

672.

Based on Article 95 Point 3 of the Constitution of Montenegro, I am adopting the

DECREE

ON PROCLAMATION OF THE LAW ON REGISTRY BOOKS

("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No 47/08, published on August 7, 2008 and No 41/10 published on July 23, 2010, No 40/11 published on August 8, 2011)

I am proclaiming the Law on Registry Books, which was adopted by the Parliament of Montenegro during the seventh session of the first regular assembly in 2008, on July 29, 2008.

No: 01-1543/2

Podgorica, August 4, 2008

President of Montenegro

Filip Vujanović, signed in manuscript

THE LAW

ON REGISTRY BOOKS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Registry books

Article 1

Record keeping of births, concluded marriages, deaths and other data determined by the law which relate to or are connected with personal and family status (hereinafter referred to as "personal status") of Montenegrin citizens, which occurred in Montenegro or any other state, as well as of citizens of other countries and persons without citizenship (hereinafter referred to as "foreigners"), occurred in Montenegro, shall be performed by using registry books.

The principle of authenticity

Article 2

The data entered into the registry books and the facts they prove shall be considered as truthful unless proven otherwise, according to the procedure prescribed by the law.

Certificates issued based on data entered into the registry books are public identification documents.

The written form of registry books and registry books certificates shall contain the national emblem of Montenegro.

Language and alphabet

Article 3

Registry books shall be kept and certificates shall be issued in Montenegrin language. Personal name of a member of a national minority or other minority national groups shall be written in the registry books in his/her mother tongue and alphabet, in accordance with the law. Personal name of a foreigner shall be entered in the language of the person submitting the request, in Latin alphabet.

As an exclusion from Paragraph 4 of this Article, the last name obtained by marriage shall be entered in the language of the person whose last name is being taken or adjoined to the existing last name, but the new personal name must be entered using only one alphabet.

The data on place, municipality and state which relate to a member of a national minority or other minority national groups shall be entered in the language and alphabet of that national minority or other minority national group, in accordance with the law.

Use of gender sensitive language

Article 3a

The expressions that are used in this Law for natural persons of male gender also refer to the same expressions for female gender.

II. TYPES AND CONTENT OF REGISTRY BOOKS

Types of registry books

Article 4

The registry books are the Registry of Births, the Registry of Marriages and the Registry of Deaths (hereinafter referred to as “the registry book”).

The registry books shall be kept for the whole territory of a municipality and then automatically consolidated for the whole territory of Montenegro.

The constituent part of the registry books is the collection of identification documents, which consists of identification documents being used as basis for data entry, as well as amending, modifying or deleting data from the registry books.

Content of the registry books

Article 5

The registry books shall contain the basic data entries, as well as amendments, modifications and deletions of the basic data entries.

Content of the Registry of Births

Article 6

The Registry of Births shall contain:

- 1) the basic entries: data on birth – first name and last name, last name at birth and sex, day, month, year, hour and place and municipality of birth (for persons born in another state also the city and the state of birth); the data on parents – first name and last name (also the mother’s maiden name), date and place of birth, citizenship and the personal identification number (JMBG);
- 2) amendments, modifications and deletions of the basic entries: acknowledgement, determining or contesting paternity or maternity, retrospective conclusion of marriage between parents if the child was born before they had concluded marriage, adoption and

cancellation of adoption, fostering and cancellation of fostering, prolonging and taking away or depriving and limiting and returning the parental rights, change of child's personal name and change of parent's, adoptive parent's or legal guardian's personal name, change of sex, change of citizenship, conclusion of marriage and divorce, cancellation and pronouncing marriage invalid, death and proclaiming a person dead, subsequent correction of errors and other changes concerning the data in question.

For foreigners born on the Montenegrin territory, the Registry of Births includes data from Paragraph 1 of this Article, except the data on citizenship, and the data on conclusion of marriage and death only if they are known at the time of entering the personal status information.

