

UVOD

Crna Gora u protekle dvije decenije proživljava ekonomsku tranziciju - najveći broj preduzeća u vlasništvu države i opština je promijenio vlasničku strukturu i kroz proces privatizacije ili na alternativne načine, kroz strečaj ili prodaju akcija na berzi prešao je u ruke privatnog sektora.

Cilj procesa privatizacije bio da je se unaprijedi efikasnost i upravljanje preduzećima koja su nekada bila u državnom vlasništvu i vodio se osnovnom ekonomskom logikom da država ne može biti dobar menadžer, makar ne na nivo na kojem je to u stanju privatni sektor.

Ipak, rezultat privatizacionog procesa danas je sušta suprotnost cilju koji je svojevremeno bio postavljen. Većina privatizovanih preduzeća je uništena i danas ne radi. Fabrike, pogoni i hoteli su propali, radnici su ostali bez posla ili primaju neuporedivo niže zarade u odnosu na raniji period, a u velikom broju slučajeva porezi i doprinosi za njihov rad nisu uplaćivani godinama unazad.

Jedinu ekonomsku korist u većini privatizacija ostvarili su samo oni koji su kupili bivša državna preduzeća i koji su nakon privatizacija rasprodali pokretnu i nepokretnu imovinu preduzeća, a radnike ostavili maltene na ulici.

Sa druge strane, država nije učinila mnogo kako bi osigurala da se poštuju ugovori o privatizaciji i prava radnika u privatizovanim preduzećima. Godinama se nije vršila bilo kakva kontrola rada tih preduzeća od strane Vlade, loše privatizacije nisu raskidane a za kršenja prava radnika niko nije snosio bilo kakve sankcije.

Najveći broj privatizacionih procesa u kontinuitetu je bio opterećen sumnjama na korupciju a veoma često su radnici privatizovanih preduzeća u javnosti predstavljali dokaze o tome kako su njihova preduzeća pokradena i uništena.

Ipak, pravosudni organi godinama unazad nisu dali bilo kakve rezultate u oblasti privatizacije. I pored velikog broja optužbi za korupciju koje su iznosili radnici, medijskih tekstova o korupciji u privatizaciji i krivičnih prijava koje su podnosile nevladine organizacije nije bilo optužnica, istraga a posebno ne pravosnažnih osuđujućih sudskih presuda protiv onih koji su prvo kupili pa potom uništili crnogorsku privredu.

Zbog svega toga, nekada jaka crnogorska privreda danas je potpuno uništena. O tome što je nakon privatizacije privrede ostalo, najbolje govore slike koje su date u ovoj publikaciji.

INTRODUCTION

During last two decades Montenegro has faced with the economic transition - most of state owned companies have changed ownership, and through privatization but also through alternative ways such as liquidation or stock exchange selling, were transferred to the private owners.

Key objective of the privatization process was to improve effectiveness and management of former state owned companies, following economical logics that a state can never be as good manager as the private sector.

However, the result of the privatization process is rather different than its objective. Vast majority of privatized companies were destroyed and today are not operational. Factories, hotels and industries are ruined while it's workers are either fired or facing significantly worse economic situation compared to the previous period. In most cases fees and benefits for workers salaries are not paid for years.

Only those who bought former state owned companies faced financial benefits - upon privatization they have sold out companies' real estates and other assets leaving employees in such condition where they either did not have a places to work or any assets to work with.

On the other hand the Government did not do a lot to ensure privatization contracts are followed and employees' rights are properly addressed. Years back control of privatized companies did not exist, nor privatization contracts which were not followed by new owners were canceled. In addition, there were no proceedings against investors who were violating rights of employees.

Most of privatizations were burdened with corruption accusations and often workers of privatized companies were publically presenting evidence on how their companies were destroyed.

However, judiciary did not properly address these issues. Although number of corruption accusation in privatization were places by workers, media were constantly reporting on corrupt deals and civil society was submitting criminal appeals, no formal cases were opened by the prosecution. Therefore, there were no court rulings against those accused to be involved in corruption who have destroyed Montenegrin industry.

Those are the reasons why today, former strong Montenegrin industry is completely devastated. Best testimonies on privatization in Montenegro and on what has been left upon that process are presented in the publication.



Andrijevica »1. Maj«

Preduzeće "1.Maj" je nekada imalo 60 zaposlenih koji su, nakon uvođenja stečaja 2004. godine, ostali bez posla. Nakon uvođenje stečaja sva imovina je rasprodana i u nekadašnjim prodajnim objektima nikad nije obnovljeno poslovanje.

The company "Maj 1st" once had 60 employees who, after the introduction of bankruptcy in 2004, lost their jobs. After bankruptcy all property is sold, and in the former stores business was never restored.

Kompanija "Komovi" Soko Štark, je zajedno sa matičnom firmom iz Srbije, privatizovana u julu 2005. godine. Kompaniju je kupila "Grand kafa" a u kupoprodajnom ugovoru je navedeno da se u naredne tri godine neće zatvoriti nijedan od tri pogona "Soko Štarka". Međutim, 31. decembra iste godine pogon "Komovi" je zatvoren, vrijedne mašine su odnijete a oko 160 radnika je otpušteno. Radnici vode postupak za naplatu potraživanja na Sudu za ljudska prava u Strazburu.

The company "Komovi" Soko Stark, along with the headquarter in Serbia, was privatized in July 2005. The company bought the "Grand kafa" in the contract was referred that in the next three years will not be closed any of three plants of "Soko Stark". However, on 31st of December of the same year unit "Komovi" is closed, valuable machines were removed, and about 160 workers were laid off. The workers are in the process for the enforcement of claims at the Human Rights Court in Strasbourg.

Andrijevica »Komovi - Soko Štark«



Hotel "Komovi" se nalazi u samom centru Andrijevice. Hotel Raspolaze sa 100 ležajeva i potrebnim pratećim sadržajima za pružanje turističkih usluga. Oko 55 ari zemljišta je sastavni dio privatizovanog Hotela "Komovi" u Andrijevi, kojeg je za 125.000 eura kupio Sloba Guberinic iz Andrijevice. Novi vlasnik zapošljava u hotelu oko 10 radnika.

Hotel "Komovi" is located in the center of Andrijevica. The hotel offers 100 beds and the necessary support accommodation for providing tourism services. About 55 acres of land is an integral part of the privatized hotel "Komovi" in Andrijevica, which for 125,000 Euros bought Sloba Guberinic from Andrijevica. New owner hires at the hotel about 10 workers.

Kompanija "Mermer", koja je zapošljavala i do 100 radnika, se bavila proizvodnjom mermera i građevinskom djelatnošću. Imovina "Mermera" je više puta prodavana, dok je mehanizacija odavno rasprodana i ne zna se sta je sa poslovnim prostorima van Andrijevice. Nakon privatizacije kompanija se jedno vrijeme bavilo rezanjem bukove i četinarske građe, međutim, već godinama ovo privatizovano preduzeće ne radi. Bivše kancelarije uprave "Mermer"-a, su pretvorene u stambeni prostor.

The company "Mermer", which employed up to 100 workers, engaged in production of marble and construction activity. Assets of "Mermer" was sold a few times, while the machinery was sold out a long time ago, and no one knows what happened with the business premises outside of Andrijevica. After the privatization, the company for some time engaged in cutting beech and coniferous timber, however, for years this privatized company is not working. Former administration offices of "Mermer", have been converted into living space.

Andrijevica »Mermer«





Andrijeвица »Pako«

Papirna konfekcija "Pako" je poslovala u okviru fabrike papira "AD Beranka" iz Berana. Fabrika je počela sa radom 1982.godine i od tada je zapošljavala 33 radnika. Sadašnji vlasnik kompanije zapošljava do 10 radnika.

Paper production "Paco" operated within the paper factory "AD Beranka" from Berane. The factory began operations in 1982 and since then has employed 33 workers. The current owner of the company employs up to 10 workers.

"Termovent" je bio pogon za proizvodnju rashladne i termoventilacione opreme i netkanog tekstila, koji je poslovaao u okviru metaloprerađivačkog sistema "14. decembar" sa sjedištem u Beogradu. U februaru 2004. godine, u "Komovima" je pokrenut stečajni postupak zbog duga od 28.000 Eura - za koji se kasnije ispostavilo da je manji za četiri hiljade eura. 170 radnika je nakon uvođenja stečaja izgubilo posao a firma je prestala sa radom. Maja 2006. godine, "Termovent", koji je u posjedu imao 5.000 kvadrata hala, je prodata "Montenegro-montaži" za 310.000 eura. U kompaniji nikada nije obnovljena proizvodnja.

"Termovent" was a plant for the production of cooling and thermal-ventilation equipment and non-woven textile, which operated under the metal processing systems "December 14th" with the headquarter in Belgrade. In February 2004, in "Komovi" bankruptcy proceeding was initiated because of a debt of 28,000 Euros - that later turned out to be lower for four thousand Euros. 170 workers after the introduction of bankruptcy have lost their jobs and the company ceased its activities. In May 2006, "Termovent", which in its possession had a 5000 square meters of halls, was sold to "Montenegro-montaza" for 310,000 Euros. The company never rebuilt production.

Andrijeвица »Termovent«



Andrijeвица »Polimka«

"Polimka galanterija" je bila pogon u sastavu "Polimke" Berane i zapošljavala do 200 radnika koji su proizvodili kožnu konfekciju, galanteriju i odjevne predmete. Od 1992. do 2002. godine, zbog programiranog stečaja, radi sa 20 radnika. Tada fabrika i konačno i definitivno prestaje da radi, a tih 20-tak zaposlenih idu na biro za zapošljavanje. Fabriku "Polimka" Berane, zajedno sa pogonom "Polimka galanterija" Andrijevice, 2008.godine putem tendera za hiljadu eura kupuje KIPS Podgorica. Nakon privatizacije, novi vlasnik je mašine i prateću opremu prodao u bescjenje, a proizvodnja u galanteriji nikad nije obnovljena.

"Polimka galanterija" was a plant of "Polimka" from Bar and employed up to 200 workers who made leather clothing, accessories and clothing items. From 1992 to 2002, due to the programmed bankruptcy, the factory works with 20 workers. Then the factory and finally and definitely stops working, and those 20 employees go to the Bureau of Employment. Factory "Polimka" from Berane, together with the plant "Polimka galanterija" from Andrijevice, in 2008 through a tender, for a thousand Euros buys KIPS Podgorica. After privatization, the new owner the equipment and accessories sold under the price, and production in Galanterija was never rebuilt.

U javnosti nema informacija o ranijem poslovanju ZZ "Andrijevice". Danas je poznato da je sva imovina zadruge rasprodana, računajući i velike površine šuma. U kompaniji radi samo jedan zaposleni.

The public there is no information on previous operations of ZZ "Andrijevice". Today it is know that cooperative's all property is sold, and counting and large areas of woods In the company there is only one employee.

Andrijeвица »ZZ Andrijevice«





Berane »Agropolimlje«

“Agropolimlje” je firma koja je zapošljavala i do 700 radnika i koja je podjeljena na 10 manjih preduzeća, koja su nakon toga prodana različitim fizičkim i pravnim licima. Jedna od tih kompanija je i “Hladnjača Frigobell”. Radnici su za godinama dobijali platu “na ruke”, dok im porezi i doprinosi nisu uplaćivani. Neki objekti “Agropolimlja” polako propadaju dok se u drugima uglavnom otvoreni prodajni objekti trgovinskih lanaca.

“Agropolimlje” is a company which employed up to 700 workers, and which is divided in 10 smaller companies, which are then sold to a variety of individuals and legal entities.. One of these companies is “Hladnjaca Frigobell”. The workers were paid for years “on hands”, while their taxes and contributions were not paid. Some properties of “Agropolimlje” are slowly deteriorating, while in others generally are open facilities of retail chains.



Berane »Ciglana - Rudeš«

Ciglana “Rudeš” je privatizovana kroz stečaj, a stečajni upravnik je zatim postao direktor novoosnovane privatne kompanije. Firma je radila dvije godine, a zatim je fabrika porušena, uz obrazloženje vlasnika da će graditi novu. Umjesto toga, novi vlasnik je firmu ponovo uveo u stečaj i to zbog duga samom sebi od svega devet hiljada eura, a zatim je pokušao da ponovo kupi sopstvenu firmu na licitaciji, ali pošto nije uplatio kupoprodajnu cijenu stečaj je još u toku.

Brickyard “Rudes” was privatized through bankruptcy, and then bankruptcy trustee became director of the newly established private company. The company has worked for two years, and then the factory was demolished on the ground that the owner will build a new one. Instead, the new owner of the company again brought the company into bankruptcy due to debt to himself for only nine thousand Euros, and then tried to repurchase own company at an auction, but as he still had not paid the purchase price, bankruptcy is still pending.

Beransko GP “Izgradnja” nekada je bilo jedno od najmoćnijih građevinskih preduzeća, s poslovima širom bivše Jugoslavije. Stečaj je u preduzeće uveden dva puta. Prilikom uvođenja stečaja, u “Izgradnji” je bilo zaposleno 110 radnika. Stečajna uprava GP “Izgradnja” potpisala je kupoprodajni ugovor sa kompanijom “Tehnostar” iz Berana koja je kupila “Izgradnju” za 1.041.00 eura. Proslalih 27 radnika je uzelo otpremnine, dok, prema podacima sa interneta, kompanija još uvijek posluje.

CC “Izgradnja” from Berane, used to be one of the most powerful construction companies, with jobs throughout the former Yugoslavia. Bankruptcy in the company happened twice. During the introduction of bankruptcy, in the “Izgradnja” were employed 110 workers. Bankruptcy administration of CC “Izgradnja” signed a purchase contract with the company “Tehnostar” from Berane which purchased the “Izgradnja” for 1.041.00 Euros. Remaining 27 workers took severance pay, while, according to data from the Internet, the company still operates.

Berane »GP Izgradnja«



Berane »HTP Berane«

U martu 2003. godine, HTP “Berane”, u kojem je radilo gotovo 70 radnika, je privatizovano, kada je upravljanje preuzelo do tada nepoznato preduzeće “Euroturst GMBH”. Imovinu HTP-a Berane činili su: hotel “Berane”, hotel “Komovi” u Andrijevi, Hotel “Lovke” na planini Cmiljevici i kafana “Ranč”. Nakon toga hoteli su čak i više puta prodavani, međutim i deset godina kasnije nijedan od hotela u Beranam ne radi.

In March 2003, HTP “Berane”, in which worked almost 70 workers, has been privatized, when the management was taken over by, until than, unknown company “Euroturst GMBH”. The property of HTP Berane made the hotel “Berane”, hotel “Komovi” in Andrijevic, Hotel “Lovke” on the mountain Cmiljevica and cafe “Ranc”. After that hotels are sold many time, however, and ten years later, none of the hotels in Berane does not work.



Berane »Beranka«

Fabrika papira "Beranka" je primjer preduzeća koje je krajnje neuspješno privatizovano kroz stečajni postupak. Ta kompanija je bila okosnica beranske privrede, zapošljavala je preko 200 radnika i posjedovala vrijedne nekretnine. Nakon privatizacije, novi vlasnik je dobio više vidova državne pomoći, ali je proizvodnja trajala samo dva mjeseca. Fabrika je zatvorena, više od pola radnika je otpušteno uz minimalne nadoknade, ostalima je vlasnik ostao dužan zarade, a državi poreze i doprinose. Već šest godina fabrika ne radi.

Paper factory "Beranka" is an example of a company that was extremely unsuccessfully privatized through the bankruptcy process. The company was the backbone of the economy in Berane, employed over 200 workers, and possessed valuable real estate. After privatization, the new owner has received several forms of government assistance, but the production lasted only two months. The factory was closed, more than half of the workers were laid off with minimum compensation, and to others the owner owed wages, and to the state taxes and contributions. For six years, the factory is not working..



Berane »Polieks«

“Polieks” je otvoren početkom osamdesetih godina u sklopu vojne fabrike u Vitezu i za potrebe JNA proizvodio je plastične eksplozive, detonatore i bombe. Jula 2007. godine, Vlada Crne Gore je usvojila plan privatizacije kojim je planirano i raspisivanje međunarodnog tendera za Polieks – međutim do privatizacije još uvijek nije došlo.

“Polieks” was opened at the beginning of the eighties as part of the military factory in Vitez, and for the purposes of the JNA produced plastic explosives, detonators and bombs. In July 2007 the Government of Montenegro adopted the privatization plan, which by which was planned and the announcement of international tender for Polieks - however to privatization has not yet occurred.



Berane »Rudnik mrkog uglja«

Januara 2004. godine je uveden stečaj “Rudnik mrkog uglja”, čija je procijenjena vrijednost tada bila preko 6 miliona eura. U avgustu 2007. godine, rudnik je prodat grčkoj kompaniji “Balkan energy” za 1.510.000 eura, uz obećane investicije od ukupno 120 miliona eura i zadržavanje tadašnjih 120 radnika i zapošljavanje novih radnika. Ni gotovo osam godina kasnije investicije nisu ispunjene a proizvodnje u tom periodu gotovo da nije ni bilo.

In January 2004, “Rudnik mrkog uglja” bankrupted, whose estimated value was at that time more than 6 million Euros. In August 2007, the mine was sold to Greek company “Balkan Energy” for 1.51 million Euros, with the promised investment of 120 million Euros, and the retention of 120 workers and hiring of new workers. Nearly eight years later neither investments are not fulfilled and the production in that period was almost non-existent.

Šumsko-industrijsko preduzeće “Šik Polimlje” je nastalo spajanjem beranskog preduzeća za prerađu drveta “Omorika-komerc” i “Šumarskog preduzeća Berane”. Preduzeće je prije uvođenja u stečaj u septembru 2003. godine zapošljavalo oko 160 radnika. Nakon uvođenja stečaja kompanija je prošlo kroz više neuspjelih pokušaja privatizacije. Decembra 2005. godine, novi vlasnik preduzeća postaje “Boj komerc”. Novi vlasnik imovinu “Polimlja” daje u zakup državnim organima i privatnim kompanijama, dok na proizvodnji radi oko 120 radnika.

Forest-industrial company “Sik Polimlje” was made by merging of wood processing companies “Omorika-komerc” from Berane, and “Sumsko preduzeće Berane”. The company before the introduction of bankruptcy in September 2003, employed about 160 workers. After the introduction of bankruptcy, the company has passed through more failed attempts of privatization. In December 2005, the new owner of the company becomes “Boj komerc”. The new owner the property of “Polimlje” leased to the public bodies and private companies, while on the production works around 120 workers.



Berane »Šik Polimlje«



Berane »Obod«

“Obod” je bio pogon kompanije “Obod” sa Cetinja. O ranijem poslovanju ovog pogona nema puno javno dostupnih informacija. Poslednje dostupne informacije su da je Predsjednik opštine Berane u 2012. godini sa kompanijom „Europolis” potpisao ugovor kojim je pomenutoj firmi na korišćenje u periodu od deset godina, bez naknade, ustupio prostor u bivšem pogonu “Obod”, radi otvaranja fabrike za proizvodnju armaturnih mreža. Proizvodnja nikada nije započeta.

“Obod” was a plant of the company “Obod” from Cetinje. About previous operations of this facility is not much publicly available information. Most recently available information are that the President of Berane in 2012 with the company “Europolis” signed a contract by which to the aforementioned company gave for use, for a period of ten years, at no charge, space in the former plant “Obod”, to open a factory for the production of reinforcement network. Production never started.



Berane »Polimka«

In February 2003, the factory for processing and production of leather "Polimka" employed 190 workers. The company was first privatized in 2006 but the contract was terminated for failure to fulfill obligations. "Polimka" was privatized second time in 2008, when the company was bought by "Kips" for 1,000 Euros. The new buyer was obligated to invest one million Euros in the factory, to pay over 600,000 Euros arrears to workers. According to the Government a new customer has fulfilled its obligations, while former workers believe that investment obligations as well as social obligations are not fulfilled in accordance with the contract on privatization.

