relation between the client and the lawyer must be accordingly precisely and transparently regulated.

Cooperation between the law firm and the client must follow minimal number of phases:

1. The client and/or outsourced attorney makes first formal contact to the law firm. They provide name of the parties and attorneys involved in the case. General briefing about the case is done. **Non-disclosure agreement** is executed between the client and/or outsourced attorney and law firm.
2. Conflict of interest checking is performed. Law firm performs KYC (know your customer) and AML (anti money laundering) inspection with respect to personal information provided by the client.
3. The client and/or outsourced attorney discuss the case in more detailed manner with our lawyers, in order to identify scope of work, define case deadline and budget for the services. No fee is charged for the initial consultation.

4. Law firm and client executes agreement on providing of legal services. The General terms and Conditions must be incorporated in the agreement.
5. At this phase, the client and/or outsourced attorney needs to produce to the law firm respective powers of attorney, deliver detailed information and disclose all relevant documents (e.g. evidences etc.).
6. Law firm performs analyze of information and documents and request explanations, clarification etc. If possible, additional meetings are held, conference calls are scheduled etc.
7. Engaged lawyer creates preliminary opinion ("first draft").
8. Preliminary opinion of the lawyer is inspected and formally verified by the law firm's partners ("second draft"). Document is sent to the client and/or outsourced attorney for review and amendments.
9. Client and/or outsourced attorney deliver review and amendments to the second draft.
10. Agreed services is provided by means of serving of the final draft ("third draft") to the competent authority and/or person in charge, or undertaking of procedural actions etc.

During aforementioned ten phases, certain ethical standards must be followed.

In addition to ethical standards imposed by the Bar Association of Montenegro, we apply standards of the Ethical Code of the International Bar Association.

What we stand for?

We do not generalize. In fact, we provide competent, reliable, documented, prompt and bespoke service, having been designed to meet specific needs of a particular client.

We structure teams of lawyers and outsourced advisors in a way that they are able to act immediately and to provide legal services at the highest ethics and professional level.

In many ways, copy-paste cannot be sustainable method of the modern legal practice. Combining our significant experience in consulting to leading companies, our lawyers provide technically sophisticated, yet clear, accessible, and relevant advice - a bespoke service with full transparency on pricing to suit your needs, budget and the scope of the project.

People

Partners

Founders, mentors, managers.



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Senior lawyers

Analytical ability. Attention to detail. Logical reasoning. Persuasiveness. Ethics. Sound judgment. Communication. Time management. Academic ability. Resilience and self-confidence. Loyalty. Commercial awareness... Our senior legal practitioners.



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Lawyers

Devoted. Skillful. Diligent. Trustworthy. Confidential. Loyal. Honest... Qualities of the new generation of our lawyers.



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Polite. Confident. Educated. Loyal... Our administrative officers.



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Expertise

Finding right way out from the labyrinth of regulations is not a simple task. However, we have successfully guided our clients since 1984.

Commercial law

Commercial law, also known as trade law, is the body of law that applies to the rights, relations, and conduct of persons and businesses engaged in commerce, merchandising, trade, and sales.

It is often considered to be a branch of civil law and deals with issues of both private law and public law.

Commercial law includes within its compass such titles as:

- Domestic and international trade
- Relationship between the principal and agent
- Carriage by land and sea
- Merchant shipping
- Guarantee
- Marine, fire, life, and accident insurance
- Security interests (collaterals)
- Negotiable instruments
- Contracts, partnerships etc.

Many of these categories fall within financial law, an aspect of commercial law pertaining specifically to financing and the financial markets.

It can also be understood to regulate corporate contracts, hiring practices, and the manufacture and sales of consumer goods.

In Montenegro, various regulatory schemes control how commerce is conducted, particularly vis-a-vis customers.

We provide portfolio of commercial law services to both domestic and foreign companies and entrepreneurs.

Corporate law

Corporate law (also known as business law or enterprise law or sometimes company law) is the body of law governing the rights, relations, and conduct of persons, companies, organizations, and businesses. It refers to the legal practice relating to, or the theory of corporations.

Corporate law often describes the law relating to matters which derive directly from the life cycle of a corporation. It thus encompasses the formation, funding, governance, and death of a corporation. It regulates how corporations, investors, shareholders, directors, employees, creditors, and other stakeholders such as consumers, the community, and the environment interact with one another.