Content of the Registry of Marriages

Article 7

The Registry of Births shall contain:

- 1) The basic entries: information on spouses – first name and last name, day, month, year and place of birth, personal identification number, citizenship, profession, place of residence and address; data on conclusion of marriage – day, month, year and place of conclusion of marriage and spouses' statements on their last names after the conclusion of marriage; data on the spouses' parents – first name, last name and date of birth; first name, last name and place of residence of witnesses present during the conclusion of marriage; first name and last name of the member of the local parliament present during the conclusion of marriage and first name and last name of the registrar; first name and last name of the authorised person, if during the conclusion one of the spouses was represented by a legal representative/authorised person and first name and last name of the interpreter, if the presence of one was necessary during the conclusion of marriage.
- 2) amendments, modifications and deletions of the basic entries: termination of marriage – by death of a spouse, declaration of a disappeared spouse as dead, divorce or abolishment of marriage; changes of first and/or last names of spouses, subsequent correction of errors and other changes concerning the data in question.

Content of the Register of Deaths

Article 8

The Registry of Deaths shall contain:

- 1) The basic entries: information on death - day, month, year, hour and place of death; information on the deceased person - first name and last name, maiden name, sex, day, month, year and place of birth, personal identification number, citizenship; information on parents - first name and last name of parents (for mother also her maiden name); information on the spouse if the deceased person was married - first name and last name before the conclusion of marriage, personal identification number; information on registration of a death case - first name and last name and place of residence of the person that reported the death case or the name of the institution if death case was reported by an institution, declaring a missing person as dead and data on death determined during court procedure and information from the decision.
- 2) additions and changes or deletions of basic entries: determining the identity of an unknown corpse, abolition of the decision proclaiming a person dead, abolition or reversal of court decision on determining death and subsequent correction of errors and other changes concerning the data in question.

III. KEEPING AND MAINTAINING THE REGISTRY BOOKS

Competency

Article 9

Registry of Births and Registry of Deaths shall be kept by the public administration body competent of internal affairs (hereinafter referred to as “the Ministry”).

Registry of Marriages shall be kept by the local authority body, as one of the tasks the competency of which has been transferred to it.

Copies of the registry books

Article 10

Registries of Births and Deaths shall be kept in electronic form.

Registry of Marriages shall be kept both in written and electronic form.

Written form of the Registry of Marriages shall be kept manually on a prescribed form. Before adding the entries, the written form of the Registry of Marriages shall be notarized and at the end of each calendar year it shall be concluded with the last registry number entry for that year.

Registries of Births and Deaths, as well as the Registry of Marriages in the electronic form are a constituent part of the Central Population Registry.

A more detailed description of keeping the electronic form of the registry books, as well as the forms, more detailed description of keeping, notarizing and concluding the written form of the Registry of Marriages shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Authorized person for data recording

Article 11

The recording of data into the Registries of Births and Registries of Deaths shall be performed by the civil servant authorised for keeping these registries (hereinafter referred to as “civil servant”), and into the Registry of Marriages by the registrar who works as a civil servant in service of local authority.

Civil servant or registrar are authorised and responsible for issuing certificates from the registry books and certificates based on data found in the registry books, as well as for performing other tasks determined by the law.

Data recording

Article 12

Legal and natural persons who report birth, conclusion of marriage and death for them to be recorded in the registry books are obliged to provide truthful data in the reporting form.

Report on birth or death can be submitted to the Ministry, in any municipality, no matter where the person in question had been born or where he/she deceased.

Only the data that is reported or containing the act of the body authorised for deciding on changing the personal status shall be recorded in the registry books. The body that reached the decision or issued the document which is of relevance to change of person’s personal status shall

be obliged to submit the relevant document to the Ministry / to the relevant local authority body, within 48 hours after it was finalised, validated or issued.