U februaru 2003. godine fabrika za preradu i proizvodnju kože "Polimka" je zapošljavala 190 radnika. Kompanija je prvi put privatizovana 2006. godine ali je ugovor raskinut zbog neispunjavanja obaveza. "Polimka" je drugi put privatizovana 2008. godine kada je kompaniju kupio "Kips" za 1.000 eura. Novi kupac se obavezao da uloži milion eura u fabriku, da isplati preko 600.000 eura za zaostale obaveze prema radnicima. Prema navodima Vlade novi kupac je ispunio obaveze, dok bivši radnici smatraju da investicione obaveze kao i socijalne obaveze nisu ispunjene u skladu sa Ugovorom o privatizaciji.

U trgovinskom preduzeću “Jasikovac” nema detaljnijih javno dostupnih informacija.
About a trade company “Jasikovac” there are no detailed publicly available information.

Berane »Jasikovac«



U sastavu turističko ugostiteljskog preduzeća „Brskovo”, čija vrijednost je bila procijenjena na 4 miliona eura, su se nalazili hotel “Bijela rada”, restoran “Sutjeska”, restoran na “Ribarevinama” i restoran na „Kiselim vodama”. Kompanije Euroturist GHMB i Slomont turist su u junu 2003. godine kupili na berzi 43% akcijskog kapitala TUP „Brskova” za 165 hiljada eura dok je drugi najveći vlasnik bila kompanija “Komp-As” koja je takođe posjedovala oko 40% akcija. U septembru 2006. godine pokrenut je stečajni postupak u TUP “Brskovo”, a za ovakvu situaciju su bili krivi sukobi između dva najveća akcionara “Slomont turista” i “Komp-As” kao i negazdinsko vođenje kompanije. Kompanija se još uvijek nalazi u stečaju a imovina kompanije je pod hipotekom.

Within the tourist catering company “Brskovo”, whose value was estimated at 4 million Euros, were the hotel “Bijela Rada”, restaurant “Sutjeska”, the restaurant at “Ribarevine” and the restaurant at “Kisele vode”. Companies Euroturist GHMB and Slomont tourist in June 2003, purchased on the stock exchange 43% of the share capital of TUP “Brskova” for 165,000 Euros, while the second largest owner was the company “Komp-As”, which also owned about 40% of the shares. In September 2006, the bankruptcy process started in TUP “Brskovo”, and for such situation were to blame conflicts between the two largest shareholders “Slomont tourist” and “Komp-As”, and mismanagement of the company. The company is still in bankruptcy, and the company’s property is mortgaged.

Bijelo Polje »TUP Brskovo«



Bijelo Polje »Bjelasica Rada«

“Bjelasica-Rada”, fabrika za flaširanje i proizvodnju gazirane mineralne vode, je zapošljavala od 120 do 170 radnika. 2005. godine većinski paket akcija je kupila kompanija “Euro fond”, koji su, kada su ušli u kompaniju, nenamjenski potrošili novac od namjenskog kredita. Kompanija je iste godine napravila finansijski gubitak od oko 1,3 miliona eura, iako je u prethodnim godinama ostvarivala profit. Aprila 2007. godine, uveden je stečaj u kompaniju kada je otpušteno 60 radnika. Nakon šest ipo godina kompanija je izašla iz stečaja i u njoj radi 60 ljudi.

“Bjelasica- Rada”, factory for bottling and production of carbonated mineral water, employed from 120 to 170 workers. In 2005 a majority package of shares was bought by “Euro fund”, which, when they entered the company, inappropriately spent money from a special loan. In the same year the company made a financial loss of about 1.3 million Euros, although in previous years made profit. In April 2007, the company bankrupted when the company laid off 60 workers. After six and a half years the company has emerged from bankruptcy and it employs 60 people.

Vunarski kombinat “Vunko”, nekada najveće preduzeće u Bijelom Polju koje je počelo sa radom 1962. godine i zapošljavalo oko 2000 radnika, je među prvim preduzećima u Crnoj Gori prošlo kroz stečaj. Prvi stečaj je uveden 1992. godine, iskorišten je za otpuštanje prekobrojnih radnika, i zatvoren je četiri godine kasnije kada je na posao vraćeno oko 150 radnika. U periodu od 1992. do 2008. godine izuzetno vrijedna imovina formirana prije 1992. godine rasprodana je i u juna 2007. godine procijenjena vrijednost osnovnih sredstava “Vunka” je iznosila skoro 13 miliona eura. U januaru 2008. godine u kompaniju je uveden drugi stečaj a indikativno je to da je ovo prvi slučaj da država insistirala da se u nekoj fabrici uvede stečaj. Nakon uvođenja stečaja, raspisano je 19 tendera za prodaju imovine “Vunka” koji nisu uspjeli a vrijednost imovine sa početnih 8,8 miliona eura, na prvom tenderu, je pala na posljednjem tenderu na 2,5 miliona eura. U međuvremenu se polako prodaje ili propada dio po dio imovine “Vunka”, u kojem nakon 2008. godine nikada nije pokrenuta proizvodnja.

Wool combine “Vunko”, once the largest company in Bijelo Polje which began its work in 1962 and employed about 2,000 workers, is one of the first companies in Montenegro that went through bankruptcy. The first bankruptcy was introduced in 1992, and was used to lay off workers, and was closed four years later when was returned at work about 150 workers. In the period from 1992 to 2008, an extremely valuable assets formed before 1992 was sold out in June 2007. The estimated value of fixed assets “Vunko” amounted to almost 13 million Euros. In January 2008, in the company was introduced a second bankruptcy and it is indicative that this is the first case that the state insisted that in some factory is declared bankruptcy. After the introduction of bankruptcy, it is announced 19 tenders for the sale of assets of “Vunko” that have failed, and the value of the property from the initial 8.8 million Euros in the first tender, fell at the last tender to 2.5 million Euros. Meanwhile there is slowly selling or collapsing piece by piece of property “Vunko”, in which after 2008 production was never started.

Bijelo Polje »Vunko«



Bijelo Polje »Imako«



Početkom 90-ih godina, industrija mašina alata i konstrukcija "Imako" se izdvaja se iz kompanije "Radoje Dakić" i u svom posjedu zadržava 17 hektara zemlje vrijedne oko 24 miliona eura. Kompanija je prije uvođenja stečaja ima 735 radnika. Februara 2006. godine u kompaniju je uveden stečaj zbog navodnog duga od 3 miliona eura. Nakon toga imovina je do 2008. godine predana kompaniji "Imperijal" za ukupno 2,6 miliona eura. Nakon prodaje imovine "Imako" nije poznato šta se desilo sa predstavništvima koje je kompanija imala u Beogradu, Skoplju i Sarajevu. Avgusta 2008. godine, u "Imaku" je završen stečaj godinu i po prije planiranog roka, izmirena su potraživanja povjerilaca i preduzeće je bilo sposobno da samostalno nastavi proces razvoja i privređivanja. Međutim, nakon stečaja u ovom preduzeću su ostali samo direktor i još dvadesetak radnika a imovina se polako rasprodaje se imovina. Na jednom dijelu imovine "Imako" se nalazi tržni centar „Imperijal“ koji se bavi prodajom građevinskog materijala i kućnih aparata i opreme.

In the beginning of 90s, the industry machine tools and construction "Imako" is separated from the company "Radoje Dakic", and its possession retains 17 hectares of land worth around 24 million Euros. Before the introduction of bankruptcy the company had 735 workers. In February 2006 the company bankrupted because of an alleged debt of 3 million Euros.. After that, until 2008 the property was turned over to the company "Imperijal" for a total of 2.6 million Euros. After the sale of assets of "Imako" it is not known what happened to the representative offices that the company had in Belgrade, Skopje and Sarajevo. In August 2008, in "Imake" bankruptcy was completed a year and a half before schedule, the claims of the creditors are settled, and the company was able to independently continue the process of development and economy. However, after the bankruptcy in this company remained only director and twenty workers and assets are slowly selling off. On one part of the property of "Imako" is a shopping center "Imperijal" which deals with the sale of construction materials and home appliances and equipment.

U fabrici obuće "Lenka" nekada je radilo i do 250 radnika. U oktobru 2007. godine kompanija „Mikro“ postaje vlasnik 43% akcija "Lenke", a kasnijom kupovinom broj akcija povećao na 55%. Međutim, tada i počinje propadanje kompanije, jer kompanija "Mikro" nije mogla da ostvari svoja prava i upravlja preduzećem koje je kupila na tržištu hartija od vrijednosti jer je u tome onemogućavao prethodni bord direktora zajedno sa izvršnim direktorom Veselinom Konatarom (koji je vlasnik 1.10% akcija "Lenke"). Zbog ovakvog stanja kompanija nikada nije počela sa proizvodnjom, dok pojedini objekti polako propadaju.

In the shoe factory "Lenka" at one point worked up to 250 workers. In October 2007 the company "Mirko" became owner of 43% of "Lenka", and by later purchase increases the number of shares to 55%. However, at the same time the company begins to decline, because the company "Mirko" is not able to exercise own rights and to manage the company which was bought in the securities market, because it was unable to that by the previous Board of Directors together with the Executive Director Veselin Konatar (who owns 1.10 % shares of " Lenka "). Due to this situation the company had never started production, while some buildings are slowly decaying.

Bijelo Polje »Lenka«



Bijelo Polje »Jekon«

Preduzeće za proizvodnju tekstila "Jekon" je 1997. godine ušlo u stečaj koji je okončan 2002. godine. Nakon toga preduzeće je pripremano za privatizaciju koja je sprovedena 2006 godine. Početna cijena za prodaju kompanije je bila 1,2 miliona eura, međutim kompanija je u novembru 2006. godine, u nadmetanju putem specijalne aukcije, prodata za 128.000 eura, kompaniji "Meso-promet". Novi vlasnik je imao obavezu investiranja 2,2 miliona eura u narednih pet godina i da uposli 70 novih radnika. Od ugovorenih obaveza novi vlasnik nije ništa realizovao, dok je u prostorijama nekadašnjeg "Jekona" otvorio ugostiteljski objekat.

Company for production of textiles "Jekon" in 1997 entered into bankruptcy that ended in 2002. After that the company was prepared for privatization which was conducted in 2006. The starting sale price for the company was 1.2 million Euros, but the company in November of 2006, in the competition by a special auction, was sold for 128,000 Euros to the company "Meso-promet". The new owner was obliged to invest 2.2 million Euros in the next five years and to employ 70 new workers. From obligations in the contract the new owner has not realized even one, while on the premises of the former "Jekon" opened the restaurant.



Bijelo Polje »Mladost«

Januara 2004. godine je obustavljena proizvodnja u fabrici obuće "Mladost" i 460 radnika je postalo tehnološki višak. Nakon ovoga kompanija je povremeno pokretala proizvodnju ali je konačno u martu 2007. godine u kompaniju uveden stečaj. Aprila 2008. godine raspisan je oglas za prodaju cjelokupne imovine (pripadajuće zemljište 9.325 m2, upravna zgrada sa proizvodnim pogonom 2.240 m2, magacin 594 m2, kotlarnica 68 m2, tehnološka oprema i infrastrukturalni sadržaji) sa početnom cijenom od 1.510.000 eura. Kompanija je prodata "PKB" Herceg Novi za 1.532.000 eura. Proizvodnja u kompaniji nikada nije obnovljena, dok imovina polako propada.

In January 2004 has been suspended production in a shoe factory "Mladost" and 460 workers became technological surplus. After this, the company occasionally started the production but finally in March 2007 the company bankrupted. In April 2008, was announced an ad for the sale of all assets (associated land 9325 m2, an administrative building with a production plant 2240 m2, 594 m2 warehouse, boiler room 68 m2, technological equipment and infrastructure facilities) with a starting price of 1.51 million Euros. The company was sold to "PKB" Herceg Novi for 1.532 million Euros. Production at the company never rebuilt, while assets slowly decays.

PIK “Bjelasica” je osnovana 1956.godine i bila je jedan od glavnih nosilaca privrednog razvoja u Bijelom Polju. Tokom devedesetih firma je segmentirana u više manjih firmi nakon čega nema informacija o poslovanju ove kompanije.

Pik “Bjelasica” was founded in 1956 and was one of the main factors of economic development in Bijelo Polje. During the nineties the company was segmented into a number of smaller companies, after which there is no information on the operations of the company.

Bijelo Polje »PIK Bjelasica«



Fabrika “Prva Petoljetka”, koja je zapošljavala 300 radnika, se bavila namjenskom proizvodnjom i obradom metalnih dijelova za potrebe vojske. U januaru 2006. godine, u kompaniji je pokrenut stečajni postupak. Godinu dana kasnije, na petom tenderu, sva imovina fabrike (poslovne zgrade, pogoni sa mašinama za namjensku proizvodnju i 32.813 kvadrata zemljišta) je prodana jedinom ponuđaču preduzeću “Hectas” za 1.651.000 eura (početna cijena na prvom tenderu je bila 3.300.000 eura). Prodajom, fabrika je likvidirana i novi vlasnik nije imao nikakve obaveze prema zaposlenima. Jula 2008. godine, na mjestu bivše fabrike „Prva Petoljetka” otvoren je tržni centar „City Park” čiji su vlasnici Veselin Barović i njegovi poslovni partneri Damjan Hosta i Ladi-mir Brolih. U aprilu 2009. godine, Prva banka Crne Gore raspisala je oglas za prodaju bjelopoljskog tržnog centa City park po početnoj cijeni od oko 6,2 miliona eura, jer su vlasnici kasnili sa vraćanjem kredita koji su dobili za tu investiciju. Ne posjedujemo informaciju da li je tržni centar prodan ali je evidentno da ne radi.

Fabrika “Prva Petoljetka”, which employed 300 workers, dealt with military production and processing of metal parts for the army. In January 2006, the company strated bankruptcy proceeding. A year later, on the fifth tender, all the property of the factory (office buildings, plants with machinery for purpose production and 32,813 square meters of land) was sold to the only bidder company “Hectas” for 1.651 million Euros (starting price in the first tender was 3.3 million Euros). By the sale, the factory was liquidated and the new owner did not have any obligations to employees. In July 2008, on the site of the former factory “Prva Petoljetka” was open mall “City Park” owned by Veselin Barovic and his business partners Damjan Hosta and Ladinir Brolih. In April 2009, Prva Bank of Montenegro has announced the tender for sale of shopping cents City park in Bijelo Polje with a starting price of about 6.2 million Euros, because the owners were late in returning the loan they received for that investment. We do not have information on whether the shopping center has been sold but it is evident that does not work.

Bijelo Polje »Prva Petoljetka«



O preduzeću “Polipak” nema javno dostupnih informacija o nekadašnjem poslovanju i kasnijem stečaju ili privatizaciji.

About the company “Polipak” there is no publicly available information about the former business and subsequent bankruptcy or privatization.

Bijelo Polje »Polipak«



Bijelo Polje »Radnik«



Građevinsko preduzeće “Radnik” je bila jedna od najvećih građevinskih firmi u Jugoslaviji koja je izvodila radove i na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije i u inostranstvu. 1992. godine, u “Radniku” je uveden stečaj. Bez posla je tada ostalo 1.380 radnika. Preduzeće je tada segmentirano na 5 manjih preduzeća. Jedna od fabrika nastalih segmentacijom je i fabrika betonskih elemenata “Zaton”. Od 2000. godine fabrika se nalazila u krizi ali je stečaj uveden tek oktobru 2007. godine. Od januara 2010. godine do septembra 2014. godine su raspisan je 21 tender za prodaju cjelokupne imovine “Zatona” – a svi tenderi su propali. Cijena na prvom tenderu je bila 3.441.316 eura, dok je na poslednjoj licitaciji “Zaton” nuden za 725.800 eura. U međuvremenu kompanija ne radi a vrijedna pokretna i nepokretna imovina propada.

Construction company “Radnik” was one of the largest construction companies in Yugoslavia, which carried out projects in the former Yugoslavia and abroad. 1992, the “Radnik” has been declared bankrupt. Then without job was left 1,380 workers. The company is then segmented to five smaller companies. One of the factory made by segmentation is the factory of concrete elements “Zaton”. Since 2000, the factory was in crisis but the bankruptcy was only declared in October 2007. From January 2010 to September 2014 were announced 21 tenders for the sale of all assets of “Zaton” - and all tenders have failed. Price on the first tender was 3,441,316 Euros, while on the last auction “Zaton” was offered for 725,800 Euros. In the meantime, the company is not working and valuable movable and immovable property deteriorates.

O preduzeću "Turist" nema javno dostupnih informacija o nekadašnjem poslovanju i kasnijem stečaju ili privatizaciji.
About the company "Tourist" there is no publicly available information about the former business and subsequent bankruptcy or privatization.

Bijelo Polje »Turist«



Kolašin »Titeks«

Među prvim kolašinskim fabrikama koje su otišle pod stečaj je kompanija tekstila "Titeks". Ovo preduzeće je 1990. godine prestalo da radi, a radnici su ostali bez posla. Ni nakon dvadeset godina ti isti radnici nisu dobili otpremnine, a sudski spor vodi se godinu dana. Radnici tvrde da je njihova fabrika prodana za 100.000 eura, ali ne znaju kome, te da je razgrabljeno na stotine mašina.

One of the first Kolašin's factories to declare bankruptcy was the textile factory "Titeks". This company stopped working in 1990 and the employees were left without jobs. These employees have not received severance fees even 20 years after the factory closed down, while the litigation proceedings is being conducted for the past year. The employees claim that their factory was sold for Euro but they do not know who bought it and also state that hundreds of machines have been taken.

"Fabrika aluminijumskih užadi" je bilo preduzeće koje je u jednom periodu zapošljavalo oko 250 radnika, a sada se nalazi u stečaju jer Kombinat aluminijuma Podgorica potražuje oko pet miliona eura od ovog preduzeća. Fabrika ne radi od 2010. godine, a trenutno se vodi postupak prodaje cjelokupne imovine. U pitanju je klasična stečajna prodaja, tako da budući kupac neće imati nikakvih obaveza, kao na primjer zapošljavanje radnika. Prodaje se zemljište površine od skoro 40.000 m², građevinski objekti sa pripadajućom infrastrukturom, osnovna oprema, pomoćne mašine, rezervni djelovi, sirovine, alati i materijali.

"Fabrika aluminijumskih užadi" was a company which at one point employed over 250 employees and which is now under bankruptcy because "Kombinat aluminijuma" in Podgorica (the Aluminium Plant) seeks around 5 million Euro from this company. The factory is not functioning since 2010 and there is a proceeding to sell all of the property currently. This is the case of a typical bankruptcy sale so the future buyer will have no obligations such as employment of employees. Land of surface area around 40.000 m² is being sold, construction objects with the belonging infrastructure, basic equipment, assistance machines, spare parts, raw materials, tools and other materials.

Kolašin »Fabrika aluminijumskih kablova«



Kolašin »AMD Dušan Obrenović«

Auto moto društvo Kolašin "Dušan Obrenović" danas radi kao NVO. Nema javno dostupnih informacija o nekadašnjem i sadašnjem poslovanju preduzeća.

Auto moto society Kolašin "Dušan Obrenović" works as an NGO nowadays. There are no publicly available information concerning the former or the current business proceedings of the company.



Kolašin »Impregnacija drveta«



Jula 1991. godine, otvoren je stečajni postupak nad DP "Transpromet" a decembra 1996. godine odobreno je prinudno poravnanje između stečajnog dužnika i povjerilaca, pa je odlučeno da se obustavi stečajni postupak. Godinu dana kasnije donošena je Odluka kojom se preduzeće pripaja DD "Impregnaciji drveta". U "Impregnaciji" je 2007. godine uveden stečaj, a zatim je privatizovana od strane kompanije "Vektra Montenegro". Cilj "Vektre" nije bio pokretanje proizvodnje, već da se jeftino, za 2,83 miliona eura, domogne preko 200.000 m2 građevinskog zemljišta. Većina hala je nakon privatizacije porušena, a oprema, tvrde radnici, rasprodana. Stečaj u kompaniji je još uvijek u toku. Vektra je u Kolašinu kupila i kompaniju u stečaju "Eksport drvo" za koju se navodi da je takođe propala.