We offer service of incorporation and registration of all types of commercial entities:

- Limited company
- Unlimited company
- Limited liability partnership
- Limited partnership
- Company limited by guarantee
- Partnership
- Sole proprietorship etc.

For more information please visit <https://montenegro-company.com>.

Part of our professional engagement may be related to corporate management, corporate-related status disputes, commercial contracts, insolvency (bankruptcy) and liquidation procedures etc.

We provide services of incorporation and registration of not-for-profit corporations as well.

Tax law

National tax system is compatible with tax systems of developed EU countries and directives, regarding types of taxes and regarding procedures of determining collection methods and audit procedure. Tax system is founded on direct and indirect taxes.

System is modern, flexible, and consistent. National tax rates are competitive and stable (i.e. they are not subjected to frequent changes).

Tax reforms in Montenegro started in 2001 through the amendments of tax legislation with the intention to adjust local fiscal system with European Union standards. Montenegrin tax system comprises the following tax forms:

- Excise
- Customs
- Value added tax
- Corporate profit tax
- Personal income tax
- Contributions for mandatory social insurance (pension-disability insurance, health insurance and insurance from unemployment)
- Tax on immovable property
- Tax on turnover of immovable property
- Tax on insurance premiums
- Tax on usage of passenger motor vehicles, vessels, aircrafts, and flying objects
- Tax on turnover of used motor vehicles, vessels, aircrafts, and flying objects
- State fees (administrative, court, registration)
- Charges for use of natural and other goods of general interest (for forests, waters, mineral resources, maritime resources)
- Municipal (local) taxes (surtaxes, charges, and fees).

Local taxes have been introduced with the municipality regulations, in accordance with state level laws that define basic elements for their payment (taxpayer, tax base, range of rates and etc.); some tax forms are introduced by special laws.

In addition to aforementioned, Montenegro has signed 42 double taxation prevention treaties, with various countries on subjects of income and property. From that number, 36 treaties are effective; remaining 6 treating are still pending, i.e. they are in procedure of the ratification.

For more information please visit <https://montenegrotaxation.com>.

Financial law

Financial law is the law and regulation of the insurance, derivatives, commercial banking, capital markets and investment management sectors.

Understanding financial law is crucial to appreciating the creation and formation of banking and financial regulation, as well as the legal framework for finance generally. Financial law forms a substantial portion of commercial law, and notably a substantial proportion of the global economy, and legal billables are dependent on sound and clear legal policy pertaining to financial transactions.

In Montenegro, formation, management, operations, and supervision of financial organizations: banks and micro-credit financial institutions and credit unions, and supervision of operations of parties involved in credit and guarantee operations are regulated with the Banking Law.

Process of formation of financial organization in in Montenegro is controlled by the Central bank of Montenegro (the CBoM), and can be observed throughout the following phases:

- Obtaining of a banking license, by means of participating in the administrative proceeding before the CBoM.
- Incorporation and registration of the bank, by means of creation of the legal entity in a form of a joint stock company.
- Corporate governance setting up, by means of creation of a legal environment for lawful start of the business operations.
- Business operations start-up, by means of performing of inland and international payments, accepting of deposits, extending of loans etc.
- Risk management system creation, by means of designing of documentary infrastructure, implementation of regulations, measuring of respective risks etc.

For more information please visit <https://montenegrobankformation.com>.

In addition to bank incorporation and takeovers, we provide services to financial organization with respect to:

- Due diligence

- Creation of financial contracts
- Extrajudicial sale of the property
- Collection of loans via civil proceedings
- Legal management of claims related to the distressed assets
- Factoring, leasing advisory
- Risk management advisory
- KYC/AML risk advisory etc.

Important services of [economic forensic](#), [forensic accounting](#) and [fraud detection and prevention](#) are provided by the outsourced partner.

Eventually, we provide services of registration of investment funds and companies, securities brokers, and dealers etc.

Foreign investment law

Montenegro has the potential to become a magnet for investment because of its business-focused economic system. It enjoys great economic freedom and monetary stability.

The Government's privatization policy has attracted many foreign investors. In addition, there is a real equal treatment between Montenegrin and foreign investors in the country. The government has established customs and fiscal incentive measures:

- the amount of tax can be reduced up to 25% of the amount invested in shares and bonds for the fiscal period concerned.
- legal entities newly established in a municipality and who are active in the field of production can be exempted from tax on profits during their first three years of activity.