Civil servant / registrar, shall be obliged to enter the data into the registry books without delay. If there is a reasonable doubt that the data being entered into the registry book is incorrect, the civil servant/registrar shall be obliged to verify that data before he/she enters it.

Certification of the record

Article 13

The data entered into the Registry of Births and Deaths, as well as in the electronic form of the Registry of Marriages, shall be signed with an advanced electronic signature by the authorised official / registrar.

The registrar shall be obliged to read the record entered in written form into the Registry of Marriages to the person reporting the facts, i.e. providing the information.

Registered data from Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be signed by the person reporting the facts, i.e. providing the information, and by the registrar, and by other persons in cases prescribed by the law. If the person reporting the facts, i.e. providing the information declines to sign the data record, the registrar shall note that in the registry book and make a record on that.

The data entered into the written form of the Registry of Marriages shall be entered in the electronic form of that registry, no later than 24 hours after they had been entered in the written form.

Modification, amendment and deletion of data

Article 14

The data entered into the registry book shall be modified, amended or deleted based on the final, i.e. legally valid decision of the body responsible for deciding on the change of personal status. If recording the change of personal status is not possible due to lack or incompleteness of data of the basic records in the registry books, the authorised official /registrar shall interrupt the procedure and order the person from Article 12 Paragraph 1 of this Law, in order to solve a previously unresolved issue, to request from the competent authority to start a procedure and shall determine the timeframe in which he/she is obliged to do that and request from him/her to submit the evidence on that.

If the procedure for resolving a previously unresolved issue can be lead only in official capacity, the authorised official / registrar shall notify the competent authority in order to start a procedure.

Correcting errors

Article 15

Data entered with errors into the Registry of Births and Deaths shall be corrected by the authorised official and certified with an advanced electronic signature.

Data entered with errors into the written form of the Registry of Marriages which were noted before the conclusion of recording shall be corrected by the registrar and certified with a signature and a stamp in that registry.

Corrected data from Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be entered into the electronic form of the Registry of Marriages, no later than 24 after it has been corrected in the written form.

Maintenance

Article 16

The Ministry and the local authority bodies shall be obliged to perform electronic archiving of the database of electronic form of registry books on daily basis. Archived copies shall be kept in at least two different places.

Registry books shall be kept for 100 years after the last entry, and after that period of time they shall be submitted for keeping to the authority body responsible for archiving tasks (hereinafter referred to as “The Archive”), together with the collection of identification documents. Certificates from central registries and registry books submitted to the Archive shall be issued by the Archive.

The Ministry and the local authority bodies shall ensure the protection of personal data in the registry books from loss, unauthorised access, altering or giving, in accordance with the law.

Recovery

Article 17

If the registry books get damaged, destroyed or they disappear, their recovery shall be organized without delay, in the way determined by the Ministry.

In the case from Paragraph 1 of this Article, the state bodies, local authority bodies, legal and natural persons and other bodies and organisations shall be obliged to submit to the Ministry / local authority body all of the data and public records at their disposal, in order to recover the registry books.

Provisions from Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article also refer to the registry books which are being kept since this Law entered into force.

IV. REGISTERING THE DATA ON PERSONAL STATUSES OCCURRED IN MONTENEGRO

1. Registering births

Place of registering

Article 18

Birth of a child shall be registered in the Registry of Births in the municipality in which the child was born.

Birth of a child in a moving vehicle shall be registered in the Registry of Births in the municipality in which the mother’s voyage had ended.

Birth of a child whose parents are unknown shall be registered in the Registry of Births in the municipality in which the child was found. Registering shall be done according to the decision of the guardian authority which shall contain: first name and last name, sex and place of birth. The place where the child was found shall be registered as the place of birth.

Decision from Paragraph 3 of this Article shall be brought based on the records on finding the child. The records, together with the decision, shall be submitted to the authorised official.