In July 1991, the bankruptcy proceeding in relation to DP "Transpromet" while a forced settlement between the debtor in the bankruptcy proceeding and the creditors took place in December 1996, when a decision was made to suspend the bankruptcy proceeding. A year later a Decision to annex the company in question to DD "Impregnaciji drveta". "Impregnacija" in 2007 declared bankruptcy and the company was then privatized by "Vektra Montenegro". Vektra's aim was not to initiate production but to get over 200.000 m2 of building sites cheaply. Most of the halls have been destroyed after the privatization, while the equipment has been sold (according to the employees). The bankruptcy proceeding continues. Vektra bought the company "Eksport drvo" which also went under according to some statements.

Kolašin »Veletrgovina«



Kolašin »Transpromet«

O kompaniji "Transpromet" ne postoje javno dostupne informacije o prethodnom i sadašnjem poslovanju.

There are no publicly available information about the former or the current business proceedings of the company "Transpromet."



O kompaniji "Veletrgovina" ne postoje javno dostupne informacije o prethodnom i sadašnjem poslovanju.

There are no publicly available information concerning the former or the current business proceedings of the company "Veletrgovina."

Kolašin »Hotel Bjelasica«



Preduzeća za turizam, ugostiteljstvo, spolnu trgovinu, lov i ribolov "Ski centar Bjelasica" je prvi put ušao u stečaj 1998. godine a onda opet u aprilu 1999. godine. Sam stečaj je pratio niz kontroverzi jer je nestajao dio dokumentacije, dok su radnici i pojedine sudije navodili da stečaj nije zakonito uveden. Tokom stečaja iz imovine Ski centra „Bjelasica“, 2003. godine, prodati su hotel "Bjelasica", dva motela i dva restorana kompaniji "Beppler Džakobson", kao i 2007. godine skijalište "Jezerine" koje obuhvata zemljište površine 147.654 m² kvadratnih, žičaru i tri ski-lifta, dva restorana, vodohvat i vodovod Bljušturi Do, Jezerine, dva tabača snijega i ostalu opremu. Prilikom kupovine Ski centra "Bjelasica", "Beppler i Džekobson" je dobila za 2,1 milion eura kompletnu imovinu nekadašnjeg Ski-centra Bjelasica, procijenjenu na 17 miliona eura. "Beppler Džekobson" je dobio, bez plaćanja ikakve koncesije, na 20 godina pravo korištenja devet kilometara puta od Kolašina do Jezerina i 5, 5 kilometara dalekovoda. Jedan od nekadašnjih motela ski centra je i motel "Kolašin" u mjestu Babiljak, takođe u vlasništvu kompanije "Beppler", od kojeg je ostala samo ruševina.

Tourism, Catering, Foreign Trade, Hunting and Fishing company "Ski Centar Bjelasica" declared bankruptcy for the first time in 1998 and then again in April 1999. The bankruptcy declaration was followed by a series of controversies since a part of the documentation was missing, while the employees and certain judges claimed that bankruptcy was not lawfully introduced. During the bankruptcy, hotel "Bjelasica", two motels and two restaurants in the property of the Skiing Centre Bjelasica were sold to the "Beppler & Jacobson" company in 2003. In addition, ski resort "Jezerine", encompassing land area of 147.654 m², cable car and three ski lifts, two restaurants, drain pump and the water supply system Bljušturi Do, Jezerine, two snow stampers and other equipment were sold to the same company in 2007. During the purchase of the Ski Center "Bjelasica", "Beppler & Jacobson" received the complete property of the previous Ski Center Bjelasica, valued at 17 million Euro for 2,1 million Euro. "Beppler & Jacobson" got, without paying any concessions, the right to use 9 km of the road from Kolašin to Jezerine for nine years as well as 5,5 km of the transmission line. One of the former motels of the Ski Center is motel "Kolašin" in Babiljak, which is also owned by the "Beppler & Jacobson" company and which is now mostly in ruins.

Kolašin »Motel Babiljak«



Kolašin »Ski centar Bjelasica«



Kolašin »Hotel penzionera Kolašin«

Kompanija "Beppler investment", avgusta 2006. godine ne aukciji hotel penzionera za 750.000 eura, koji je kasnije preimenovan u hotel "Lipka". Hotel nije radio od maja 2011. godine, a maju 2012. godine "Lipku" je preuzela "Prva banka" zbog duga od 2,5 miliona eura. Taj dug se odnosio na kredit koji je "Beppler" kod "Prve banke" podigao za gradnju hotela, koji je i založio za kreditnu pozajmicu. Prilikom odobravanja kredita, banka je procijenila hotel na 6,5 miliona eura. U oktobru 2014. godine, Hotelska grupa "Budvanska rivijera" je uzela u zakup "Lipku".

Company "Beppler investment" bought at an auction in August 2006 a hotel for pensioners for 750.000 Euro which is later re-named into hotel "Lipka". Hotel has not been functioning since May 2011 when "Lipka" was taken over by the "First Bank" due to its 2,5 million Euro debt. This debt referred to a loan which "Beppler" took at the "First Bank" in order to construct the hotel and which it mortgaged the hotel. During the loan approval process, the bank valued the hotel at 6,5 million Euro. In October 2014, the Hotel group "Budvanska rivijera" took "Lipka" under a lease.



Mojkovac »TUP Sinjajevina«

Segmentacijom TUP "Sinjajevina" iz Mojkovca nastala su četiri preduzeća: ugostiteljsko preduzeće "Magistrala", gradska kafana „Sinjajevina“, hotel Mojkovac u čijem sastavu je motel "Ravnjak" i Tržni centar koji nikada nije pociniao sa radom. Decembra 2005. godine posto se niko nije javio na treći tender na kome se hotel "Mojkovac" prodavao za 350.000 eura održana je specijalna aukcija, na kojoj je cijena spuštena na 260.000 eura. Hotel je prodat vlasniku "Centromobila" iz Bijelog Polja Veršigori Bulatoviću. Novi vlasnik je preuzeo 14 radnika. Hotel je imao 1.153 m², korisne površine 205 m² i pripadajuće zemljište sa parkingom i dvorištem površine 6.221 m². Vešigora Bulatović je nakon potpisivanja ugovora za hotel uplatio samo 26.000 eura, a ostatak je platio tako što je založio hotel i dobio kredit. Početkom decembra 2007. godine, ruski biznismen Vladimir Morenko iz Podmoskovlja je kupio motel "Ravnjak". Oba objekta i danas rade.

Segmentation of TUP "Sinjajevina" from Mojkovac are created four companies: catering company "Magistrala", the town cafe "Sinjajevina", hotel Mojkovac comprised of a motel "Ravnjak" and Shopping mall, which never began to work. In December 2005 since no one responded to the third tender, on which the hotel "Mojkovac" was offered for 350,000 Euros, was held a special auction, where the price is reduced to 260,000 Euros. The hotel was sold to the owner of "Centromobil" from Bijelo Polje Versigori Bulatovic. The new owner took over 14 workers. The hotel had a 1,153 m², usable area 205 m² and associated land with parking and garden of 6221 m². Vesigora Bulatovic, after signing the contract for the hotel, has paid only 26,000 Euros, and the rest had paid by the pawned hotel and got a loan. In early December 2007, Russian businessman Vladimir Mormenko from Podmoskovlja bought motel "Ravnjak". Both facilities are still operating.



Mojkovac »Vukman Kruščić«

Kombinat "Vukman Kruščić" je osnovan 1952. godine, a osnovna djelatnost preduzeća je bila proizvodnja rezane građe, parketa, lamperije, fumira i elemenata od parketa i proizvodnja komandnog namještaja. Ova kompanija između ostalog je posjedovala poslovne prostore u Mojkovcu kao i jedan u Beogradu koji je kasnije prodat, a prema navodima radnika ispod svake tržišne cijene. Upravnu zgradu u Mojkovcu je uzela je Vlada i dala na korištenje MUP-u. U trenutku raspisivanja prvog tendera za prodaju cjelokupne imovine, 2004. godine, kombinat je imao 116 zaposlenih. Na prvom tenderu početna cijena je iznosila 1,2 miliona eura, međutim na kasnijem tenderu u avgustu 2006. godine ruska kompanija "Maloni trejding" je postala vlasnik "Vukmana Kruščića" za 411.000 eura. U kombinatu je 2007. godine kratko pokrenuta proizvodnja, međutim nakon toga preduzeće više nije radilo a novi vlasnik se nikad nije pojavio u "Vukmanu Kruščiću". Krug kombinata „Vukman Kruščić“ će u 2014. godini biti temeljno očišćen i u njemu neće ostati ni najmanji trag fabrike. Nakon čišćenja i ravnjanja 15 hektara kruga nekadašnje fabrike, kompanija „Malroni“ namjerava da proda zemljište u cjelini ili u parcelama.

Combine "Vukman Kruščić" was founded in 1952, and the main activity of the company was production of lumber, flooring, paneling, veneer and elements of parquet flooring and manufacturing of furniture. This company, among other things, owned business premises in Mojkovac and one in Belgrade, which was later sold, and according to the workers below the market price. The administration building in Mojkovac took the Government and gave it to the Mol for use. When is announced the first tender for the sale of all assets, in 2004, the combine had 116 employees. On the first tender starting price 1.2 million Euros, however at the later tender in August 2006, the Russian company "Maloni trejding" has become the owner of "Vukmana Kruščić" for 411,000 Euros. At the combine in 2007 started short production, but after that the company never worked and the new owner never showed up in "Vukman Kruščić". The property of combine "Vukman Kruščić" will be in 2014 thoroughly cleaned and there will no remain a single trace of the factory. After cleaning and straightening of 15 hectares of the circle of former factory, the company "Malroni" intends to sell the land as a whole or in parts.

U kompaniju "4. novembar", čiji je većinski vlasnik bilo Savezno Ministarstvo odbrane, je juna 2002. godine uveden programirani stečaj. Februara 2006. godine skupština akcionara fabrike prihvatila je predlog Upravnog odbora i donijela odluku o podjeli te firme na civilni – fabrika metalnih dijelova (91 %) i namjenski dio – za proizvodnju naoružanja (9 %). To je učinjeno kako bi se omogućilo švajcarskoj kompaniji BT International da postane većinski vlasnik većeg dijela fabrike, što prije segmentacije nije bilo moguće, jer kod nas strani državljanin ne može biti većinski vlasnik namjenske fabrike. Jula 2007. godine kompanija je prodana BT Internationalu i to namjenski dio kompanije nešto više od 11.000 eura a za civilni dio 119.437 eura. Novi vlasnik se obavezao da u tri godine u Fabriku namjenskih proizvoda investira 157 hiljada eura, a metalnih dijelova 6,3 miliona eura, da zaposli 50 novih radnika, uloži 140.000 u ekologiju i zaštitu Tare, kao i da 200.000 uloži u toplifikaciju Mojkovca. Prema dostupnim informacijama novi vlasnik nije ispunio obaveze definisane ugovorima o privatizaciji ove dvije firme.

In the company "November 4th", whose majority shareholder was the Federal Ministry of Defence, in June 2002 was introduced programmed bankruptcy. In February 2006, the shareholders' Assembly has accepted the proposal of the Board and adopted a decision on the division of that company to a civilian part - factory of metal parts (91%) and a purposed part - for production of armaments (9%). This was done to allow the Swiss company BT International to become the majority owner of most of the factory, which before segmenattion was not possible, because here a foreign citizen can not be the majority owner of a purposed factory. In July 2007 the company was sold to BT International and purposed part of the company for little over 11,000 Euros, and for the civilian part for 119,437 Euros. The new owner was committed that in three years in purposed factory invest 157,000 Euros, and in metal parts 6.3 million Euros, to hire 50 new employees, invest 140,000 in ecology and protection of Tara, as well as to invest 200,000 in the heating system of Mojkovac. According to available information, the new owner has not fulfilled obligations defined in the contract about of these two companies.

Mojkovac »4. novembar«



Rudnik olova i cinka "Brskovo" je radio od 1976. do 1991. godine. Prvi stečaj u "Brskovu" uveden je 1987. godine, a već februara 1992. godine, rudnik je doživio i drugi stečaj. Rudnik koji je zapošljavao blizu 700 radnika konačno je zatvoren 1993. godine. Kad je rudnik likvidiran 1993. godine, radnici su ostali bez akcija, otpremnine i drugih novčanih naknada. Imovina rudnika prešla je u ruke Fonda za razvoj koji je prodao sve što se moglo unovčiti, uz obećanje da će u postrojenjima flotacije otvoriti manje proizvodne i profitabilne pogone, ali je sve ostalo na riječima. Kada je Fond za razvoj prodao sve što je moglo naći kupca, ostatak je, ustupio, kako u ugovorima o poklonu stoji, u trajno vlasništvo bez naknade podgoričkoj kompaniji Jugoimport Mont i Komunalnom preduzeću Gradac.

Lead and Zinc Mine "Brskovo" worked from 1976 to 1991. The first bankruptcy in "Brskovo" was introduced in 1987, and already in January 1992, the mine has experienced the second bankruptcy. The mine which employed nearly 700 workers was finally closed in 1993. When the mine was liquidated in 1993, workers were left without shares, severance pay and other remuneration. The assets of the mine are owned by a Fund for Development who sold everything that could be cashed, with the promise that in the flotation plant will open less productive and profitable plants, but everything stayed just the words. When the Development Fund sold everything that could find a buyer, the rest offered, as it is stated in contract on gift, as the permanent property without compensation to Podgorica-based company Jugoimport Mont and PublicUtility Company Gradac.

Mojkovac »Brskovo«



Od 1995. godine „Bojna njiva“ je u više navrata prodavala imovinu. Na taj način je preduzeće, pored ostalog, ostalo i bez desetak prodavnica i magacina, uglavnom, u Mojkovcu i Podgorici. Pod kojim uslovima i po kojoj cijeni je imovina prodana nije poznato ni radnicima ni široj javnosti. "Bojna njiva" je imala, pored deset hektara oranica, 90 hektara pašnjaka na Sinjavini i 19 hektara pod šumom, dvadesetak prodavnica, klanicu, kožaru, štale i upravnu zgradu u centru Mojkovca. Kompletnu imovinu nekadašnjeg Mojkovčkog trgovinskog preduzeća "Bojna Njiva" u avgustu 2012. godine kupili su kroz likvidacioni stečaj Opština Mojkovac i Država za 1,3 miliona eura. Na ovaj način je i zvanično likvidirana kompanija "Bojna njiva", koja nije radila više od deceniju.

Since 1995, the "Bojna njiva" has repeatedly sold its assets. In this way, the company, among other things, is left without a dozen shops and warehouses, mainly, in Mojkovac, Podgorica. Under what conditions and at what price the property was sold is not known to the workers nor to the general public. "Bojna njiva" had, in addition to ten acres of arable land, and 90 acres of pasture on Sinjavinja and 19 hectares of forest, two dozen shops, butchery, tanner, stables and administration building in the center of Mojkovac. Complete property of former Mojkovac trading company "Bojna njiva" in August 2012 bought, through liquidation bankruptcy, Municipality of Mojkovac and the Statefor 1.3 million Euros. In this way, it is officially liquidated company "Bojna njiva", which did not work for more than a decade.

Mojkovac »Bojna njiva«





Mojkovac »Titex - Tara«

O preduzeću "Titex - Tara" nema javno dostupnih informacija o nekadašnjem poslovanju i kasnijem stečaju ili privatizaciji.
About the company "Titex - Tara" there are no publicly available information about the former business and subsequent bankruptcy or privatization

Za kompaniju "Proljeće Komerc" je jedino poznato da je 2004. godine uvedeno u stečaj i da je izvjesni Ševad Delić vlasnik kompanije. O samoj privatizaciji preduzeća ne posjedujemo informacije.

Concerning company "Proljeće Komerc" it is only known that bankruptcy was declared in 2004 and that a certain Ševad Delić is the owner of the company. Concerning the privatization of the Company there are no available information.

Pljevlja »Proljeće Komerc«



"Monter" je pljevaljsko zanatsko-uslužno preduzeće, koje je početkom novog stoljeća zapošljavalo 86 radnika. U kompaniju je februara 2005. godine uveden stečaj, nakon čega je imovina objavljen je oglas za prodaju cjelokupne imovine preduzeća sa početnom cijenom 643.931 eura. Tek na trećem tenderu, oktobra 2006. godine, preduzeće je prodato firmi "Interkod" iz Pljevalja za 371 hiljadu eura, koji je preuzeo obavezu da zadrži u radnom odnosu 28 trenutno zaposlenih i da do kraja iduće godine zaposli nova 32 radnika. Novi vlasnik kupovinom ove kompanije dobio zemljište površine 16.361 m² i upravnu zgradu i, proizvodne hale ukupne površine oko 1.200 m², a u javnosti se pojavila i informacija da je mu je i poklonjeno 49% odsto imovine "Manik Monta", čiji je osnivač bio Monter. O uspjehu privatizacije najbolje govori informacija da je, u oktobru 2014. godine, NLB Montenegro banka oglasila prodaju imovine "Montera" zbog duga od preko 127.000 eura, po početnoj cijeni od 956.843 eura.

"Monter" is a handicraft-service Company from Pljevlja which employed around 86 employees in the beginning of the new century. Bankruptcy was declared in the company in 2005 after which an advertisement concerning the sale of complete property was published with the beginning price of 643.931 Euro. Only during the third legal tender in October 2006, the Company was sold to the company "Interkod" from Pljevlja for 371.000 Euro, and the owner obliged himself to keep 28 current employees and to employ 32 new employees by the end of next year. The new owner got the land of around 16.361 m² through this purchase as well as an administrative building and production halls of surface area of around 1.200 m² while the public circulated information that the owner was gifted 49% of the property of "Manik Monta" which was founded by "Monter". The information that, in October 2014, NLB MontenegroBank, declared the sale of the property of "Monter" due to the 127.000 Euro debts with the beginning price of 956.843 Euro speaks about the success of the privatization.



Pljevlja »Monter«



Pljevlja »Pljevaljska banka«

"Pljevaljska banka" je osnovana u decembru 1990. godine. Kapital banke koji je iznosio oko 5,2 miliona eura, u junu 2006. godine je kupila "Atlas grupa" za 3,02 miliona eura. Nakon privatizacije banka je preimenovana u "Investiciona banka Montenegro", i još uvijek posluje.

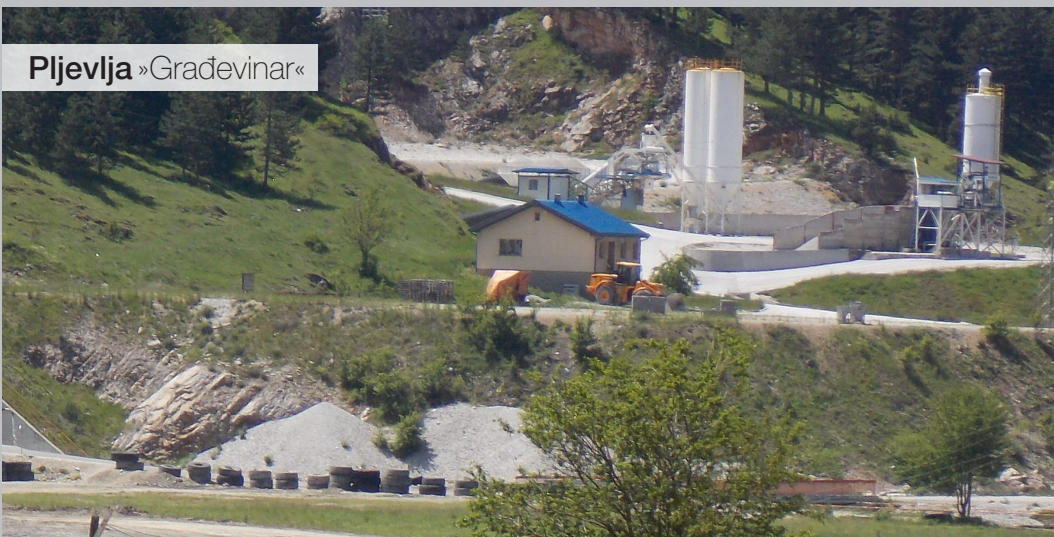
"Pljevaljska banka" was founded in December 1990. The capital of the bank was around 5,2 million Euro, but it was bought by "Atlas Group" in June 2006 for 3,02 million Euro. After the privatization the bank was re-named as "Invest Bank Montenegro" and is still in business.