Montenegro ranks 51st out of 190 economies (a downgrade from 48th place in 2016) in terms of ease of doing business, according to the 2017 World Bank Doing Business Report.

The sectors attracting most of the FDI are tourism, real estate, energy, telecommunications, banking sector and construction. The main investing countries are Switzerland, Norway, Austria, Russia, Egypt and Italy.

Country attracts a lot of foreign investors for the following reasons:

- foreign companies have the same rights as national companies;
- the tax system is one of the most competitive in Europe;
- the workforce is qualified and wages are relatively low;
- the Euro is the national currency;
- formalities for creating a company are simple and quick;
- it is a stable democratic NATO country.

Weak points are:

- Deficit of the balance of current transactions;
- Considerable foreign debt.

We provide general advisory services of negotiation with the Government privatization agencies, preparation of documents which needs to be served in the privatization process, etc.

Family and hereditary law

Subjects that commonly fall under a body of family law include:

- Marriage, civil unions, and domestic partnerships
- Entry into legally recognized spousal and domestic relationships
- The termination of legally recognized family relationships and ancillary matters, including divorce, annulment, property settlements, alimony, child custody and visitation, child support and alimony awards
- Adoption: proceedings to adopt a child
- Child protective proceedings: court proceedings that may result from state intervention in cases of child abuse and child neglect
- Paternity: proceedings to establish and disestablish paternity, and the administration of paternity testing.

Issues may arise in family law where there is a question as to the laws of the jurisdiction that apply to the marriage relationship or to custody and divorce, and whether a divorce or child custody order is recognized under the laws of another jurisdiction.

In law, an heir is a person who is entitled to receive a share of the deceased's (the person who died) property, subject to the rules of inheritance in the jurisdiction of which the deceased was a citizen or where the deceased (decedent) died or owned property at the time of death.

The inheritance may be either under the terms of a will or by intestate laws if the deceased had no will.

A person does not become an heir before the death of the deceased since the exact identity of the persons entitled to inherit is determined only then.

In modern law, the terms inheritance and heir refer exclusively to succession to property by descent from a deceased dying intestate.

Takers in property succeeded to under a will are termed generally beneficiaries or legatees.

When it comes to this body of law, we provide services of creation of all kind of contracts and wills, consultancy and representation before the competent institution.

Property & land law

Ownership is the institution employed in civil law to describe man's interaction with all things, whether land or other objects.

In traditional theory it denotes the totality of powers that can be exercised over, and benefits that can be derived from, property.

Property law is the area of law that governs the various forms of ownership and tenancy in real and in personal property.

In the civil law system, there is a division between movable and immovable property, and the land is considered as to be an immovable property.

We provide service of creation of all types of contracts and deeds, necessary for establishing of the absolute and relative rights in the property:

- Due diligence
- Lease
- Mortgages, liens, pledges etc.
- Consultancy regarding concessions
- Consultancy about constructions
- Contracts for constructions.

In addition to aforesaid, we provide service of representation before the competent authorities.

Intellectual property law

Intellectual property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect, and primarily encompasses copyrights, patents, and trademarks.

It also includes other types of rights, such as trade secrets, publicity rights, moral rights, and rights against unfair competition. Artistic works like music and literature, as well as some discoveries, inventions, words, phrases, symbols, and designs, can all be protected as intellectual property.

The main purpose of intellectual property law is to encourage the creation of a large variety of intellectual goods. To achieve this, the law gives people and businesses property rights to the information and intellectual goods they create – usually for a limited period of time.

This gives economic incentive for their creation because it allows people to profit from the information and intellectual goods they create. These economic incentives are expected to stimulate innovation and contribute to the technological progress of countries, which depends on the extent of protection granted to innovators.

We provide service of local and international registration and protection of the intellectual property.

Communications law

Telecommunications law refers to the regulation of electronic communications by wire or radio. It encompasses regulations governing broadcasting, telephone and telecommunications service, cable television, satellite communications, wireless telecommunications, and the Internet.