At the request of the adoptive parent of a child whose biological parents are unknown, in accordance with the decision from Paragraph 3 of this Article, the first name, last name and other data of the adoptive parent shall be recorded as biological parent’s first name, last name and other data into the Registry of Births.

Notification for recording

Article 19

Birth of a child in a maternity ward or some other health institution must be reported by that health institution, as a rule, electronically.

Birth of a child outside a health institution must be reported by the father of the child, or mother if she is able to do so.

If persons from Paragraph 2 of this Article are not able to report the birth of the child, the person that delivered the baby or that was present during the delivery or the person in whose apartment the child was born shall be obliged to report the child's birth.

In the case from Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, the certificate on child's birth issued by a medical doctor shall be submitted together with the notification.

The content of the notification from Paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the procedure for its submittal, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Deadline for notification

Article 20

The birth should be reported within three days after the child was born.

The birth of a still born shall be reported within 24 hours after the birth of a still born.

If the notification, due to non-working days (weekends, holidays...), cannot be submitted within the deadlines stated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the notification shall be submitted on the first following working day.

Deadline for determining the personal name

Article 21

Persons that, according to the regulations on personal name matters, are obliged to determine the child's personal name, shall report the child's personal name to the authorised official within three days after the day the child was born, or after the guardianship authority's decision in case the parents are unknown, are deceased or are unable to claim parental rights.

Exceptionally, in cases when for justified reasons the child's name could not have been reported within the timeframe stated in the Paragraph 1 of this Article, the persons who are obliged to determine the child's personal name should report the child's personal name to the authorised official no later than 30 days after the day the child was born or the day the child was found.

If the first name and last name of the child contain more than three words, the first name and last name the child shall use in legal matters shall be determined in the notification.

2. Recording the conclusion of marriage

Place of recording

Article 22

Recording of a concluded marriage shall be done by a registrar in the municipality in which the marriage had been concluded.

Recording from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be done on the same day as when the marriage had been concluded.

Obligations of the Court

Article 23

Decision on divorce or decision on cancellation of marriage shall be submitted to the Court by the registrar, in electronic form as a rule, in order to record it in the Registry of Births and the Registry of Marriages.

3. Recording of death

Place of recording

Article 24

Death of a person is recorded by an authorised official in the municipality in which death occurred.

If it is not possible to determine the place of death, the death of a person is recorded by an authorised official in the municipality where the deceased person was found.

Notification for recording

Article 25

Death of a person in a health institution, military facility, institution for caring for elderly people, tourist facility, body or facility for enforcement of penal measures or other facility for shared housing, shall be reported by health or other institution, military or other authority or other legal person in which premises the person died, as a rule in electronic form.

If death of the person occurred outside of the premises listed in the Paragraph 1 of this Article, the death of the person shall be reported by the medical doctor who proclaimed the person dead, members of family of the deceased or other persons with whom the deceased person lived with, or the owner of the apartment in which death occurred.

Death of a person whose body was found and his/her identity had not yet been determined shall be reported by the body which made the record on finding the deceased person.

Certificate of death, issued by the medical doctor who proclaimed the person dead or the health institution in which the person died, or the record on finding the deceased person shall be submitted together with the notification.

Exceptionally, registering the death of a person in the Registry of Deaths can be completed by an authorised official without the certificate, or record mentioned in Paragraph 4 of this Article, after completing the procedure for determining facts concerning death.

If the authorised official after the completion of the procedure determines that there are no grounds for registering in the Registry of Deaths in accordance with this law, he or she shall adopt the decision on declining the notification for registration.

Deadline for notification

Article 26

Death of a person shall be reported in the place where death occurred, within three days from the day of death or from the day the body of the deceased had been found.

If the notification, due to non-working days (weekends, holidays...), cannot be submitted within the deadline stated in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the notification shall be submitted on the first following working day.

If a special provision does not determine the deadline for the funeral, the notification on the death of a person shall be submitted before the funeral.