Pljevlja »Optel«

Kompanija "Optel" iz Pljevalja je radila kao namjenski kapacitet za izradu elektronskih uređaja za potrebe tadašnje vojske. Zbog problema u poslovanju u ovu kompaniju je uveden stečaj dva puta. Prvi put je stečaj uveden 1997. godine, a drugi put oktobra 2007. godine. Imovina „Optela“ je prodana kompaniji "Vektra" po cijeni od 2.105.000 eura, iako je u februaru 2008. godine vrijednost imovine procijenjena na iznos od 4,4 miliona eura. Novi vlasnik se obavezao da investira 3,3 miliona eura dok je realnost dugačija jer u kompaniju ništa suštinski nije ulagano.

Company "Optel" from Pljevlja worked in the dedicated capacity for production of electronic devices for uses of the former army forces. Due to the problems in business management this company was declared bankruptcy twice. The first time the company was declared bankruptcy in 1997 and the second time in October 2007. The property of "Optel" was sold to company "Vektra" for 2.105.000 Euro, even though in February 2008 the value of the property was estimated to be 4,4 million Euro. The new owner obliged himself to invest 3,3 million Euro while the reality is very different since the company has not been invested into at all essentially.



Pljevlja »Građevinar«

"Građevinar", jedno od najvećih građevinskih preduzeća u Crnoj Gori, u kojem je bilo zaposleno 460 radnika prvi stečaj je uveden 1997. godine. U ovu kompaniju je opet stečaj uveden u martu 2007. godine da bi par mjeseci kasnije kompanija bila prodana kompaniji "Vektra Montenegro" za nešto više od 1.8 miliona eura uz investicije od 10.150.000 eura i zapošljavanje 150 radnika. "Vektra Montenegro" je dobila 149.061 m² zemljišta na koje je upisala hipoteku, dok o planiranim investicijama nema pomena. Zbog svega navedenog se nameće mišljenje da je prodaja "Građevinara" iskorišćena da bi se pomoću nje, uz ostale njegove kompanije, došlo do višemilionskih kredita.

In "Građevinar", one of the biggest construction companies in Montenegro, which employed 460 employees declared its first bankruptcy in 1997. The bankruptcy was declared again in March 2007 in order for this company to be sold just a few months later to company "Vektra Montenegro" for a bit more than 1,8 million Euro with investment of 10.150.000 Euro and employment of 150 employees. "Vektra Montenegro" got 149.061 m² land which it put under mortgage while there is no mention of the planned investments. Due to everything stated here the possibility for "Građevinar" to have been used in order to get multi-million credits thanks to this company and other companies in the same ownership comes to mind.

Pljevlja »Prehrana«



Javnosti je samo dostupna informacija da je većinski vlasnik preduzeća "Prehrana", preduzeće "Mesopromet" iz Bijelog Polja. U okviru ovog preduzeća je otvoren poslovno-tržni centar "Mesoprometa" u kojem se nalaze megamarket, kafeposlastičara, kongresna sala i restoran. Nemamo informacije kako je sprovedena privatizacija ove kompanije.

The public only has the information that the major owner of the Company "Prehrana" is the Company "Mesopromet" from Bijelo Polje. Within this company, a business and shopping centre were opened, a coffee and cake house, a congress hall and a restaurant. We have no information concerning the way this privatization happened.

U poznatoj drvo-prerađivačkoj kompaniji, "Korporaciji Jakić", otvoren je stečaj 2003. godine. Sledeće godine je objavljen prvi javni oglaš za prodaju imovine ove kompanije, po početnoj cijeni od 9.510.000 eura. Kako je prodaja bila neuspješna, raspisan je novi javni oglaš i to još 10 puta, ali svaki put po nižoj cijeni. Tako je tek jedanaesti oglaš za rezultat imao prodaju imovine „Korporacije Jakić“, 2006. godine, kompaniji "Vektra Montenegro" i to po cijeni od 1.610.000 eura. Vektra je ovom kupovinom dobila kompaniju čija je procijenjena vrijednost iznosila 22.081.116 eura. Novi vlasnik se obavezao da u "Vektru Jakić", kako je preimenovao novokupljenu kompaniju, investira 6.000.000 eura u roku od četiri godine i zaposli 478 radnika, od čega bi gotovo 150 bilo novozaposlenih radnika. Ovoj kompaniji su kasnije pripojene i kompanije "Optel" i "Građevinar" koje je takođe privatizovala "Vektra". Nepokretna imovina „Vektre Jakića“, koja je nakon sve tri privatizacije obuhvatala 183.784 m² je postala je vlasništvo mađarske „OTP banke“, zbog neizmirenog kredita Vektre u iznosu od 53 miliona eura i 73 miliona eura. Nakon privatizacije kompanija je samo povremeno radila i u tim proizvodnim periodima je dugovala radnicima plate i više mjeseci, dok o nekim većim ulaganjima nema ni pomena.

In the well-known wood processing company "Korporacija Jakić" bankruptcy was declared in 2003. The following year the first public advertisement for sale of the property of this company was published, under the beginning price of 9.510.000 Euro. Since the sale was unsuccessful, another public advertisement was made for 10 more times, and every time for a lower price. Thus, the 11th advertisement resulted in the sale of the property of "Korporacije Jakić" in 2006 to company "Vektra Montenegro" for 1.610.000 Euro. In this process Vektra obtained the company whose estimated value was 22.081.116 Euro. The new owner obliged to, in relation to "Vektra Jakić" – the new name of the company, invest 6.000.000 Euro in the duration of 4 years and to employ 478 employees out of which 150 would be new employees. Companies "Optel" and "Građevinar" were also annexed to this company, both of which were privatized by "Vektra". Real Estate property of "Vektra Jakić", which after all three privatizations encompassed 183.784 m² became owned by a Hungarian "OTP Bank" due to an unpaid loan of Vektra in the amount of 53 million Euro and 73 million Euro. After the privatization the company only temporarily work and in these productive periods it owed the employees their pays for multiple months while there is no mention of larger investment.



Pljevlja »Vektra Jakić«

Pljevlja »Prevoz«



2003. godine uveden je stečaj u preduzeće "Prevoz Pljevlja". Kako je i šta je od imovine prodato u toku stečaja nije poznato. Aprila 2006. godine je okončan stečaj, nakon čega je autobuska stanica za 140.000 eura prodata podgoričkom preduzeću "Com plus" koje je najavilo ulaganje novaca u rekonstrukciju i adaptaciju objekta. Većih, suštinskih ulaganja u ovaj objekat nije bilo.

In 2003 Company "Prevoz Pljevlja" declared bankruptcy. If any part of the property was sold during the bankruptcy is not known. In April 2006, the bankruptcy was finalized, after which the bus station was sold to Company "Com plus" from Podgorica for 140.000 Euro which stated money investment into the reconstruction and adaptation of objects. Major, essential investment into this object did not occur.

Pljevlja »PTK Pljevlja«



O kompaniji "PTK Pljevlja" nema informacija o privatizaciji i poslovanju osim da su u prostorijama ove nekadašnje firme smještene direkcije trgovinskih preduzeća "Prehrana", "Napredak" i "Feniks".

Concerning company "PTK Pljevlja" there are no information about the privatization and business proceedings except that in the halls of the former company were the location of the directorates of commercial companies "Prehrana", "Napredak" and "Feniks".



Pljevlja »Sloga«

1992. godine u preduzeće Industrija trikotaže "Sloga" je uveden prvi put stečaj, a drugi put oktobra 2000. godine. Dvije godine kasnije, stečajni upravnik ove kompanije Nataša Kovačević i radnica Zorica Knežević kupuju firmu i nazivaju je "Zonateks" koja posluje do 2004. godine - kada je likvidirana i prodana.

In 1992 Knitwear Industry company "Sloga" declared bankruptcy for the first time, and for the second time in 2000. Two years later, the director under bankruptcy of this company Nataša Kovačević and the employer Zorica Knežević bought the company and re-named it into "Zonateks" which functions until 2004 - when the company was liquidated and sold.

2003. godine Lazar Cvijović postaje vlasnik nepunih 49% akcija preduzeća "Ugostiteljstva", u čijem sastavu posluje i hotel "Pljevlja", za nepunih 100.000 eura. Iste te godine preduzeće je uvedeno u stečaj i 57 radnika je ostalo bez posla i umjesto njih zapošljeno je 5 novih radnika. U 2005. godine je prodan poslovni prostor "Stražica" za 155.000 eura, a upravna zgrada "Ugostiteljstva" za 39.000 eura. Ne zna se kako je novac raspoređen i kako je stečaj kasnije vođen. Hotel "Pljevlja" još uvijek posluje i nedavno je renoviran.

In 2003, Lazar Cvijović became the full owner of the incomplete 49% of shares of the Company "Ugostiteljstva", within which hotel "Pljevlja" also functions, for less than 100.000 Euro. The same year, the company declared bankruptcy and 57 employees were left off and instead 5 employees were hired. In 2005, business area "Stražica" was sold for 155.000 Euro and the administrative building of "Ugostiteljstvo" for 39.000 Euro. It is now clear how the money was split and how the bankruptcy proceeding was introduced later. Hotel "Pljevlja" still functions and is recently renovated.

Pljevlja »Ugostiteljstvo - Hotel Pljevlja«



O Zemljoradničkoj zadruzi "Doganje" nema informacija u javnosti o eventualnoj privatizaciji i poslovanju. Concerning the agricultural cooperative "Doganje" there are no publically available information about the eventual privatization and business proceedings

Pljevlja »ZZ Doganje«



Rožaje »Šumarsko preduzeće«

"Šumarsko preduzeće" - 2003. godine Vlada je usvojila program oporavka i razvoja šumarstva i drvne industrije. Između ostalog, programom je predviđeno spajanje šumarskih i drvoprerađivačkih preduzeća, a zatim njihova revitalizacija kroz stečaj do nalaženja strateškog partnera i brze privatizacije. Na ovaj način Šumarsko preduzeće je pripojeno Gornjem Ibru i u 2003. godini je uvedeno sa ovom kompanijom u stečaj i kasnije doživjelo istu sudbinu.

"Šumarsko preduzeće" - in 2003 the Government adopted a program of recovery and development of forestry and timber industry. Among other things, by the program is anticipated merger of forestry and wood processing companies, and their revitalization through bankruptcy and seek a strategic partner and rapid privatization. In this way Šumsko preduzeće was merged with Gornji Ibar, and in 2003 bankrupted with this company, and later suffered the same fate.



"Servistrans" je 1997. godine kroz reorganizaciju preduzeća „Gornji Ibar“ izdvojeno u samostalno preduzeće. U periodu od 1997. do 2007. godine, ovo preduzeće je kroz proglašenje tehnoloških viškova sa 170 radnika radnika umanjio broj na 40 radnika. Godine 2007 49% akcija preduzeća je prodato Nokić Company za oko 81.000 eura – a tada je knjigovodstvena vrijednost Servistrans-a iznosila 3.500.000 eura. Ovaj većinski vlasnik se naknadno kreditno prezadužio, a pri tom je kao kreditni povjerilac zadužio ovu kompaniju nakon čega je pokrenut prijedlog za pokretanje stečajnog postupka u ovoj firmi.

"Servistrans" in 1997 through the reorganization of the company "Gornji Ibar" set aside in an independent company. In the period from 1997 to 2007 this company through the declaration of technological surplus, from 170 workers reduced the number of workers to 40 workers. In 2007, 49% of the shares of the company were sold to Nokić Company for about 81,000 Euros - and then the book value Servistrans amounted to 3,500,000 Euros. This majority owner subsequently overextended credit and, at the same time, as a loan creditor indebted this company and after that launched a proposal to initiate bankruptcy proceedings in this company.

Rožaje »Servistrans«



Rožaje »Dekor«

Fabrika "Dekor" iz Rožaja se bavila proizvodnjom predmeta od papira i u njoj je bilo zaposleno i do 250 radnika. Fabrika ne radi od 2007. godine a kako bi radnicima isplatili potraživanja prodavana je nepokretna imovina koja je u 2009. godini iznosila 31.070 m2 zemljišta i 18.642m2 stambeno poslovnog prostora u Rožajama.

Factory "Dekor" from Rožaje was manufacturing products from paper and employed up to 250 workers. The factory is not working since 2007, and in order to pay workers' claims it was sold the immovable property which in 2009 amounted to 31.070 m2 of land and 18.642m2 of residential and commercial space in Rožaje.



Rožaje »Gornji Ibar«

“Gornji Ibar” je bilo možda i najveće crnogorsko drvoprerađivačko preduzeće sa 2.500 zaposlenih. 2003. godine kompanija je uvedena u stečaj i nikada nije privatizovana – čak radnici sumnjaju da je jedna ponuda za kupovinu ovog preduzeća sakrivena od strane tadašnjeg ministra poljoprivrede. U oktobru 2007. godine fabrika je “podržavljena” odnosno kupila je Vlada po cijeni od 3,2 miliona eura, odnosno oko šest miliona eura kada se na taj iznos doda povezivanje radnog staža zaposlenima. Ukupna vrijednost fabrike, koja je izgrađena na 100 hiljada kvadrata u centru grada, bila je procijenjena je na 28,8 miliona eura a proizvodnja u njoj nikada nije obnovljena dok se zemljište polako pretvara u građevinsko.

“Gornji Ibar” was perhaps the biggest Montenegrin wood-processing company with 2,500 employees. In 2003 the company bankrupted and was never privatized - even the workers suspect that one offer for purchase of this company was hidden by at that time Minister of Agriculture . In October 2007, the factory was “nationalized” actually bought by the Government at a cost of 3.2 million Euros, actually for about six million Euros when to this amount was added the connection of employees’ status. The total value of the factory, which is built on 100 square meters in the city center, was estimated at 28.8 million Euros, and the production in it was never rebuilt, while the land is slowly turning into a building land.

Rožaje »Famond«



“Famond”-ova djelatnost je bila metaloprerađivačka i ova kompanija je proizvodila mašinske dijelove. Kompanija je uspješno poslovala sve do 1998. godine kada je preduzeće prodato turskom investitoru koji je kasnije pokrenuo stečaj i cijelo preduzeće upisao na svoje ime. Umjesto da primi nove radnike kako je obećao, otpustio je sve radnike i prisvojio njihove akcije u procentu od 40% a kompanija više ne radi.

“Famond” -this was the metal industry and the company was producing mechanical parts. The company operated successfully until 1998 when the company was sold to Turkish investor who later filed for bankruptcy, and the whole company he entered under his own name. Instead to employ new workers as promised, he dismissed all workers and appropriated their shares in the percentage of 40%, and the company is no longer working.



Rožaje »Kristal«

Eurofond je 2005. godine prodao akcije “Kristala” Safetu Kaliću a radnici navode da su svoje akcije prodavali iz nužde i straha. Radnicima nisu isplaćivane plate od 2000. godine do 2005. godine. Marta 2006. godine prestao je radni odnos 65 radnika.

Eurofond in 2005 sold shares of “Kristal” to Safet Kalic, and the workers state that their shares sold out of necessity and fear. To the workers salaries were not paid from 2000 to 2005. In March 2006, was terminated 65 workers.

Rožaje »Ibarmond«

Godine 2002. formirano je građevinsko preduzeće “Ibarmond”. Tadašnji direktor prodaje betonjerku sa 88 ari placa ali novac za prodaju betonjerke i zemljišta nikada nije uplaćen Ibarmond. Marta 2008. godine preduzeće Nokić Company kupilo je 45.78 % akcija preduzeća Ibarmonda nakon čega kompanija nikada nije nastavila da radi. Radnici su tvrdili da je Nokić kompanija dala pod hipoteku imovinu Ibarmonda, odnosno 40.000 m2 zemlje i magacine.

In 2002 it was formed a construction company “Ibarmond”. The director at that time sales concrete cell with 88 acres of land but money from sales was never paid to Ibarmond. In March 2008, the company Nokić Company purchased a 45.78% stakes of the company Ibarmond, and after that the company never worked again. The workers claimed that the company mortgaged to the Nokić Company property of Ibarmond, or 40,000 m2 of land and warehouses.



Rožaje »Roteks«

“Roteks” je tekstilna kompanija koje je u stečaj ušla 1992. godine, kada je u njoj radilo oko 250 radnika. Tada je imovina Roteksa procijenjena na 3.5 miliona njemačkih maraka. Privatizacija je obavljena pod okolnostima koje radnicima nisu poznate. Kupac se obavezao da vrati sve radnike na posao ali nakon više od 15 godina od uvođenja stečaja firma je nestala. U jednom periodu radnici Roteksa su radili u fabrici “Buteks” koja je bila fabrika za proizvodnju ručno čvoranih tepiha u kojoj je nekad radilo oko 400 radnika a koja ne radi od kraja 1996. godine.

“Roteks” is a textile company that bankrupted in 1992, when employed about 250 workers. At that time Roteks’s assets were estimated at 3.5 million German marks. Privatization was done under circumstances unknown to the workers. The buyer was obliged to return all workers on the job but after more than 15 years since the bankruptcy the company disappeared. At one time Roteks’s workers were working in the factory “Buteks” which was a factory for the production of handmade carpets where at some point worked about 400 workers, and that does not work since the end of 1996.



Rožaje »ZZ Bogaje«

Za preduzeće "ZZ Bogaje" ne postoje javno dostupne informacije.
For enterprise "ZZ Bogaje" there are no publicly available information.

Hotel "Žabljak" i "Jezera" su uvedeni u stečaj u maju 2003. godine kao dijelovi ski centra Durmitor. Hotel "Žabljak" je u centru grada, površine 905 m², kapaciteta 60 kreveta, izgrađen 1972. godine. Hotel "Jezera" sa 17 rent vila nalazi se na putu prema Crnom jezeru. Površina hotela je 1,18 hiljada m², ima 217 kreveta u sobama sa kupatilom i balkonom i izgrađen je 1978. godine. Aprila 2004. godine hoteli su prodati kompaniji Hotel Management Aktiengesellschaft, Liechtenstein, za ukupno 2 miliona eura. Kupac se ugovorom obavezao da u rekonstrukciju hotela za tri godine uloži 5,1 milion. Aprila 2013. Vlada je odlučila da raskine ugovor sa vlasnikom hotela Jezera jer nije ni započeo investiciju i hotel je još uvijek zatvoren.

Hotel "Zabljak" and "Jezera" bankrupted in May 2003 as part of the ski center Durmitor. Hotel "Zabljak" is in the city center, with the area of 905 m², with a capacity of 60 beds, built in 1972. Hotel "Jezera" with 17 rent villa is situated on the road to Black Lake. Hotel area is 1.18 thousand m², has 217 beds in rooms with private bath and balcony, and was built in 1978. In April 2004, the hotels were sold to the company Hotel Management Aktiengesellschaft, Liechtenstein, for a total of 2 million Euros. The buyer is obligated by contract to invest 5,1 million in reconstruct of the hotels. In April 2013, the Government decided to terminate the contract with the owner of the hotel Jezera because since the investment did not even started and the hotel is still closed.