Telecommunications laws regulate the activities of a communications service provider and the use of public resources for the deployment of communications facilities and services in the following broad areas:

- Radio spectrum - Regulation rules for spectrum management governing who may make transmissions over the public airwaves and under what conditions. Assignment of blocks of radio frequency for government, private, public, or commercial use by allocation or spectrum auction.
- Market Regulation - Rules governing relationships between various communications industries and market participants designed to ensure the steady flow of communications and prevent market failures. Includes rules governing broadcast signal must-carry and re-transmission consent, the interconnection of telecommunications facilities, wireless network roaming, intercarrier compensation, cable program access and carriage, net neutrality, and utility pole attachments.
- Content Regulation - Rules prohibiting broadcast obscenity and limiting the commercial content of children's programming; Rules to ensure media coverage of local events and to preserve diversity of viewpoints by preventing concentration of media ownership in local markets.
- Access to Markets - Rules designed to ensure communications markets are open to new entrants; Includes regulations limiting state and local authority to charge excessive fees or deny access to the public right-of-way (transportation) for deploying communications facilities.
- Consumer Protection - Rules ensuring the reasonableness of rates, terms, and conditions of communications services offered to the public, particularly in areas that lack competition in one or more services. Rules requiring closed captioning and services for the hearing impaired; Review of communications provider mergers and acquisitions to ensure the public will benefit from the consolidation.

We provide general advisory services with respect to compliance of law and regulations, concession, licenses and permits, privatization, service contracts and representation before the competent national administrations.

Energy law

Energy laws govern the use and taxation of energy, both renewable and non-renewable.

These laws are the primary authorities (such as statutes, rules, regulations, and edicts) related to energy.

Energy law includes the legal provision for oil, gasoline, and extraction taxes.

The practice of energy law includes contracts for siting, extraction, licenses for the acquisition and ownership rights in oil and gas both under the soil before discovery and after its capture, and adjudication regarding those rights.

We provide general advisory services with respect to compliance of law and regulations, concession, licenses and permits, privatization, service contracts and representation before the competent national administrations.

Information technology law

Information technology law concerns the law of information technology, including computing and the internet.

It is related to legal informatics and governs the digital dissemination of both (digitalized) information and software, information security and electronic commerce aspects.

It raises specific issues of:

- Intellectual property in computing and online
- Contract law
- Privacy
- Freedom of expression
- Jurisdiction.

We provide general advisory services with respect to compliance of law and regulations (GDPR in particular), concession, licenses and permits, service contracts and representation before the competent national administrations.

Media law

Media law is legal services provided to the entertainment industry. These services in entertainment law overlap with intellectual property law. Intellectual property has many moving parts that include trademarks, copyright, and the "Right of Publicity". However, the practice of entertainment law often involves questions of employment law, contract law, torts, labor law, bankruptcy law, immigration, securities law, security interests, agency, right of privacy, defamation, advertising, criminal law, tax law, International law (especially Private international law), and insurance law.

Much of the work of an entertainment law practice is transaction based, i.e., drafting contracts, negotiation, and mediation. Some situations may lead to litigation or arbitration, since defamation (libel and slander), personality rights and privacy rights issues also arise in media law.

We provide services of the general counsel and representation before the competent government and regulatory authorities.

Civil & commercial litigation

Civil procedure is the body of law that sets out the rules and standards that courts follow when adjudicating civil lawsuits (as opposed to procedures in criminal law matters).

When two or more parties become embroiled in a legal dispute seeking money or another specific performance rather than criminal sanctions, civil litigation is the result. A lawyer who specializes in civil litigation is known as a litigator or a trial lawyer. He represents clients across a broad spectrum of associated proceedings, including pretrial hearings and depositions, as well as arbitration or mediation before administrative agencies or court personnel.

Arbitration and mediation (alternative dispute resolution) are processes that attempt to guide the parties toward settlement without the time and expense of going to court. In general terms, litigation rules regulate the following:

- How a lawsuit or case may be commenced
- What kind of service of process (if any) is required
- The types of pleadings or statements of case, motions or applications, and orders allowed in civil cases
- The timing and manner of depositions and discovery or disclosure
- The conduct of trials
- The process for judgment
- Various available remedies
- How the courts and clerks must function etc.

We provide spectrum of legal procedural services, regardless of competence of the court.

Criminal law & litigation

Criminal law is the body of law that relates to crime.