Registration based on the decision of the Court

Article 27

Decision on proclaiming a missing person dead or decision on determining death shall be submitted by the Court, as a rule in electronic form, to the authorised person in the municipality where the deceased person had his or her last place of residence, in order to be registered in the Registry of Deaths.

If the place of residence of the deceased person is unknown or is outside of Montenegro, the decision from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the authorised official in the municipality where the deceased person was born.

If the place where the deceased person was born is outside Montenegro, the decision from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the authorised official in the municipality in which the Court which adopted the decision is situated.

4. Notification on registering facts for foreigners

Article 28

The Ministry shall be obliged to submit the certificate from registry books on registering the data on birth, concluded marriage and death of a foreign citizen in registry books to the competent body of the other state, within eight days from the day of registering.

V. REGISTERING THE DATA ON PERSONAL STATUS OF MONTENEGRIN CITIZENS WHICH OCCURRED OUTSIDE OF MONTENEGRO

Obligation of registering

Article 29

Birth, conclusion of marriage and death of a Montenegrin citizen in another country shall be registered in the registry books in Montenegro

Basis of registering

Article 30

Registration from Article 29 of the present Law shall be done according to the certificates from registry books which are being kept for Montenegrin citizens by diplomatic or consular missions of Montenegro. Together with the certificate, a notarized photocopy of the identification document from the other country shall be submitted as well, if the registration in the registry books had been done based on that identification document.

If the diplomatic or consular missions of Montenegro do not keep the registry books from Paragraph 1 of this Article, or if birth, conclusion of marriage and death of Montenegrin citizens are not reported to the diplomatic or consular mission, registering in the registry books in Montenegro shall be done based on the certificate from corresponding records of the competent body of the state in question.

Certificate from Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be obtained and submitted by the person to whom the record refers to or the person submitting the data, if an international treaty does not envisage the obligation of the state in question to submit the certificates from their records to the Ministry or relevant local authority body.

In the case from Paragraph 2 of this Article, if the certificate from the records of the competent body of the state in question cannot be obtained, the recording of data in the Registry of Births or Deaths of a Montenegrin citizen shall be performed by an authorised official after completing the procedure for determining facts on birth or death of a Montenegrin citizen which occurred in another state, and the registration of facts in relation to conclusion of marriage into the Registry of Marriages shall be performed by a registrar based on the Ministry's decision.

If it is determined during the procedure that there is no ground for recording it in the registry books in accordance with the present Law, the decision on rejecting the notification for registering shall be adopted.

If in the certificates from Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article do not contain data on changes of last name on conclusion of marriage, the data on that shall be recorded based on the statements from the spouses, in accordance with the rules on general administrative procedure.

The layout and content of the form and the manner of keeping the registry books in diplomatic or consular missions shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Competency for registration

Article 31

Birth, conclusion of marriage and death from Article 29 of the present Law shall be recorded in registry books thus:

- 1) Birth – in the Registry of Births in the municipality in which the child's parents had their last common place of residence, and if there is no common place of residence, the parents decide themselves on the municipality their child is going to be recorded in the Registry of Births.
- 2) Conclusion of marriage – in the Registry of Marriages in the municipality in which the spouses had their last common place of residence, and if there is no common place of residence, the spouses decide themselves on the municipality the conclusion of marriage is going to be recorded in the Registry of Marriages
- 3) Death – in the Registry of Deaths in the municipality in which the deceased person had his/her last place of residence.

If it is not possible to perform the recording of birth, conclusion of marriage or death in the manner described in the Paragraph 1 of this Article, the recording shall be done in the municipality where the parent, spouse or deceased person was born.

If it is not possible to perform the recording of birth, conclusion of marriage or death in the manner described in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the recording shall be done in the registry books in Podgorica.

Registration of birth or death that occurred on a boat or plane

Article 32

Registration of birth or death on a boat which home port is in Montenegro or on an airplane flying under Montenegrin flag and is part of Montenegrin fleet shall be done in accordance with Article 31 of the present Law.