Žabljak »Hotel Jezera«

Rožaje »Turjak«



Šurak Safeta Kalića je kupio većinski paket akcija hotelsko turističkog preduzeća "Turjak", dok je njegov stariji brat Mersudin Kalić postavljen za izvršnog direktora tog preduzeća. Novi vlasnik je, najprije, kupio u paketu trideset odsto akcija u vlasništvu države po cijeni od 165 hiljada eura na berzi početkom marta 2005. godine a ostatak akcija je kupio od manjinskih vlasnika koji su dobijali po euro za akciju, što je bilo 38 puta niže od njene nominalne vrijednosti a tri put manje od cijene akcija kupljenih od države. Radnici smatraju da je privatizacija urađena kroz prijetnje i uslovljavanje radnika. Nakon bjekstva Kalića hotel Rožaje radi, dok je hotel Turjak zatvoren.

Brother-in-law of Safet Kalic had bought a majority of stakes of hotel and tourism company "Turjak", while his older brother Mersudin Kalic appointed as the Executive Director of that company. The new owner, first, bought a package of thirty percent state-owned shares at a price of 165 Euros on the stock market in early March 2005, and the remaining of shares he bought from minority shareholders who received euro per share, which was 38 times lower of its nominal value and three times less than the price of shares purchased from the state. Workers believe that privatization is done through threats and conditioning of staff. After the escape of Kalic hotel Rožaje works, while the hotel Turjak closed.

Žabljak »Ski centar Durmitor«



Procijenjena vrijednost preduzeća "Ski centar Durmitor" 2002. godine iznosi 15 miliona eura. Maja 2003. godine nakon transformacije preduzeće je podijeljeno na dio Ski centar Durmitor (SCD) kome su pripali hoteli Žabljak, Planinka i Jezera u kojem je ubrzo uveden stečaj i novu kompaniju Nju ski centar (NSC) čiji je većinski vlasnik i direktor Radovan Grbović, a kojem je pripao hotel Durmitor sa bungalovima, pekara, stočarska farma, dio poslovnih prostora na Žabljaku i u Podgorici. Grbović postao većinski vlasnik od 51%, a da za to nije uložio jedan cent a već navedenu imovinu je uknjižio kao svoju kod Direkcije za nekretnine u Žabljaku, bez posjedovanja dokumentacije. Ski centar Durmitor još uvijek nije prodat ni posle više od 10 tendera a posljednja procijenjena vrijednost je bila 2,5 miliona eura.

Estimated value of the "Ski center Durmitor" in 2002 is amounted to 15 million Euros. In May 2003, after the transformation the company is divided on the part the Ski Center Durmitor (SCD) to which belonged the hotels Zabljak, Planinka and Jezer that bankrupted soon, and a new company Nju ski centre (NSC) majority owner and manager of Radovan Grbović, to which belonged the hotel Durmitor with bungalows, bakery, cattle ranch, part of the business premises in Zabljak and in Podgorica. Grbović became the majority owner of 51%, who did not invest a single cent, and the property as his own registered at the Directorate for Real Estate in Zabljak, without having documentation. Ski center Durmitor still is not sold even after more than 10 tenders, and the last estimated value was 2.5 million Euros.



Godine 2003. uveden je stečaj u "Šumarsko preduzeće" a radnici i manjinski akcionari nisu obavješteni o tome. U oktobru 2007. godine su Šumarsko preduzeće i "Pilana" prodati kompaniji "Karapidis Boss", navodno za 23 miliona evra - sa 63 radnika u obje kompanije. Od trenutka prodaje Pilane sve ukazuje da se ide na zatvaranje fabrike - veliki dio građe se prodavao kao sirovina na tržištima van Crne Gore a od investicionog programa nije sprovedeno ništa. U Pilani radi 17 radnika kojima nisu od 2010. godine isplaćeni porezi i doprinosi i 19 plata a najavljuje se i uvođenje stečaja u ovu kompaniju. Grčkoj kompaniji je oduzeto pravo na sječu šuma u opštini Žabljak zbog neredovnog izmirivanja ugovorenih obaveza i dugova prema državi.

In 2003 "Sumarsko preduzece" bankrupted and the workers and minority shareholders were not informed about it. In October 2007, Sumarsko preduzece and the "Pilana" are sold to the company "Karapidis Boss", supposedly for 23 million Euros - with 63 workers in both companies. From the moment of sale of Pilana everything points to the closing of the factory - a large part of the material was sold as raw materials in markets outside of Montenegro, and from the investment program was nothing implemented. In Pilana works 17 workers to whom taxes and contributions were not paid since 2010 and 19 wages, and it is announced bankruptcy in this company. To the Greek company is deprived deforestation in municipality Žabljak due to irregular settlement of contractual obligations and debts to the state.



Cetinje »Bojana«

"Bojana" (Lipa) je najstarije crnogorsko autoprevozno preduzeće. Bojana se od 2001. nalazi u stečaju. Imovina preduzeća je prodana kupcu Lipa iz Cetinja za 500 hiljada eura. Preduzeće Lipa se od 2014. nalazi u stečaju.

"Bojana" (Lipa) is the oldest Montenegrin transportation company. Since 2001 Bojana is in bankruptcy. The assets of the company is sold o the buyer Lipa from Cetinje for 500 thousand euros. The company Lipa since 2014 is in bankruptcy.



Cetinje »Košuta«

"Košuta" je industrija modne obuće. "Imo Košuta" je 1996. ušla u stečaj i 1.117 radnika je otišlo na Biro rada. 2001. godine je formirano preduzeće Montenegro Modern Shoes AD – Cetinje čiji je kapital iznosio 3.400.000. Javnosti nijesu dostupne informacije o broju zaposlenih.

"Košuta" is the industry fashion footwear. "Imo Košuta" in 1996 entered into bankruptcy and 1,117 workers went at the labor bureau. In 2001 was formed a company Montenegro Modern Shoes AD - Cetinje whose capital amounted 3,400,000. To the public information on the number of employees are not available.



Cetinje »Cetinjeturist«

"Cetinjeturist" je 2001. godine transformisano u akcionarsko društvo. Cetinjeturist je u većinskom vlasništvu Eurofonda, koji kontroliše Vese-lin Barović. Osnovna djelatnost društva je pružanje turističko-ugostiteljskih usluga, koje se obavljaju preko sledećih objekata: Hotel "Grand", "Gradska kafana", Restoran "Vidikovac" na Lovčenu, Restoran "Njeguška sijela" na Njegušima i kafana "Bogdanov kraj". "Cetinjeturist" je kroz proces restrukturiranja pripojen barskoj kompaniji "Izbor".

"Cetinjeturist" since 2001 is transformed into a joint stock company. Cetinjeturist is majority owned by Eurofond, controlled by Vese-lin Barovic. The main activity of the company is to provide tourist and catering services, carried out through the following hotels: Hotel "Grand", "Gradska kafana", Restaurant "Vidikovac" on Lovcen, Restaurant "Njeguska sijela" in Njegusi, and cafe "Bogdanov kraj". "Cetinjeturist" through process of restructuring was merged with the company "Izbor" from Bar.



Cetinje »Montenegro Bonus«

"Montenegrobonus" je osnovala Vlada 2003. kako bi iskoristila razne vrste robe i skladišta nekadašnje Savezne direkcije robnih rezervi. Nema informacija o broju zaposlenih. Preduzeće "Montenegrobonus" i dalje posluje.

"Montenegrobonus" established the Government in 2003 to take advantage of various types of goods and warehouses of the former Federal Directorate of stockpiles. There is no information on the number of employees. The company "Montenegrobonus" still operates.



Cetinje »Elektroindustrija Obod«

"Elektroindustrija Obod" je osnovana 1953. godine kada je počela sa proizvodnjom sapuna, pastila za cipele, a nešto kasnije uvedena je i proizvodnja fluorescentnih svjetiljki. Obod je zapošljavao oko 5.000 radnika. Novi OBOD je upošljavao 476 direktno zaposlenih radnika i oko 100 radnika iz drugih dioničarskih društava koji su za firmu vršili izvjesne usluge kao što je transport, obezbjeđenje objekata, i slično. Međutim, kako se i nova firma pokazala nelikvidnom, proizvodnja je opet bila obustavljena. U 2005. godini, preduzeće se registruje kao OBOD Elektroindustrija AD, čekajući na privatizaciju ili strateško partnerstvo sa nekom inostranom kompanijom. Kompanija Obod ne posluje.

"Elektroindustrija Obod" was established in 1953 when it began producing soap, shoe polish, and later introduced the production of fluorescent lamps. Obod employed about 5,000 workers. New OBOD employed directly 476 workers, and about 100 workers from other stock companies who done for the company certain services such as transport, security facilities, and so on. However, as the new company proved insolvent, production was again suspended. In 2005, the company is registered as OBOD Elektroindustrija AD, waiting for privatization or strategic partnership with a foreign company. The company Obod does not operate.



Cetinje »Trgopromet«

O "Trgoprometu", nekada najvećem trgovinskom preduzeću na Cetinju, ima vrlo malo informacija i poznato da je kompanija trenutno u stečaju. Ministarstvo kulture je, u okviru programa „Cetinje – grad kulture 2010-2013“, otkupilo bivšu zgradu "Trgoprometa", u centru grada, za otvaranje galerije savremene umjetnosti. Zgrada je kupljena za četiri miliona eura, a u medijima se i dalje objavljuju oglasi za prodaju ostatka imovine ove kompanije.

About "Trgopromet", once largest commercial company in Cetinje, there is very little information and it is only known that the company is currently under bankruptcy. The Ministry of Culture has, within its program "Cetinje – City of Culture 2010-2013" bought the former building of "Trgopromet" in the centre of the city in order to open a gallery of modern art. The building was purchased for 4 million Euro and the media still publishes advertisement concerning the purchase of the rest of the property of this company.



Cetinje »Šumsko gazdinstvo - Cetinje«

"Šumsko gazdinstvo – Cetinje" u svojoj svojini je posjedovalo 54. 000 hektara šume , od čega je 2. 100 u državnom vlasništvu, a ostatak privatna svojina. Šumsko gazdinstvo je 2003. godine ušlo u stečaj. Šumsko gazdinstvo preuzima 2006. Uprava šuma Crne Gore, područna jedinica Pljevlja, odnosno Šumska uprava Podgorice.

"Sumsko gazdinstvo - Cetinje" in its ownership owned 54,000 hectares of forest, of which 2,100 is state-owned and the rest private. Sumsko gazdinstvo in 2003 entered into bankruptcy. Sumsko gazdinstvo in 2006 is taken by the Forest Administration of Montenegro, regional unit Pljevlja, actually the Forest Administration Podgorica.

"Mermer" je osnovan 2002. godine. Krajem 2003. je pokrenut postupak za uvođenje stečaja. Preduzeće "Mermer" i dalje posluje. Javnosti nisu dostupne informacije o broju zaposlenih.

"Mermer" was founded in 2002. In late 2003 is initiated the process for the introduction of bankruptcy. The company "Mermer" still operates. The public are not available information on the number of employees.

Danilovgrad »Mermer«



"Crnagorakop" je osnovan 1973. kao društveno preduzeće, a transformisano je 1996. godine u akcionarsko društvo. 2005. godine formira se preduzeće Crnagoracoop NB, tako da sada Crnagoracoop posluje kao: Crnagoracoop NB (prerada i proizvodnja kafe, proizvodnja čokolade, čokoladnih deserta) i Pak centar. U Crnagorakop 2007. godine je uveden stečaj.

"Crnagorakop" was founded in 1973 as a public company, and transformed in 1996 into a joint stock company. In 2005 is formed a company Crnagoracoop NB, so now the company Crnagoracoop operates as: Crnagoracoop NB (processing and production of coffee, chocolate, chocolate dessert) and Pak Center. Crnagorakop in 2007 bankrupted.

Danilovgrad »Crnagorakop«



Danilovgrad »Ciglana«

"Ciglana Spuž" jedini podaci koji su dostupni javnosti su da je kompanija potpuno uništena i da se na njenom mjestu planira izgradnja reciklažnog centra za sakupljanje i privremeno skladištenje svih vrsta, komunalnog otpada.

"Ciglana Spuž" – the only data available to the public relate to the fact that the factory was completely destroyed and that in its place a construction of a recycling centre for collection and temporary storage of all types of communal waste is being planned.



Danilovgrad »Pilana«

"Pilana" - Javnosti nisu dostupne informacije.

"Pilana" - To the public information are not available.

Danilovgrad »Veletrgovinsko-ugostiteljsko preduzeće«



"Veletrgovinsko-ugostiteljsko preduzeće - VUP" trenutno zapošljava oko 30 radnika. Osnovna djelatnost je trgovina i ugostiteljstvo, a u njegovom sastavu radi više maloprodajnih trgovinskih objekata. 2003. godine je VUP privatizovan, pa je sada većinski vlasnik sa 50,1 odsto akcija preduzeće "Pavičević – Minox"

"Veletrgovinsko-ugostiteljsko preduzeće- VUP " currently employs about 30 workers. The main activity is trade and catering, and it incorporates many retail shopping centers. In 2003 the VUP was privatized, and now is the majority shareholder with 50.1 percent stake in the company " Pavicevic - Minox "



Danilovgrad »Mlin«

“Spuški mlin” je prije privatizacije bio u samom vrhu proizvođača brašna. Kompanija je dva puta privatizovana a sada se nalazi u stečaju. Mlin je prije privatizacije zapošljavao oko 200 radnika, a nakon privatizacija zapošljava 57 radnika. Radnicima nije povezan radni staž i nisu isplaćene plate za period od 5 godina.

“Spuški mlin” was in the top of the flour producing industry before privatization. The company was privatized twice and is now under bankruptcy. The mill, before privatization, employed 200 workers, and after privatization it employs 57 workers. The workers did not have their work experience registered for 5 years nor were they paid during this period of time.



Danilovgrad »Fabrika radijatora«

O “Fabrici radijatora” ne postoje podaci o eventualnoj privatizaciji, o tome kako je poslovala u prošlosti - jedino što je javnosti poznato jeste da njene hale sada služe kao salon namještaja.

“Fabrika radijatora” - there is no data concerning the eventual privatization of the company or concerning the way it conducted business in the past – the only publically available fact is that its halls now serve as a furniture salon.



Danilovgrad »Hotel Zeta«

Kompanija “Jastre” u oktobru 2006. godine kupila je nekadašnji hotel “Zeta” ali od tada do danas objekat nije stavljen u funkciju. Vlasnik hotela se pravdao da hotel, koji nema smještajni kapacitet da primi minimum 50 gostiju ne može mu obezbijediti profit - zbog čega je tražio dozvolu za izlazak iz gabarita. Međutim, Ministarstvo uređenja prostora je navelo da na osnovu Generalnog urbanističkog plana nije moguće donijeti takvo rješenje. Renoviranje hotela još uvijek nije počelo, a hotel i dalje ne radi.

Company “Jastre” bought the former hotel “Zeta” in October 2006. The object has not been functioning since then. The owner of the hotel claimed that the hotel does not bring him profit because it does not have the accommodation capacity to accommodate a minimum of 50 guests. Due to this, he asked for a permit to work outside of this small model hotel. However, the Ministry of Spatial Planning stated that on the basis of the General Urban Plan it is not possible to reach such a decision. Renovation of the hotel has not begun and the hotel still does not function



Danilovgrad »Fabrika stanova«

O “Fabrici stanova” ne postoje podaci o eventualnoj privatizaciji, o tome kako je poslovala u prošlosti, poznato je samo da je firma uništena.

“Fabrika stanova” - there is no data about the eventual privatization or the way the company conducted business in the past - it is only known that the company was destroyed.



Danilovgrad »Šumarstvo«

O kompaniji "Šumarstvo Spuž" ne postoje podaci o eventualnoj privatizaciji, o tome kako je poslovala u prošlosti i sada.

"Šumarstvo Spuž" - there is no data concerning eventual privatization of the company or concerning the way in which it conducted business in the past and at present.

Nikšić »Autoprevozno«



"Autoprevozno" je preduzeće koje je nekada brojalo 155 zaposlenih. Do 2003. godine nekoliko puta je Vlada odobravalala finansijsku pomoć ovom preduzeću, a radnicima ipak nisu isplaćivane mjesečne zarade duži vremenski period. Vremenom se broj voznih jedinica smanjuje, a i broj radnika opada. Nakon neuspješnog poslovanja, preduzeću je uveden stečaj 2006. godine, da bi se 2008. godine transformisalo u Carinski terminal "Tehno baza". Radnicima bivšeg "Autoprevoznog" nisu isplaćena mnoga dugovanja, objekti služe u druge svrhe, a vozila polako propadaju.

"Autoprevozno" is a company that once counted 155 employees. By 2003, several times the Government approved financial assistance to this company, but to the workers monthly salaries have not been paid for a longer period of time. Over time, the number of transport units decreased, and also the number of workers decreases. After unsuccessful business, the company declared bankruptcy in 2006, but in 2008 was transformed in the Customs terminal "Tehno baza". To the workers of former "Autoprevoznog" have not been paid many debts, facilities are used for other purposes, and the vehicle slowly decay.



Nikšić »AMD Milo Cicović«

Auto moto društvo "Milo Cicović" je preduzeće koje je u svom posjedu imalo 7000 kvadrata zemljišta i objekata. Od nekadašnjih djelatnosti, auto škole, radionica, tehničkog pregleda i registracije, prodavnice auto dijelova, šlep službe i izdavanja međunarodnih punomoćja i vozačkih dozvola, nije ostalo praktično ništa. Propadanje je počelo 2002. godine od kada su se promijenila četiri direktora. 2011. godine Društvo je preregistrovano u NVO, da bi zbog nemogućnosti bavljenja privredom, bilo ponovo preregistrovano u "Auto-moto Nikšić". Danas je dug preduzeća je 156.000 eura, žiro račun blokiran, poslovi ugašeni, radnicima se duguje osam plata.

Auto Moto Club "Milo Cicovic" is a company that in its possession had 7000 square meters of land and buildings. From former activities, driving school, workshops, technical inspection and registration, car parts shop, towing service and the issuance of international driving licenses and authorizations, was left practically nothing. Decline started in 2002 and since then they have changed four directors. In 2011, the company re-registered as an NGO, that due to the impossibility of dealing with the economy, was again re-registered in the "Auto-moto Niksic". Today the company's debt is 156, 000 Euros, bank account is blocked, jobs are shut down, workers are owed eight salary.



Nikšić »Maloprodaja«

"Maloprodaja" je jedno od sedam preduzeća koja su nastala segmentacijom nekadašnjeg PTK-a, a nekada je brojalo preko 600 radnika i 120 objekata. 2005. godine preduzeće je prodato privatnoj firmi "Komp komerc", da bi godinu dana kasnije bilo uvedeno u stečaj, kako bi se većinski vlasnik oslobodio radnika. I nakon gotovo deset godina od privatizacije, kapije većine objekata ovog preduzeća su zatvorene, a objekti polako propadaju.

"Maloprodaja" is one of seven companies that have been created by segmentation of former PTK, and once counted over 600 employees and 120 facilities. In 2005 the company was sold to a private company "Komp komerc", and a year later bankrupted, in order the majority owner to get free from workers. Nearly a decade after privatization, the gates of most buildings of this company are closed, and the objects slowly decaying.

Šumsko-industrijski kombinat "Javorak", nekada svjetski poznati proizvođač stilskog namještaja, prije privatizacije bio je 13 godina u stečaju. Novi vlasnik, kompanija "Mi-Rai" 2004. godine zatekao je blizu 200 radnika, koji su naveli da je samo zemljište vrijedilo više od kupoprodajne cijene. Radnici navode da poslodavac nove zaposlene prisiljava da potpišu ugovor na određeno a da bi dobili plate moraju stalno da prijete štrajkom.