It proscribes conduct perceived as threatening, harmful, or otherwise endangering to the property, health, safety, and moral welfare of people inclusive of one's self.

The criminal law is established by statute, which is to say that the laws are enacted by a legislature.

Criminal law includes the punishment and rehabilitation of people who violate such laws.

Criminal proceeding may be envisaged throughout the complexity of its phases: pre-trial proceedings; preliminary hearing of indictment; main trial; appeal (remedial) proceedings; execution proceedings.

Our criminal defense lawyers provide all services of representation of the defendant in the criminal proceedings, and we render such services to both natural persons and legal entities.

Competition law

Competition law is a law that promotes or seeks to maintain market competition by regulating anti-competitive conduct by companies, and it is implemented through public and private enforcement.

Competition law is also known as antitrust law or anti-monopoly law. Competition law has three main elements:

- Prohibiting agreements or practices that restrict free trading and competition between business. This includes in particular the repression of free trade caused by cartels.
- Banning abusive behavior by a firm dominating a market, or anti-competitive practices that tend to lead to such a dominant position. Practices controlled in this way may include predatory pricing, tying, price gouging, refusal to deal, and many others.
- Supervising the mergers and acquisitions of large corporations, including some joint ventures. Transactions that are considered to threaten the competitive process can be prohibited altogether, or approved subject to "remedies" such as an obligation to divest part of the merged business or to offer licenses or access to facilities to enable other businesses to continue competing.

We provide service of representation of corporate clients before national anti trust authority.

Insurance law

Insurance law is the practice of law surrounding insurance, including insurance policies and claims. It can be broadly broken into three categories:

- Regulation of the business of insurance
- Regulation of the content of insurance policies, especially with regard to consumer policies
- Regulation of claim handling.

We provide general advisory services with respect to compliance of law and regulations, licenses and permits, service contracts and representation before the competent national administrations.

Scope of our services is not limited to incorporation and acquisition of insurance companies, mediation and representing of companies etc.

Labor law

Labor law (also known as employment law) mediates the relationship between workers, employing entities, trade unions and the government.

Collective labor law relates to the tripartite relationship between employee, employer, and union. Individual labor law concerns employees' rights at work and through the contract for work.

Employment standards are social norms (in some cases also technical standards) for the minimum socially acceptable conditions under which employees or contractors are allowed to work.

National government agencies enforce labor law (legislative, regulatory, or judicial).

We provide legal services with respect to:

- General issues about employment relationships
- Internal regulations about employment relationships
- Termination of contracts and dismissals
- Collective contracts
- Disputes related to employment
- Consultancy for corporate in-house legal departments
- Legal opinions.

Foreigners law

During his/her movement, stay and work in Montenegro, a foreign person shall be obliged to act in accordance with the regulations applicable in Montenegro and decisions of the competent state authorities.

Pursuant to the Foreigners Law, foreign citizen means any citizen of another state or a stateless person (in terms of this site, a foreign citizen is not a foreigner who exercises the privileges and immunities under the international law).

A stateless person is a foreigner whom no nation considers him/her its citizen in accordance with its legislation or provisions of ratified and published international treaties and generally recognized.

Foreigner can work in Montenegro in accordance to the Foreigners Law and Labor Law.

Condition precedent for employment of a foreign person is the work permit. It is a license that allows free access to foreigner labor market, regardless of the state and market relations.

A foreigner with a personal work permit has an equal status as a Montenegrin citizen in terms of unemployment and employment rights.

We provide legal services with respect to hiring of foreigners (permits, approvals), temporary residence etc.

For more information on aforementioned issues please visit <https://work-in-montenegro.com>.

Sports law

Sports law overlaps substantially with labor law, contract law, competition or antitrust law, and tort law. Issues like defamation and privacy rights are also integral aspects of sports law.

This area of law was established as a separate and important entity only a few decades ago, coinciding with the rise of player-agents and increased media scrutiny of sports law topics.

We provide services of registration and status changes with respect to sports organizations, as well as representation of athletes before the organizations.

Clients

Our clients are natural persons (individuals) and legal entities (corporates). Considering the privacy regulations, we are not allowed to publish references related to individual clients. In addition to that, in certain cases, due to undertaken contractual obligations, we are not entitled to disclose identity of corporate clients. Therefore, since we cannot produce definitive list of our clients, the above list of corporate clients is an indicative one and given only for the purpose of understanding of customers' profiles.