The basis for registering from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be the records created by the captain of the ship / airplane.

VI. SUBSEQUENT REGISTRATION IN THE REGISTRY BOOKS

Registry after the deadline expiration

Article 33

Subsequent registration of births or deaths or other facts reported after the 30 day deadline after their occurrence shall be performed by an authorised official after completing the procedure of determining the facts in relation to birth or death.

If the authorised official determines that there are no grounds for recording from Paragraph 1 of this Article in the registry books in accordance with this Law, he or she shall adopt the decision on declining the notification for registration.

Subsequent recording due to force majeure

Article 34

If due to force majeure or some other similar reasons the data could not be recorded in the registry books, the subsequent registration of data can be performed in the manner described in the Article 33 of the present Law.

Registration after obtaining citizenship

Article 35

The person which obtained the Montenegrin citizenship shall be recorded in the Registry of Births in official capacity by the authorised official.

Obligations of registrar

Article 36

Article deleted. ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No 41/10)

VII. USAGE AND PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA

Usage of data

Article 37

The data from the registry books can be used in accordance with the law or based on written consent of the person the data refers to.

The data from the registry books can be used by the Ministry to connect the data from the registry books with the data from other records it keeps, as well as for performing other tasks within its competencies.

State bodies, local authority bodies and other bodies and organisations can use the data from the registry books for performing tasks within their competencies, if they are authorised by law to use these data.

The data from registry books can be used for statistical, scientific, research and other purposes, in accordance with the law which regulates the protection of personal information.

Certificates

Article 38

Register of Births certificate shall be issued in the place where the request had been submitted. Request for issuing a registry book certificate can be submitted in electronic form, if it is signed with a qualified electronic signature by the person requesting the certificate, in accordance with the Law on Electronic Signature. Registry book certificate contains the latest data entered into the registry books at the time of issuing the certificate.

The certificate issued based on the data from the registry books contains certain data registered in the registry books or certain facts on personal status of a person which is derived from this data. If the first name or the last name or both the first name and the last name contain several words, the one that is being used in legal matters certificate shall be recorded as personal name in the registry book.

Certificates shall be issued at the request of the person the record relates to, at the request of other persons if they have his/her authorisation in written form or if they are authorised to do so by the law.

In case that the person the data refers to is no longer alive and if during his/her life he/she did not give explicit authorisation for providing his/her personal data, certificates shall be issued only to persons who have legal interest to use personal data of the deceased person and if his/her heirs determined by the law that regulates inheritance do not object to that.

Registry book certificate shall be issued on a form the layout of which shall be determined by the Ministry.

Access to the registry books data

Article 39

The right to access the data recorded in the registry books and access to the collection of identification documents in the registry books shall be given to the person the records refer to, other persons who have his/her written consent or are authorised to do so by law.

In case that the person the data refers to is no longer alive and if during his/her life he/she did not give explicit authorisation for accessing his/her personal data, the right to access his/her personal data in registry books shall be given to persons who can prove they have a legal interest in using these data and his/her heirs determined by the law that regulates inheritance do not object to that.

In case that more than 20 years have passed from the moment of the person listed in the registry books had passed away and if he/she did not explicitly prohibit the access to his/her personal data during his/her lifetime, the right to access his/her personal data shall be given those persons that can prove they are going to use these data for scientific, research, cultural or journalistic purposes, if the heirs of the deceased person do not object to that.

Submitting the data to users

Article 40

In order to obtain the data, the users from Article 37 Paragraph 3 of the present Law shall be obliged to use information technologies and telecommunication technologies and fulfil technical and other preconditions determined by the Ministry and the authority body competent for the area of information technology activities.

Records on notifications

Article 40a

The competent body shall keep records on submitted notifications, data from notifications and documents attached to notifications.