Forest-Industrial Complex "Javorak", once world known manufacturer of antique furniture, before privatization was 13 years in bankruptcy. The new owner, the company "Mi-Rai" in 2004 found nearly 200 workers, who stated that the land by itself was worth more than the purchase price. The workers state that the employer forced new employees to sign a contract for a fixed period, and to get salaries they constantly have to make threats by strike.



Nikšić »Javorak«

Preduzeće "Metalac" koje je bilo u stečaju, prodato je 2004. godine za svega 450.000 eura, kada mu je ime promijenjeno u "Montavar Metalas". 2011. godine preduzeće bilježi uspjeh u poslovanju sa profitom od čak 8 miliona eura, iako su u tom trenutku 2/3 preduzeća pod hipotekom Nlb Montenegro banke. 2012. godine vlasnik je pokrenuo dobrovoljnu likvidaciju zbog velikog duga. 2013. godine preduzeće je dobilo kredit od Erste banke, uz garanciju države, a sve na teret budžeta Crne Gore. Na današnji dan se ne zna ko je vlasnik ove fabrike.

The company "Metalac", which was in bankruptcy, was sold in 2004 for only 450,000 Euros, when its name was changed to "Montavar Metalas". In 2011 the company recorded a success in business with a profit of as much as 8 million Euros, although at that point 2/3 of the company was mortgaged by NLB Montenegro Bank. In 2012 the owner started the voluntary liquidation due to a massive debt. In 2013, the company received a loan from Erste Bank, with the guarantee of the state, and all at the expense of the budget of Montenegro. On this day it is not known who is the owner of this factory.



Nikšić »Metalac«

"Koni konfekcija" nekada je imala oko 1.500 zaposlenih, da bi se do 2009. godine broj zaposlenih sveo na svega 50 radnika. Konstantan problem neisplaćenih zarada i nepovezanog radnog staža pratio je ovo preduzeće godinama, a procijenjeno je 2008. godine da je dug radnicima čak 320 hiljada eura. Nakon višegodišnjeg štrajka radnika i neriješenih problema, u januaru 2012. godine uveden je stečaj u ovu kompaniju na zahtjev firme "Panto market" kao većinskog vlasnika. U aprilu 2013. godine proglašen je bankrot preduzeća, da bi se nakon tog raspisala čak sedam oglasa za prodaju imovine, a procijenjena vrijednost je konstantno opadala.

"Koni konfekcija" used to have about 1,500 employees, and until 2009 the number of employees was reduced to only 50 workers. A constant problem of unpaid wages and unrelated work experience was present in this company for years, and it was estimated that in 2008 that the debt of workers was 320,000 Euros. After years of a strike and unsolved problems, in January 2012 this company bankrupted at the request of the company "Panto market" as the majority owner. In April 2013, was declared a bankrupt of the company, but after that seven ads for the sale of assets was launched, and estimated value constantly decreased.



Nikšić »Koni konfekcija«

"MMK Standard" čija je osnovna djelatnost ugostiteljske i usluge toplog obroka za potrebe Željezare Nikšić, kao i trgovina na veliko i malo, 2007. godine privatizovala je nikšićka kompanija „Komp komerc“, koja je dobila imovinu vrijednu 63 miliona eura za svega 100.000 eura. Na platnom spisku "Standarda" se tada nalazilo oko 170 radnika, a po novom socijalnom programu vlasnik im je ponudio prodaju radnih mjesta na dobrovoljnoj osnovi. U maju 2014. godine Vlada je dala saglasnost da Ministarstvo finansija i nikšićki "MMK Standard" potpišu ugovor, da bi ta firma dio poreskog duga državi, koji iznosi 2,3 miliona, platila imovinom. Dio objekata je u prilično lošem stanju i propada.

"MMK Standard" whose core business is catering and service of hot meals for the needs of Iron and Steel Works Niksic, as well as wholesale and retail, in 2007 was privatized by the company "Komp komerc" from Niksic, which has received assets worth 63 million Euros for just 100,000 Euros. On the payroll of the "Standard" then were about 170 workers, and on the new social program the owner offered them sales of job positions on a voluntary basis. In May 2014 the Government approved the Ministry of Finance and "MMK Standard" from Niksic to sign a contract in order that company to the part of the tax debt, which amounts to 2.3 million, pay to the state with the property. Part of the facilities are in pretty bad shape and collapsing.



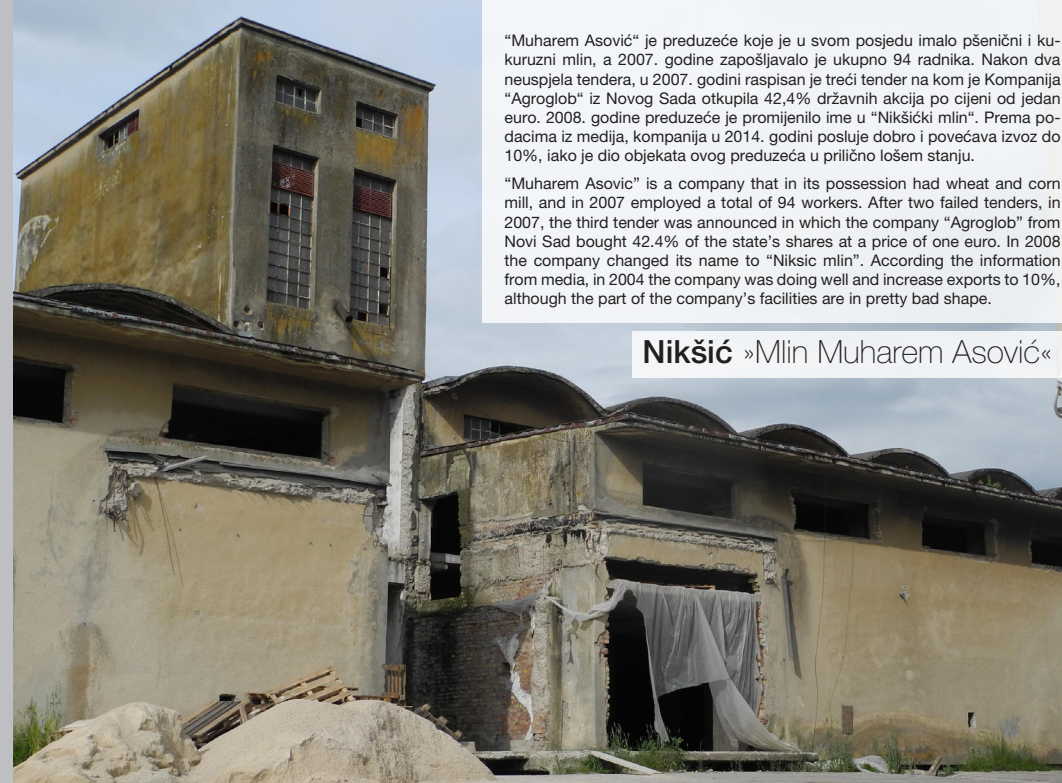
Nikšić »MMK Standard«



Nikšić »Montex«

"Montex" preduzeće koje se bavilo specijalizovanom trgovinom na veliko, segmentiralo se na dva preduzeća "Monteks trade" i "Monteks produkt". U decembru 2007. godine dio imovine "Montex trejda" je prodat, a grupa akcionara je sumnjala da je, prodajom zemljišta u Buljarici, kompanija oštećena za 14 miliona eura. Ova optužba u vezi zemljišta, proširila se nakon nekoliko dana i na zloupotrebe prilikom trgovine akcijama. Preduzeće je 2010. godine zapošljavalo 46 radnika. Informacije o tome kako preduzeće danas posluje nijesu dostupne.

"Montex" company specialized in wholesale, was segmented into two companies "Monteks trade" and "Monteks produkt". In December 2007, part of the property "Montex Trade" was sold, and a group of shareholders is suspected that the sale of land in Buljarica, damaged company for 14 million Euros. This accusation regarding land, spread out after a few days and on the abuse of trading shares. The company in 2010 employed 46 workers. Information on how the company operates today are not available.



Nikšić »Mlin Muharem Asović«

"Muharem Asović" je preduzeće koje je u svom posjedu imalo pšenični i kukuruzni mlin, a 2007. godine zapošljavalo je ukupno 94 radnika. Nakon dva neuspjela tendera, u 2007. godini raspisan je treći tender na kom je Kompanija "Agroglob" iz Novog Sada otkupila 42,4% državnih akcija po cijeni od jedan euro. 2008. godine preduzeće je promijenilo ime u "Nikšićki mlin". Prema podacima iz medija, kompanija u 2014. godini posluje dobro i povećava izvoz do 10%, iako je dio objekata ovog preduzeća u prilično lošem stanju.

"Muharem Asovic" is a company that in its possession had wheat and corn mill, and in 2007 employed a total of 94 workers. After two failed tenders, in 2007, the third tender was announced in which the company "Agroglob" from Novi Sad bought 42.4% of the state's shares at a price of one euro. In 2008 the company changed its name to "Niksic mlin". According to the information from media, in 2004 the company was doing well and increase exports to 10%, although the part of the company's facilities are in pretty bad shape.



Nikšić »Nikšićka banka«

"Nikšićka banka", je osnovana 1992. godine, nastala je izdvajanjem iz sistema Montenegrobanke. Decembra 2005. godine, podgorička kompanija "Monte Nova" u vlasništvu brata premijera Mila Đukanovića - Aca Đukanovića kupila je nešto više od 14% akcija Nikšićke banke za oko milion eura. 2006. godine manjinski paket državnih akcija u Nikšićkoj banci prodat istoj kompaniji za 2,3 miliona eura, čime je ova kompanija postala većinski vlasnik Nikšićke banke sa preko 42% akcija. Nakon što je više puta imala problem sa likvidnošću, "Prva banka" je kreditno potpomagana od strane Vlade Crne Gore. Za ovu banku vezan je broj afera u Crnoj Gori i sumnji da je poslovala sa licima umiješanim u korupciju i organizovani kriminal.

"Niksicka banka" was founded in 1992, and created by separation from Montenegro Bank. In December 2005, the Podgorica-based company "Monte Nova" owned by the brother of Prime Minister Milo Đukanovic - Aco Đukanovic purchased a little over 14% shares of Niksicka banka for around one million Euros. In 2006 minority package of state shares in the Niksicka banka was sold to the same company for 2.3 million Euros, which made the company the majority shareholder of Niksicka banka with over 42% of the shares. After repeated problems with liquidity, "Prva banka" was helped with credit from the Government of Montenegro. For this bank are linked numbers of scandals in Montenegro, and suspicious that worked with individuals involved in corruption and organized crime.



Nikšić »HTP Onogošt«

HTP „Onogošt“ je preduzeće sa tradicijom dugom preko 50 godina i imovinom vrijednom preko 13 miliona eura, u kom je bilo zaposleno 500 radnika. Nakon višegodišnjeg lošeg poslovanja i pokušaja HLT fonda da dokapitalizuje preduzeće na sumnjiv način, počela je rasprodaja objekata "Onogošta". 2009. godine uveden je stečaj, a dug preduzeća je bio procijenjen na 3,4 miliona eura. Veliki broj radnika bio je primoran da uzme otpremninu i ode iz preduzeća. Dio imovine preduzeća tokom godina je rasprodan, a dio je i posle više raspisanih oglasa o prodaji u njegovom vlasništvu. HTP "Onogošt" je i danas u stečaju.

HTP "Onogost" is a company with a tradition of over 50 years, and assets worth over 13 million Euros, in which were employed 500 workers. After years of bad business and attempts of HLT fund to recapitalize the company in a suspicious manner, started sales of buildings of "Onogost". In 2009 it bankrupted, and the company's debt was estimated at 3.4 million Euros. Many workers were forced to take a severance package and leave the company. Part of the company's property over the years has been sold out, and part of it is, and after many listings, in its property. HTP "Onogost" today is in bankruptcy.



Nikšić »Željezara«

„Željezara“ je počela sa radom 1956. godine, a kroz svoje postojanje je više puta vršila organizacione i upravljačke transformacije zbog čestih izmjena zakonske regulative. U svom sklopu imala je sledeća preduzeća: Institut crne metalurgije, Livnicu, Radvent, Promont, Valjaonicu, MMK Standard, da bi devedesetih godina bila podijeljena na manje pogone radi lakše privatizacije. Nakon niza godina borbe sa problemima i rada u neregularnim uslovima, te gubitka od 17 miliona eura u 2003. godini, 2004. godine kontrolni paket akcija „Željezara“ prodat je kompaniji „Midlend“ za hiljadu eura. Nakon prve neuspješne privatizacije, koja je za posledicu imala čak i krivične prijave zbog sumnje na krivična djela iz oblasti organizovanog kriminala, 2008. godine „Željezara“ dobija novog vlasnika – kompaniju „MNSS“ B.V. sa sjedištem u Holandiji. Postojala je osnovana sumnja da je ova kompanija „Željezaru“ koristila ili za pranje novca ili za nezakonito izvlačenje profita sa ciljem izbjegavanja obaveza po osnovu poreza. Nakon garancije Vlade Crne Gore pri kreditnom zaduživanju „Željezare“, te više godina lošeg poslovanja i ova privatizacija se pokazala kao neuspješna. 2012. godine „Željezara“ je po treći put prodana i to za 15 miliona eura, a novi vlasnik je turski „Toščelik“. Od ukupno 308 radnika koje je zatekao u preduzeću, novi vlasnik je otpustio njih 39 odmah, a plate su sa 600 eura smanjene na 250. Danas je „Željezara“, poslije burne decenije poslovanja i niza privatizacija, sa 7.500 hiljada radnika spala na svega nekoliko stotina.

„Željezara“ began working in 1956 and has conducted organizational and administrative transformations during its existence due to the common amendments of legal regulations. It contained the following companies within its complex: Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Foundry, Radvent, Promont, Rolling mill, MMK Standard. In the 90s the company was split into smaller sections in order to ease privatization. After a series of years battling the problems and work in irregular conditions, as well as because of the loss of 17 million Euro in 2003 on the side of the company, the control parcel of shares of „Željezara“ was sold to the company „Midlend“ for 1.000€ in 2004. After the first unsuccessful privatization attempt which as a consequence led to criminal reports due to suspicion of criminal acts relating to organized crime, „Željezara“ got a new owner in 2008 – company „MNSS“ B.V. with headquarters in Holland. There was a suspicions with basis relating to „Željezara“ being used by this company for money laundering and for illegal extraction of profits with the aim to avoid tax paying obligations. After a guarantee to the Government of Montenegro during the borrowing procedure of „Željezara“, as well as after multiple years of bad business management this privatization was shown to be unsuccessful. In 2012 „Željezara“ was sold, for the third time, for 15 million Euro and the new owner is Turkish „Toščelik“. From 308 employees which the new owner found in the company, he let 39 of them go immediately and lowered the pay from 600 to 250 Euro. Today, „Željezara“ after a turbulent decade of business dealing and a series of privatization proceedings, went from 7.500 employees to a few hundred only.

Nikšić »Institut crne metalurgije«



“Institut crne metalurgije” bavi se istraživanjem, razvojem i kontrolom kvaliteta metalnih i nemetalnih materijala i proizvodnjom specijalnih čelika i legura. Preduzeće je zapošljavalo 75 radnika. Jula 2007. godine preduzeće je prodalo svoje poslovne prostorije za 200.099 eura. U 2012. godini Institut je od januara do kraja septembra ostvario gubitak od 329.396 eura. Prilikom raspisivanja više tendera za privatizaciju i neprihvatljivih ponuda preduzeće sve do 2013. godine nije privatizovano.

“Institut crne metalurgije” is engaged in exploration, development and quality control of metallic and non-metallic materials and the production of special steels and alloys. The company employed 75 workers. In July 2007, the company sold its business premises for 200,099 Euros. In 2012, the Institute from January to September amounted a loss of 329,396 Eros. During the announcement of many tenders for privatization and unacceptable offers the company until 2013 was not privatized.

Preduzeće “19. decembar” se bavilo proizvodnjom protivgradnih raketa i hemikalija. U 2001. godini u kompaniji je zaposleno 110 radnika. Na predlog većinskog vlasnika kompanije “Vatrostalna” u fabrici je pokrenut stečajni postupak 2006. godine zbog duga od 815.000. U slučaju ovoga stečaja kompanija “Vatrostalna” se javlja i kao dužnik i kao povjerilac, “19. decembar” je 2009. godine posjedovao 57.553m2 zemljišta i 7.451m2 poslovno stambenog prostora. Preduzeće više ne posluje a ne zna se šta je sa njegovom imovinom.

The “December 19” company was manufacturing anti-hail rockets and chemicals. In 2001, the company employed 110 workers. At the proposal of the company’s majority owner “Vatrostalna”, bankruptcy proceedings in the company were initiated in 2006 due to a debt of 815.000€. In this bankruptcy, the company “Vatrostalna” was both a debtor and a creditor. In 2009, “December 19” owned 57.553m2 of land and 7.451m2 of office and residential space. The company is no longer in business, and the state of its property is unknown.

Podgorica »19. decembar«



“Rudnici boksita” su počeli sa radom 1948. godine i decenijama je bili okosnica crnogorske privrede. Brojao je i do blizu 2.200 radnika, a danas “broji” milionske gubitke. Nakon što je 2004. godine 362.000 akcija Rudnika prodato na berzi, država je 2005. godine izvršila privatizaciju u paketu sa Kombinatom aluminijuma. U 2006. godini Rudnici boksita su poslovali sa 15 miliona eura gubitka. 2008. godine u Rudnicima je prekinuta proizvodnja, a radnici poslani na kolektivne odmore, a 2009. godine se govori čak i o bankrotu preduzeća. Nakon što je 2010. godinu obilježio konstantan štrajk radnika, krajem godine je prvim socijalnim programom iz preduzeća otišlo 607 radnika. Danas, nakon loše privatizacije, Rudnici su u stečaju, a imovina je ponovo na prodaji.

“Rudnici boksita” started to operate in 1948 and for decades has been the backbone of the Montenegrin economy. It counted up to nearly 2,200 workers, and today “counts” millions in loss. After in 2004, 362, 000 shares of Rudnik were sold on the stock exchange, the state in 2005 privatized it in package with the Aluminium Plant. In 2006, Rudnici boksita are operated with 15 million loss. In 2008 in Rudnici the production was stopped, and workers were sent to collective vacations, and in 2009 even was talked about the bankruptcy of the company. After 2010 was marked by constant labor strike, at the end of the year, by the first social program the company left 607 workers. Today, after a bad privatization, Rudnici are in bankruptcy, and the property is back on sale.

Nikšić »Rudnik boksita«



O preduzeću “Dinamiktrade” ima vrlo malo informacija. U medijima se pominje da je 2004. godine pokrenuta istraga protiv preduzeća “Dinamiktrade” zbog sumnje da je oštetilo Mijekaru za 9.330 eura. Javnosti nijesu dostupne informacije o istrazi.

There is very little information about the company “Dinamiktrade”. The media mention that an investigation was launched against the company “Dinamiktrade” in 2004 on the suspicion that it has created damages in the amount of 9.330€ to the Podgorica Dairy. Any further information about this investigation is not available to the public.

Podgorica »Dinamiktrade«





Podgorica »Elastik plastika«

Preduzeće "Elastik plastika" nekada je zapošljavalo i preko 400 radnika. U kompaniji je 2005. godine uveden programirani stečaj na zahtjev austrijske kompanije "Tencer" zbog duga od oko 37.000 eura za sirovine. Tada su 62 radnika poslata na biro, a u preduzeću su 22 radnika ostala da rade. Krajem 2005. godine "Nall International" je kupio imovinu "Elastik plastike" za 2,2 miliona eura. 2007. godine je okončan stečaj u kompaniji i firma je finalno likvidirana i izbrisana iz registra.