Client	Country	Business
Alliance d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Car dealership
Atelje Marko Mušič d.o.o. Ljubljana	Slovenia	Architecture
Beerkin d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Real estate management
Businessart d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Architecture
Heta Asset Resolution AG Klagenfurt	Austria	Financial organization
IM Topola a.d. Topola	Serbia	Meat production and processing
JP Regionalni vodovod Crnogorsko primorje Budva	Montenegro	Public corporation
Vujović VR d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Public transport bus service
Weblnc GmbH Wiesbaden	Germany	Information technology
13. jul Plantaze a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Agriculture, wine and spirit production
A2A S.p.A Brescia	Italy	Energy production & management
Addiko bank a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Commercial bank
Aluminijski krovni sistemi d.o.o. Osijek	Croatia	Engineering, trade
Arhimed d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Information technology
Basketball club Budućnost Voli Podgorica	Montenegro	Sports organization
Blue line d.o.o. Herceg Novi	Montenegro	Public transport bus service
China Road & Bridge Corporation d.o.o. Podgorica	China	Construction
Crnogorski elektrodistributivni sistem d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Energy distribution
Crnogorski operator tržišta električne energije d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Energy production & management
Demetra tours d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Travel agency
Elektroprivreda Crne Gore a.d. Niksic	Montenegro	Energy production & management

Erste bank a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Commercial bank
Euromix trade d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Construction
Expo commerce d.o.o. Kotor	Montenegro	Wholesale and retail trade
Fadis d.o.o. Bar	Montenegro	Distribution
GP Planum a.d. Beograd	Serbia	Construction
Gugi commerce d.o.o. Budva	Montenegro	Construction material reseller
Heta Asset Resolution d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Financial organization
HG Budvanska Rivijera a.d. Budva	Montenegro	Hotels and resorts
Hipotekarna banka a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Commercial bank
Investiciono Razvojni Fond Crne Gore a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Financial organization
Italian Embassy in Montenegro	Italy	Foreign country's administration
JP Vodovod i kanalizacija a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Water and sewage service
JZU Dom zdravlja Podgorica	Montenegro	Medical services
Kuća hemije d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Retail trade
Lovćen osiguranje a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Insurance
Maraska d.d. Zadar	Croatia	Production, trade
Medigroup See d.o.o. Novi Beograd	Serbia	Medical services
Mermer a.d. Danilovgrad	Montenegro	Marble and stone processing
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Montenegro	National administration
Montenegrin Red Cross	Montenegro	National organization
Montenegrin Olympic Committee	Montenegro	National organization
Montenegro Airlines a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Airline
Montenegroturist a.d. Budva	Montenegro	Tour operator
Monti Enterprise d.o.o. Kotor	Montenegro	Construction
Nall international d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Wholesale trade
National Bureau of Montenegro Insurers	Montenegro	National organization
Nemesis d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Hotels and resorts
Nestlé Adriatic S d.o.o. Beograd	Serbia	Production, trade

NLB Leasing Podgorica d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Financial organization
Novi Gas d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Oil and gas distribution
Pantodistribucija d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Meat production and processing
Pizzarotti & C. S.p.A. Parma	Italy	Construction
PZU Apoteka drogerija Dama Podgorica	Montenegro	Pharmacy
Rudnik uglja a.d. Pljevlja	Montenegro	Mining (coal production)
Thyssenkrupp dvigala d.o.o. Trzin	Slovenia	Distribution
ThyssenKrupp Elevatori d.o.o. Beograd	Serbia	Distribution
Unicorp Consulting d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Economic and accounting forensic
University of Montenegro, Podgorica	Montenegro	Education organization
UTIP Crna Gora a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Hotels and resorts
Voli Motors d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Car dealership
Voli Trade d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Wholesale and retail trade
Wireless Montenegro d.o.o. Podgorica	Montenegro	Telecommunications
Željeznička infrastruktura Crne Gore a.d. Podgorica	Montenegro	Railway infrastructure
Žig-CO d.o.o. Budva	Montenegro	Construction

Contact information

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Working hours

Monday to Friday

08.00 - 16.00 hours

Public holidays are January 1st, May 1st, May 21st and July 13th.