More detailed content and manner of keeping records from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Protection of data

Article 41

State bodies, local authority bodies and other users of data from registry books shall be obliged to provide protection of personal data in accordance with the law.

VIII. SUPERVISION

Article 42

Supervision of enforcement of this law shall be performed by the Ministry.

IX. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 43

A fine in the amount of 30 to 2,000 euro shall be charged for offence to the person who:

- 1) deliberately provides untruthful data in the notification for the registry books (Article 12 Paragraph 1);
- 2) reports death that did not occur;
- 3) reports birth that did not occur;
- 4) does not report the child's personal name within the prescribed deadline (Article 21 Paragraph 1);
- 5) does not report person's death within the prescribed deadline (Article 26).

Article 44

A fine in the amount of 500 to 20,000 euro shall be charged for offence to a legal person if, within the prescribed deadline, it does not:

- 1) report the birth of a child (Article 19);
- 2) report the death of a person (Article 26).

The responsible person in the legal person shall be fined for the offence from Paragraph 1 of this Article in the amount between 30 to 2,000 eur.

Article 45

The responsible person in the body that does not submit the public identification document within the prescribed deadline to the authorised official / registrar for recording in registry books shall be fined in the amount of 50 to 200 euro (Article 17 Paragraph 2).

X. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 46

The registry books that were kept until March 9, 1946, as well as certificates from these registry books and certificates issued based on these registry books have the same validity of proof as public identification documents.

Article 47

The written form of registry books shall be determined by January 1, 2009.

The electronic form of registry books shall be determined within two years from the day this Law enters into force.

Registry books that are kept in accordance with the regulations in force up to the day this Law enters into force shall cease to be kept on December 31, 2008.

Registry books from Paragraph 3 of this Article, as well as certificates from these registry books and certificates issued based on these registry books have the same validity of proof as public identification documents.

Article 48

The data from registry books shall be transferred into electronic form of registry books from Article 47 Paragraph 2 of the present Law, and data entry shall be done in accordance with the Articles 6 to 8 of the present Law.

Data entry from the Registry of Births and Registry of Deaths into the electronic form of the registry books shall be performed by the Ministry.

Data entry from the Registry of Marriages into the electronic form of the Registry of Marriages shall be performed by the local authority body.

Article 49

Certificates from registry books of diplomatic or consular missions of SFRJ, SRJ and SCG on personal statuses of Montenegrin citizens, registered in those books up until regulation from Article 30 Paragraph 6 of the present Law entered into force, have the same validity of proof as public identification documents, which are used to prove birth, conclusion of marriage and death. Registry books kept according to the regulations in force up until this Law enters into force shall be kept by the local authority body for 100 years after the last entry, and after this period of time they shall be submitted for safe-keeping to the National Archive of Montenegro.

Article 49a

Registries of Births and Registries of Deaths in written form initiated on January 1, 2009 shall stop to be kept on the day this Law enters into force.

Registry books from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept by the Ministry for 100 years after the last entry, and after this period of time they shall be submitted for keeping to the National Archive of Montenegro.

Article 50

By-laws for enforcement of this Law shall be adopted within six months after the day this Law enters into force.

Article 51

The procedures initiated in accordance with the Law on Registry books (“Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro” No 21/74, 14/79 and 23/87), until the start of enforcement of this Law, shall be completed in accordance with this Law.

Article 52

On the day this Law enters into force, the application of the Law on Basic Data for Registry Books (“Official Gazette of SFRJ”, No 6/73) shall cease, as well as the application of the Law on Registry Books (“Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro” No 21/74, 14/79 and 23/87).

Article 53

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day since its publication in the “Official Gazette of Montenegro”, and shall start to be applied from January 1, 2009.

SU-SK No 01-382/13
Podgorica, July 29, 2008

Parliament of Montenegro
The Speaker of the Parliament,
Ranko Krivokapić, signed in manuscript