The "Elastik Plastika" company used to employ over 400 workers. In 2005, a programmed bankruptcy was introduced in the company at the request of Austrian company "Tencer", due to a debt of around 37.000€ for raw materials. 62 workers were laid off at the time, and the company retained only 22 workers. In late 2005, "Nall International" bought the assets of "Elastik Plastika" for 2,2 million Euro. In 2007, the bankruptcy of the company was terminated, and the company was finally dissolved and erased from the company register.

"Lutrija Crne Gore" je osnovana 1960. godine, kao državno preduzeće, koje je kroz prethodni period mijenjalo organizacioni status i sada posluje kao Akcionarsko društvo, čiji većinski vlasnik Sava Grbović posjeduje 93% akcija u ukupnom kapitalu. Preduzeće ima preko 100 zaposlenih.

The "Lottery of Montenegro" was established in 1960 as a state-owned company. Its nature was later changed and now it exists as a joint-stock company, whose majority owner Sava Grbović owns 93% of its overall equity capital stock. The company has over 100 employees.

Podgorica »Lutrija Crne Gore«



Preduzeće "Gorica", koje se do uvođenja stečaja 1989. zvalo "Opšte građevinsko preduzeće Titograd" (OGP) je nekada bilo najveće građevinsko preduzeće u Crnoj Gori, koje je upošljavalo skoro 4.000 radnika. 2003. godine je odbor direktora donio odluku o reorganizaciji i segmentaciji preduzeća na pet cjelina. Preduzeće je ušlo u stečaj 2012. godine. Radnici navode da su postojale nepravilnosti u procjeni nepokretnosti imovine.

The "Gorica" company, which was called "General Construction Company Titograd" until its bankruptcy in 1989, used to be the biggest construction company in Montenegro, employing almost 4.000 workers. In 2003, its Board of Directors decided to reorganise and segment the company into five smaller entities. In 2012, the company applied for bankruptcy. Its workers stated that there were irregularities in the evaluation of immovable assets.



Podgorica »Gorica«



"Mljekara" je osnovana 1961. godine. Nekada je upošljavala 350 radnika. U preduzeću "Mljekara" stečaj je uveden u avgustu 2009. godine, dok je 45 radnika proglašeno viškom i poslato kući. Zgrada podgoričke "Mljekare" srušena je 2013. godine. Prostor na kome je bila sagrađena fabrika je očišćen i na njemu se gradi stambeno-poslovna zgrada koja će biti površine 26.000m2 a koju će graditi firma "Zetogradnja" vlasnika Blagote Radovića.

"Mljekara" (Dairy) was established in 1961. It used to employ 350 workers. In August 2009, the "Mljekara" company was declared bankrupt and 45 workers were laid off. The building of "Mljekara" was demolished in 2013. The area of the former factory was cleared out and a residential and commercial building with an area of 26.000m2, built by the company "Zetogradnja" owned by businessman Blagota Radović, is being constructed in its place.

Podgorica »Mljekara«



Podgorica »Crnagoraput«

"Crnagoraput" se bavi održavanjem puteva. Većinski vlasnik je austrijski Strabag. U preduzeću "Crnagoraput" je 2005. godine radilo 811 radnika. Jedan od akcionara, slovenački NGR je 2006. godine 26 odsto akcija Crnagoraputa prodao Atlas grupi po upola nižoj cijeni od tržišne. 2009. godine je 326 od 628 radnika proglašeno tehno-ekonomskim viškom. Preduzeće i dalje radi.

"Crnagoraput" is a company providing road maintenance. It is majority owned by Austrian company Strabag. In 2005, the "Crnagoraput" company employed 811 workers. One of the stockholders, the Slovenian NGR, sold 26% of the "Crnagoraput" shares to the Atlas Group for a price twice lower than the market price in 2006. In 2009, 326 of the 628 workers were laid off. The company is still working.

Podgorica »Marko Radović«



"Marko Radović" je bila fabrika namještaja i stolarije. Kad je prestala sa radom Osnovni sud u Podgorici je 2006. godine poništio ugovor koji je preduzeće "Marko Radović" sklopilo sa firmom "Čelebić" o prodaji 113.000m² zemljišta u Donjoj Gorici, pored magistralnog puta Podgorica-Cetinje, jer je zemljište površine od 113.000m² prodalo po znatno nižoj cijeni od tržišne i omogućilo "Čelebiću" da ostvari nesrazmjernu imovinsku korist. 2008. godine je otvoren kompleks "Delta Siti" na području nekadašnje fabrike "Marko Radović".

"Marko Radović" was a factory of furniture and carpentry. When the company was dissolved in 2006, the Basic Court in Podgorica annulled the contract between the company "Marko Radović" and the company "Čelebić" about the sale of 113.000m² of land in Donja Gorica, next to the highway Podgorica-Cetinje, because the abovementioned land was sold at a price significantly lower than the market price, which allowed "Čelebić" to receive a disproportionate material benefit. In 2008, the shopping mall "Delta City" was opened on the grounds of the former factory "Marko Radović".



Podgorica »Radoje Dakić«

Fabrika "Radoje Dakić" osnovana je 1963. godine. Fabrika se bavila metaloprerađom i mašingradnjom. Na javnom nadmetanju, 2007. godine koje je organizovao Osnovni sud u Podgorici kako bi se isplatila potraživanja radnika fabrike "Radoje Dakić", preduzeće "Čelebić" kupilo je dio imovine nekadašnjeg privrednog giganta za ukupnu sumu od 414.738,72 eura. Zbog nezainteresovanosti kupaca do sada je propalo više sudskih prodaja zemljišta, od kojih bio novac od prodaje bio namijenjen za isplatu zarada radnika sa pripadajućim kamatama. Fabrika više ne radi.

The "Radoje Dakić" factory was established in 1963. The factory was used for metal processing and assembly of machinery. In 2007, a public tender was organised by the Basic Court in Podgorica in order to pay the debt of the company towards its workers. The company "Čelebić" acquired part of the assets of the former industry giant for an overall sum of 414.738,72€. Due to a lack of interest from prospective buyers, several court property sales have failed, the money raised by which would have been used to pay the workers' salaries with the appropriate interest. The factory is no longer working.

Podgorica »Titex«



Preduzeće "Titex" osnovano je 1978. godine. Nastalo je integrisanjem preduzeća "Pamučni kombinat" (osnovano 1963. godine) i preduzeća "Trikotaža" (osnovano 1964. godine). Djelatnost društva bila je proizvodnja prediva, tkanina pamučnog tipa i konfekcije. Vlasnička i statusna transformacija društva izvršena je 1996. godine kada je Društvo registrovano kao Dioničarsko društvo tekstilna industrija "Titex". Preduzeće "Titex" je devedesetih prestalo sa radom i nije poznato šta se desilo sa vrijednim nepokretnostima.

The "Titex" company was established in 1978. It was created by merging the companies "Pamučni Kombinat" (established in 1963) and "Trikotaža" (established in 1964). The society's activities were production of yarn, cotton fabrics and clothing lines. The ownership and status transformation of the society was performed in 1996, when the society was registered as a Joint Stock Company in the Textile Industry "Titex". In the 1990s, the company "Titex" stopped working, and the fate of its valuable real estate is unknown.



Podgorica »Zetatrans«

Preduzeće "Zetatrans" osnovano je 1965. godine. Bavi se međunarodnom i unutrašnjom špedicijom, saobraćajem, poslovima javnog i carinskog skladištenja, spoljnom i trgovinom derivatima nafte na veliko i malo. "Zetatrans" je rasprodao 2007. godine nekoliko vrijednih nekretnina u Podgorici za ukupno oko sedam miliona eura, kako bi tim novcem ulagala u razvoj i gradila distributivne centre na sjeveru i jugu Crne Gore. Kontrolni paket akcija "Zetatransa" prodan je 2007. godine na Montenegroberzi slovenačkoj "Intereuropi" za 12,4 miliona eura. "Zetatrans" je prethodno bio u vlasništvu Blagote Radovića. Preduzeće i dalje radi.

The "Zetatrans" company was established in 1965. It deals with international and domestic shipping, traffic, public and customs warehousing, foreign trade and wholesale and retail oil trading. In 2007, "Zetatrans" sold several valuable real estate locations in Podgorica for around seven million Euro, in order to use this money to invest into the development and build distributive centres in the north and south of Montenegro. In 2007, a controlling stake in "Zetatrans" was sold at the Montenegro Stock Exchange to Slovenian company "Intereuropa" for 12,4 million Euro. "Zetatrans" was previously owned by Blagota Radović. The company is still working.



Podgorica »Željeznice Crne Gore«

Preduzeće "Željeznice Crne Gore" osnovano je na vanrednoj skupštini akcionara, 2. jula 2008. god, kada je donešena Odluka o restrukturiranju Željeznice Crne Gore, Prevoz DOO u Željeznički prevoz Crne Gore AD — Podgorica. 2007. godine Uprava Željeznice Crne Gore je proglasila 140 radnika tehnološkim viškom. U julu 2008. godine "Željeznica" je podijeljena na dva akcionarska društva, Prevoz i Infrastrukturu. U skladu sa programom smanjenja radne snage, do januara 2009. je Željeznicu Crne Gore, uz otpremnine, napustilo 247 ljudi. U novembru 2009. je usvojen plan privatizacije za narednu godinu, a odnosi se na privatizaciju Željezničkog prevoza i Željezničke infrastrukture.

The company "Montenegro Railways" was established at a special meeting of shareholders, on July 2, 2008, after the adoption of the Decision on the Restructuring of Montenegro Railway Transport Ltd to Montenegro Railway Transport JSC — Podgorica. In 2007, the Management of the Montenegro Railways laid off 140 workers. In July 2008, "Railways" was segmented into two joint stock companies, Transport and Infrastructure. In accordance with the workforce reduction programme, 247 workers were laid off from the Railways with severance pay by January 2009. In November 2009, a plan for the privatisation for the next year was adopted. This plan envisions to the privatisation of the Railway Transport and the Railway Infrastructure

Podgorica »Ugostiteljsko turističko preduzeće«



2005. godine "Ugostiteljsko turističko preduzeće" (UTIP) su činili hoteli "Zlatica", "Crna Gora" i "Ljubović". Kompanija "Normal turs" postaje vlasnik "UTIP-a" 2006. godine. 2009. godine, predstavnici hotelsko-ugostiteljskog preduzeća Crna Gora i internacionalnog hotelskog lanca Hilton potpisali su predgovor o menadžmentu i franšizi za hotel "Crna Gora". Hotel "Crna Gora" je srušen u avgustu 2013. godine u okviru radova na novom hotelu "Hilton".

In 2005, "Ugostiteljsko turističko preduzeće" (Hospitality and Tourism Company) (UTIP) was made up of the hotels "Zlatica", "Montenegro" and "Ljubović". The company "Normal Tours" became the owner of "UTIP" in 2006. In 2009, representatives of the newly-formed Hotel and Hospitality Company Montenegro and international hotel chain Hilton signed a pre-contract about management and franchising for Hotel "Montenegro". In August 2013, the Hotel "Montenegro" was demolished as part of the works on the new "Hilton" Hotel.



Podgorica »Centrokoža«

"Centrokoža" U javnosti nema dostupnih informacija.

"Centrokoža" - no available information to the public.

"Duvanski kombinat" je krajem 2005. podijeljen na dva preduzeća: Duvankomerc i Proizvodnju i obradu duvana. 2006. godine je isplaćena suma u iznosu od 224.523,83 eura za 117 radnika zbog naknade štete, jer su im isplaćene manje zarade nego što im pripadaju ugovorom o radnom odnosu. U fabrici je 2010. godine bilo zaposljeno 420 radnika. Predlog za pokretanje stečaja Privrednom sudu u Podgorici za „Duvanski kombinat“ podnijela je Elektroprivreda Crne Gore 26. aprila 2010. godine. Predlog je upućen zbog duga za potrošenu struju od 99.500 eura. "Zetogradnja" je juna 2010. za 13.216.000 eura kupila građevinsko zemljište "Duvanskog Kombinata" površine 42.565 kvadrata, na kojoj su se nalazili objekti ukupne površine 20.295 kvadrata.

In late 2005, "Duvanski kombinat" (Tobacco Combine) company was divided into two companies: Tobacco Commerce and Production and Processing of Tobacco. In 2006, an amount of 224.523,83€ was paid to 117 workers as compensation of damages, because they were paid lower salaries than the ones stipulated by their employment contracts. In 2010, the factory employed 420 workers. A proposal for bankruptcy of "Duvanski kombinat" was filed to the Commercial Court in Podgorica by the Electricity Company of Montenegro on April 26, 2010. The proposal was filed due to an electricity debt of 99.500€. In June 2010, "Zetogradnja" acquired 42.565m² of real estate from "Duvanski Kombinat" for 13.216.000€. This real estate included buildings with a total area of 20.295m².

Podgorica »Duvanski kombinat«



Podgorica »Pošta Crne Gore«

"Pošta Crne Gore" je inicijalno osnovana 1941. godine, a u sadašnjem obliku je osnovana 1998. godine. Kompanija ima 961 zaposlenog, i 2013. godine je planirano izdavanje "Pošte Crne Gore" u zakup, ali to još uvijek nije realizovano.

The "Montenegro Postal Service" was initially established in 1941, and it exists in its current format since 1998. The company has 961 employees, and a lease of the "Montenegro Postal Service" was planned in 2013, but this has not been implemented yet.

Podgorica »Kombinat aluminijuma Podgorica - KAP«



KAP je osnovan 1960. godine. 1999. godine ova fabrika je organizovana u četiri segmenta: Glinica i postrojenja za proizvodnju primarnog aluminijuma, Fabrika za preradu, Kovačnica, Fabrika užadi u Kolašinu. Kompanija CEAC 2005. godine postaje vlasnik KAP-a kupovinom većinskog paketa za 48,5 miliona eura. Period poslovanja kompanije pod ruskim menadžmentom pokazuje da su sistematski zaduživali kompaniju i iz nje izvlačili profit, dok sa druge strane država nije imala nikakve koristi. Podaci iz finansijskih iskaza CEAC-a pokazuju da su od 2005. do 2011. godine podigli najmanje 337,7 miliona eura kredita, za koje je garantovala Vlada Crne Gore, a vrlo vjerovatno i dodatnih 81,6 miliona eura, što u ukupnom zbiru daje zaduženje od 419,3 miliona eura. Nije poznato u koje svrhe su iskorištena ova sredstva. "KAP" je ušao u stečaj u julu 2013. zbog duga od 386 miliona eura, i u stečaju prodat nikšičkoj firmi "Uniprom" februara 2014. godine za 28 miliona eura.

KAP (Aluminium Plant Podgorica) was established in 1960. In 1999, this factory was divided into four entities: the Alumina and Facilities for Production of Primary Aluminium, the Processing Factory, the Forge and the Rope Factory in Kolašin. In 2005, the CEAC Company became the owner of KAP by acquiring its majority package for 48,5 million Euro. The period the company spent under Russian ownership shows that the owners systematically ran the company into debt and extracted profit, with the state not receiving any benefits from it. Data from the financial statements of CEAC show that they raised at least 337,7 million Euro in loans between 2005 and 2011, all of which was guaranteed by the Government of Montenegro, and it is very likely that there have been an additional 81,6 million Euro in loans, which amounts to a debt of 419,3 million Euro. The purposes for which these funds were used are unknown. In July 2013, "KAP" entered bankruptcy due to a debt of 386 million Euro, and in February 2014, it was sold as a bankrupt company to the company "Uniprom" from Nikšić for 28 million Euro.

Podgorica »Crnogoradrvo«

O preduzeću "Crnogoradrvo" javnosti nijesu dostupne informacije.

There is no information available to the public about the company "Crnogoradrvo"





Bar »Barska plovidba«

"Barska Plovidba" je osnovana 2000. godine nakon segmentacije kompanije Prekookeanska plovidba. Brodska kompanija „Barska plovidba" Bar je preduzeće čija je osnovna djelatnost prevoz putnika i vozila sa teretom. Danas ima jedan putnički brod star 42 godine, 62 zaposlena u zgradi i oko 60 pomoraca.

"Barska Plovidba" was founded in 2000 after the segmentation of the company "Prekookeanska plovidba". The boat company "Barska Polovidba" in Bar is a company whose basic work is transport of visitors and vehicles with cargo. Today, it has one passenger boat which is 42 years old, 62 employees in the building and around 60 sailors.



Bar »Primorka«

"Primorka" postoji od 1964. godine. U sastavu "Primorka" nekada su bili "Centrojadran", "Loto" iz Ulcinja, pekara Nikšić, ali je do razdvajanja došlo 1993. godine. Komplex "Primorka" je imala 66 000m2 zemljišta u Starom Baru, na kojem se nalazilo 10 objekata i kompletna prateća infrastruktura. "Primorka" je ušla u programirani stečaj 2008. godine, a 163 radnika su poslata na barski biro rada. Većinski paket akcija Primorke prodat je u 2008. godine podgoričkoj kompaniji Krisma. Približno dvije godine kasnije, Vlada dodjeljuje garanciju novom vlasniku "Primorke" - "Melgoniji Holdings Limited", koja u tom trenutku nije ni bila osnovana. Kompanija "Melgonia Primorka" dobila je od Vlade garanciju za kredit od 4 miliona eura kod NLB Montenegro banke 1. aprila 2010. godine a firma je kod Privrednog suda registrovana 5 mjeseci i 6 dana kasnije. Kompanija "Melgonia Primorka" registrovana je na Kipru.

"Primorka" exists since 1964. There were once, within "Primorka" - "Centrojadran", "Loto" from Ulcinj, Nikšić Bakery - but the segmentation occurred in 1993. Complex "Primorka" had 66,000 m2 of land in Old Bar where 10 objects and complete auxiliary infrastructure was situated. "Primorka" came under a programmed bankruptcy in 2008 and 163 workers were sent to the Bureau of Employment in Bar. The major shareholder package of "Primorka" was sold in 2008 to a company from Podgorica - "Krisma". Approximately two years later, the Government gave a guarantee to the new owner of "Primorka" - "Melgonia Holdings Limited" which was not even founded at that time. The company "Melgonia Primorka" got a Government guarantee to take out a loan of 4 million Euro with NLB MontenegroBank on the 1st of April 2010; the company was registered with the Commercial Court 5 months and 6 days later. The company "Melgonia Primorka" is registered on Cyprus.



Bar »Luka Bar«

"Luka Bar" kao javno preduzeće, postoji od 1906. godine, a u akcionarsko društvo transformisana je krajem februara 1999. godine. Nakon osam godina, "Luka Bar" 2006. godine poslije uspješno (u plusu 200 000). 1.januara 2008. godine imovina Luke Bar bila je 169.276.603 eura. Samo dan ranije, 31. decembra 2007. imovina je vrijedila 60.398.270 eura. Povećanje od 108.878.333 eura posljedica je nove procjene imovine Luke, saopšteno je na skupštini akcionara. Turska kompanija "Global ports" kupila je 2014. godine 62,09 odsto akcija Kontejnerskog terminala i generalnih tereta u Luci Bar za 8,08 miliona evra. "Global ports" preuzeo je obavezu da u roku od tri godine realizuje investicije u restrukturisanje kontejnerskog terminala, vrijedne 13,5 miliona evra.

The "Port of Bar" exists as a public company since 1906, and it became a joint stock company at the end of February 1999. Eight years later, in 2006, the "Port of Bar" was a successful company (recording a profit of 200.000€). On January 1, 2008, the Port's assets were estimated at 169.276.603€. Just one day before, on December 31, 2007, its assets were estimated at 60.398.270€. At a meeting of shareholders, it was stated that this increase of 108.878.333€ was the result of a new valuation of the Port's assets. In 2014, the Turkish company "Global Ports" acquired 62,09% of the stocks of the Container Terminal and General Cargo of the Port of Bar for 8,08 million Euro. "Global ports" was obliged to invest 13,5 million Euro into the reconstruction of the Container Terminal within three years

"Centrojadran" je osnovan 1976. godine i ima 65 zaposlenih. Registrovano je za trgovinu na veliko i malo, skladištenje, transport roba, carinsko skladište, špediciju i ostale usluge vezane za promet roba. U svom vlasništvu posjeduje dva objekta Distributivni centar i Klasično skladište. Centrojadran je privatizovan 2005. godine. Većinski vlasnik Centrojadrana je Yu Lovćen iz Sutomora.

"Centrojadran" is founded in 1976 and has 65 employees. It is registered as a company for small and large scale commerce, storage, transport of goods, customs storage, freight forwarding and other services relating to trade of goods. It owns two objects within its property - Distributive Centre and Classical Storage. "Centrojadran" was privatized in 2005. The major owner of "Centrojadran" is "Yu Lovćen" from Sutomore.



Bar »Centrojadran«



Bar »Hotel Topolica«

Hotel "Topolica" je pripadao HTP "Korali" Bar. "Topolicu" su krajem 2005. godine kupili konzorcijum koji čine privatizacioni fondovi Atlas i Trend, kao i osnivači ovih fondova - Fin invest i NFD holding. Hotel "Topolica" je nakon rekonstrukcije promijenio ime u Hotel "Princess". Hotel Princess i dalje radi. Ne zna se tačan broj radnika.

The "Topolica" Hotel was part of HTC "Korali" Bar. In late 2005, "Topolica" was bought by a consortium consisting of the Atlas and Trend privatisation funds, as well as the founding members of these funds - Fin Invest and NFD holding. After its reconstruction, the "Topolica" Hotel was renamed as the "Princess" Hotel. The Princess Hotel is still working. The exact number of workers is unknown.

Budva »Budvanska rivijera«



HTP "Budvanska rivijera" je bila jedna od najvećih turističkih kompanija u Crnoj Gori. Od 2006. godine započinje proces zakupljivanja većine hotela "Budvanske rivijere" na duže vremenske periode. U odboru direktora ovog preduzeća skoro da godinama nema izmjena u sastavu članova odbora. Nakon što je Adriatic Properties 2007. godine postao zakupac grad hotela "Sveti Stefan", godinama se govorilo o nedopustivom odnosu ove kompanije prema zaposlenima, a grad hotel je jedno vrijeme bio zatvoren za posjetioce. I pored toga što "Adriatic properties" nije ispunio ugovorene obaveze i otvorio hotele u predviđenim rokovima, Vlada je u maju 2011. godine usvojila aneks ugovora o zakupu kojim su izmijenjeni rokovi za završetak rekonstrukcije. Do danas nije poznato koliko je "Adriatic properties" tačno uložio novca u rekonstrukciju hotelskih kapaciteta, za koje je tražio produženje zakupa sa 30 na 90 godina.

HC "Budvanska rivijera" was one of the largest travel companies in Montenegro. Since 2006 begins the process of leasing the majority of the hotels of "Budvanska rivijera" for longer periods. In the Board of Directors of the company for years almost there is no changes in the composition of the board members. After the Adriatic Properties in 2007 became the tenant of town hotel "Sveti Stefan", for years there was talk about an unacceptable relation of the company toward employees, and a one time the city hotel was closed for visitors. Although the "Adriatic properties" did not fulfill contractual obligations and opened hotels on time, the Government in May 2011, adopted an annex of the lease agreement, and altered the time limits for completion of the reconstruction. Until today it is not known how much money the "Adriatic properties" invested in the reconstruction of hotel facilities, for which sought an extension of the lease from 30 to 90 years.



Bar »HTP Korali«

"Korali" iz Bara su privatizovani kroz model prodaje akcija. U okviru Korala" poslovali su: hotel "Princess" u Baru, "Korali", "Sozina" i "Južno more" u Sutormu, "13. jul" u Virpazaru, motel "Rumija" u Ostrosu, kao i restoran "Zlatni nar", bifei "Tri duda" i "Putnik", kao i barska gradska kafana "Agava". Vlasnik "Korala" je od kraja 2005. godine konzorcijum kojeg čine fondovi Atlasmont i Trend i slovenački NFD Holding. Preduzeće „Korali“ od 2010. pravno više ne postoji kao cjelina.

"Korali" from Bar are privatized through the share-selling model. Within "Korali" worked the following companies: hotel "Princess" in Bar, "Korali", "Sozina" and "Južno more" in Sutormu, "13. jul" in Virpazar, motel "Rumija" in Ostros, as well as a restaurant "Zlatni nar", buffets "Tri duda" and "Putnik", and the Bar City Tavern "Agava". Owner of "Korali" was, until the end of 2005, consortium made up of Funds Atlas Mont and Trend and Slovenian NFD Holding. Company "Korali" does not legally exist as a whole since 2010.

Budva »Montenegroturist«

"Montenegrotourist" je preduzeće osnovano 1968. godine. Bilo je nosilac razvoja crnogorskog turizma sa 54 hotela na Crnogorskom primorju, više motela, restorana i poslovnog prostora, u kojima je radio 10 hiljada zaposlenih. Dugi niz godina ovo preduzeće je polako propadalo, prodajući zemljišta na atraktivnim lokacijama, a 2006. je u sudskom sporu izgubilo i svoju upravnu zgradu u centru Budve. Nekadašnji privredni gigant je danas malo akcionarsko društvo koje je 1992.godine registrovano kao jedno od prvih dioničkih društava u Crnoj Gori.

"Montenegrotourist" is the company founded in 1968. It was core for the development of Montenegrin tourism with 54 hotels on the Montenegrin coast, several motels, restaurants and office space, in which 10,000 employees worked. For many years, this company eventually decayed, selling land in attractive locations, and in 2006 it lost in the court and its administrative building in the center of Budva. Former economic giant is today a little joint stock company registered in 1992 as one of the first joint stock companies in Montenegro.





Budva »Hotel As«

Hotel "As", nekada jedan od najluksuznijih turističkih objekata na crnogorskoj obali, koji je poslovaio u sastavu HTP "Budvanska rivijera", već više od deceniju predstavlja nedovršenu investiciju. Iako je rekonstrukcija hotela, nakon što je prodat stranom kupcu, najavljena kao megalomanski projekat, investicioni program nikada nije realizovan. Naime 2002. godine zaključen je ugovor između Vlade Crne Gore, hotelskog preduzeća "Budvanska rivijera" i ruske firme "Nega Tours". Postoji sumnja na mnoge neregularnosti iz tada sklopljenog ugovora. Danas, čak 14 godina od sklapanja ugovora, hotelski kompleks nije sagrađen, već je i dalje u grubim građevinskim radovima.

Hotel "As", once one of the most luxurious tourist facilities on the Montenegrin coast, which operated in the HC "Budvanska rivijera", for more than a decade represents unfinished investment. Although the reconstruction of the hotel, after being sold to a foreign buyer, was announced as a megalomaniac project, the investment program was never realized. In fact, in 2002 agreement was made between the Government of Montenegro, the hotel company "Budvanska rivijera" and the Russian company "Nega Tours". There is a suspicion of many irregularities from then made contract. Today, almost 14 years after, the hotel complex is not built and is still under rough construction work.



Budva »Hotel Miločer«

Hotel "Miločer", koji je dio kompleksa HTP "Budvanska rivijera", takođe je, od januara 2007. godine, u dugogodišnjem zakupu firme Adriatic Properties i poznatog svjetskog brenda "Aman Resorts". Ni ovaj hotel godinama nije bio otvoren za turiste jer je zakupac bio ugovorom obavezan na rekonstrukciju. Tek aprila 2010. godine hotel je počeo sa radom.

Hotel "Milocer", which is part of the HC "Budvanska rivijera", is also, as of January 2007, under the leaseing company Adriatic Properties, and the world famous brand "Aman Resorts". Neither this hotel had not been open for years to tourists since the tenant was contractually obligated to reconstruction. Since April 2010 the hotel has started with work.



Herceg Novi »C Vračar«

"C Vračar" kao akcionarsko društvo je osnovano 2001. godine. Ovo preduzeće je prvo u Crnoj Gori koje je izvršilo transformaciju po saveznom zakonu iz SP "Centrojadran" i TP "Boka Kotorska" u MTP "C Vračar". 2002. godine "Pantomarket" postao je većinski vlasnik kapitala firme. Radnici su godinama pokušavali da izađu na kraj sa novim vlasnikom, a 2008. godine jedini ishod je hiljadu pisanih predstavlki, 130 prijava tužilaštvu i MUP-u, te 13 sudskih sporova za cijelih 60 mjeseci provlačenja po sudovima. Ovo preduzeće je od 2013. godine u stečaju, a dug se procjenjuje na oko 100 miliona eura. Danas je imovina "Pantomarketa" na prodaji, a objekte koriste druge firme.

"C Vračar" as a shareholder society was founded in 2001. This Company underwent a transformation under the annexation law from "Centrojadran" and "Boka Kotorska" into "C Vračar". In 2002, "Pantomarket" became a major owner of the capital of the company. The employees tried to work with the new owner for years and in 2008 the only solution is 1.000 written statements, 130 reports to the Prosecutor's Office and to MIA, and 13 court proceedings for 60 months of working with courts. This Company is under bankruptcy since 2013 and the debt is estimated to be around 100 million Euro. Today, the property of "Pantomarket" is on sale, and the objects are used by other companies.



Herceg Novi »Mješovito«

Kompanija "Mješovito" je osnovano 1954. godine, a osnovna djelatnost preduzeća je bila trgovina na veliko i malo, davanje u zakup nekretnina i lučke usluge. U sastavu ovog preduzeća poslovala je i luka u Zelenici. "Mješovito" je privatizovano 2004. godine, a većinski vlasnik je postala podgorička firma "Provladeks". "Mješovito" je sredinom 2007. godine donijelo Odluku o osnivanju trgovačkog društva "Novito". 2009. godine, 55 godina od osnivanja, ovo preduzeće je zapošljavalo 560 radnika i bilježilo je pozitivne finansijske rezultate. 2012. godine "Novito", kao nasljednik nekadašnjeg "Mješovitog" prešao je u vlasništvo podgoričke kompanije "Voli" koja i danas gazduje objektima bivšeg trgovačkog preduzeća.

Company "Mješovito" was founded in 1954 and its basic business dealing was commerce on a large and a small scale, leasing real estate property and port services. Within this Company was a port in Zelenika. "Mješovito" was privatized in 2004 and the major owner became the company "Provladeks" from Podgorica. In mid-2007 "Mješovito" made a Decision to Form Commerce Society "Novito". In 2009, after 55 years of its founding, this Company employed 560 workers and noted positive financial results. In 2012, "Novito" as an heir of the former "Mješovito" became owned by "Voli", a company from Podgorica which today owns the objects of the previous commerce society.

Hotel "Delfin" je dio kompleksa objekata koje posjeduje akcionarsko društvo "Južni Jadran". Od 2001. godine "Južni Jadran", kao i hotel "Delfin", nalazi se u vlasništvu podgoričkog preduzeća "Carine". Danas hotel "Delfin" radi, rangiran je sa četiri zvjezdice, ali nema dostupnih podataka u medijima o poslovanju, zapošljavanju radnika, kao i poštovanju ugovora o kupoprodaji.

Hotel "Delfin" is a part of the complex of objects owned by a stakeholder society "Južni Jadran". Since 2001 "Južni Jadran" as well as the hotel "Delfin" are under the ownership of the company "Carine" from Podgorica. Today, hotel "Delfin" functions and is ranked as a four-star hotel but there are no available data in the media concerning the business proceedings, employer employment and fulfilment of the purchasing contract.

Herceg Novi »Hotel Delfin«



Herceg Novi »Hotel Park«



Hotel "Park" jedan je u nizu objekata Bokinih hotela. Vlada Crne Gore je, još 2002. godine, hotel dala na upotrebu MUP-u, a potom Regionalnom centru za podvodno deminiranje i obuku ronilaca koji ga i sada koriste. Do sada su propala dva tendera za izdavanje u dugoročni zakup hotela "Park" u Bijeloj. Hotel zamalo nije poslužio za potkusurivanje dugova crnogorskog avio-prevoznika. Agencija za kontrolu letjenja Srbije i Crne Gore bila je početkom 2014. godine voljna da narasle dugove Montenegro erlajnsa riješi dogovorom sa Vladom Crne Gore, tako što bi se toj Agenciji ustupio hotel Park sa zemljišnim kompleksom, ali ovaj predlog nije realizovan.

Hotel "Park" is one of a series of objects of Boka's hotels. The Government of Montenegro, in 2002, gave the hotel for use of MIA and then to the Regional Centre for HUD and training of divers who now use it. Until now, two legal tenders to lease for long-term the hotel "Park" in Bijela failed. The hotel almost ended up serving to get out of the debts for Montenegrin airline provider. Agency for Control of Flights of Serbia and Montenegro was willing in the beginning of 2014 to solve the accumulated debts of Montenegro Airlines through an agreement with the Government of Montenegro, in a way that the Agency would get to use hotel "Park" and its land property for the debts but the suggestion was never realized.

Herceg Novi »Hotel Rivijera«



Hotel "Rivijera" je izgrađen 1967. godine kao hotel B kategorije i i radio je u sastavu HTP "Boka" do 2003. godine kada je privatizovan od strane izraelske kompanije "JT Investment" sa sjedištem u Hong Kongu. Od tada pa sve do 2010. godine traje renoviranje i adaptacija hotela. Iz Vlade su saopštili da nije problem ulaganje u hotel i renoviranje, jer je novi vlasnik taj dio ugovora ispoštovao, već to što je hotel bio zatvoren u periodu od nekoliko godina iako je ugovorom predviđeno da se obezbijedi rad hotela od 1. aprila do 1. oktobra svake godine. I pored napora vlasnika "Boke" Dragana Brkovića da hotel vrati u svoje vlasništvo zbog nepoštovanja ugovora, hotel ostaje u vlasništvu "JT Investment-a" i, nakon 5 godina, 2010. godine biva spreman za turiste. Danas hotel "Rivijera" ima četiri zvjezdice i radi punim kapacitetom.

Hotel "Rivijera" was built in 1967 as a B category hotel and worked within HTE "Boka" until 2003 when it was privatized by the Israeli "JT Investment" with headquarters in Hong Kong. Since then until 2010 renovation and adaptation of the hotel is happening. They stated from the government that investment and renovation in the hotel is not the problem because the investor has fulfilled those responsibilities from the contract, but the problem is that the hotel was closed for a period of a few years even though the contract foresaw that the work of the hotel be secured from 1st of April until 1st of October each year. Besides the efforts of the owner of "Boka" Dragan Brković to return the hotel under his ownership for failure to fulfil the contract, the hotel is still under the ownership of "JT Investment" and, after 5 years, in 2010 it becomes ready for tourists. Today, hotel "Rivijera" has four stars and works in full capacity.

Herceg Novi »Hunguest Hotels Montenegro«



"Hunguest Hotels Montenegro", preduzeće za ugostiteljstvo i turizam osnovano je 2004. godine. Iste godine "Hunguest" je kupio od hotelsko-turističkog preduzeća "Boka" hotele "Topla" i "Centar", koji su renovirani i objedinjeni u jedan kompleks. Godinama je ovo preduzeće ulagalo svoj kapital i vraćalo sjaj nekad poznatim hotelima na hercegnovskoj rivijeri i činilo se da ne postoji ništa sporno u njihovom poslovanju. Tako je bilo sve do 2008. godine, kada je službenica "Hunguest hotela" podnijela prijavu policiji i izrazila sumnju da je novi vlasnik hotelskog kompleksa na Toploj, kroz investiciono ulaganje u rekonstrukciju hotelskih kapaciteta „prao novac“. U isto vrijeme podignuta je optužnica protiv rukovodstva hotelskog kompleksa zbog utaje poreza, ali informacije o ishodu sudske postupka nam nijesu poznate. Danas "Hunguest Hotels Montenegro" posluje sa ukupno 5 hotelskih objekata i 20 vila koji su kategorisani sa četiri zvjezdice.

"Hunguest Hotels Montenegro", Company for hospitality and tourism was founded in 2004. The same year, "Hunguest" bought from the hotel-tourist Company "Boka" hotels "Topla" and "Centar" which were renovated and unified under one complex. This company invested in its capital for years and returned the glory to the once known hotels on the coast of Herceg Novi and it seemed like there is nothing disputable in their business proceedings. It was like this until 2008 when an official of "Hunguest hotel" filed a report to the police force and stated a suspicion that the new owner of the hotel complex "laundered money" through investments into the reconstruction of hotel capacities. At the same time, an indictment was initiated against the administration of the hotel complex for tax avoidance and also on the basis of the information about the result of the proceeding are not known to us. Today "Hunguest Hotels Montenegro" functions with total of 5 hotel objects and 20 villas which are categorized with 4 stars.



Herceg Novi »HTP Boka«

HTP "Boka" je osnovano 1999. godine. Preduzeće je dato na prodaju putem javnog tendera zbog prethodno slabog poslovanja. Nakon tri neuspjela tendera, preduzeće je prodato kompaniji "Vektra" iz Podgorice, koja ga je i zvanično preuzela početkom 2008. godine. Tada je i ime preduzeća promijenjeno u "Vektra Boka". Nakon preuzimanja, "Vektra" se obavezala na renoviranje i adaptaciju hotela, kao i izgradnju hotela "Boka" na zemljištu na kojem se nekad nalazio istoimeni hotel. I pored reagovanja Vlade Crne Gore da će "Vektra" biti zamijenjena novim investitorom ukoliko ne uloži sredstva u renoviranje hotela, ni do danas nije riješen problem ovog preduzeća, problemi radnika se n gomilavaju, hotel "Plaža" više nema sjaj koji je nekad imala, srušen je hotel "Tamaris", "Igalo" je devastiran, motel "Borići", koji se nalazi u zaleđu Herceg-Novog je postao sklonište za stoku, a u motelu "Dubrava" utočište su našli beskućnici.

HTE "Boka" was founded in 1999. The Company was given on sale through a public legal tender due to previously noted weak business management. After three unsuccessful legal tenders, the Company was sold to the company "Vektra" from Podgorica which officially took over in the beginning of 2008. This is when the name of the company was changed into "Vektra Boka". After the takeover, "Vektra" obliged to renovate and adapt the hotel and to build hotel "Boka" on the land where the former hotel of the same name was situated. Even after the reactions of the Government of Montenegro that "Vektra" will be replaced by a new investor if it does not invest the resources into renovating the hotel, the problem of this Company is still not solved and the problems of the employees keep accumulating. Hotel "Plaža" does not have the same gleam any more, hotel "Tamaris" was destroyed, "Igalo" is devastated, motel "Borići, in the back of Herceg Novi became shelter for cattle, and motel "Dubrava" is filled with homeless people who have found shelter in it.



Herceg Novi »Institut Dr. Simo Milošević«



Institut "Dr. Simo Milošević" Igalo je osnovan 1949. godine. Godine 1976. pri Institutu je osnovana Viša fizioterapeutska škola, koja je 2004. godine unaprijeđena u Fakultet primijenjene fizioterapije, što Institut Igalo čini članom Univerziteta Crne Gore. Broji oko 300 zaposlenih. Postupak privatizacije Instituta je u toku - trenutno Tenderske komisije za privatizaciju se nalazi u pregovorima i sa američko-engleskim konzorcijumom "Wellness Limited Group" o kupoprodaji većinski državnog Instituta "Dr. Simo Milošević". Konzorcijum je na tenderu za prodaju 56,5% državnih akcija u Institutu ponudio 25 hiljada eura više od 10 miliona eura, kolika je bila početna cijena.

Institute "Dr. Simo Milosević" Igalo was founded in 1949. In 1975 Higher Physical Therapy School was created which was made into a Faculty of Applied Physical Therapy in 2004, which makes the Institute Igalo a member of the University of Montenegro. It employs 300 employees. The procedure of privatization of the Institute is under way - currently the Tender Commission for Privatization is meeting in conversation with the American-English consortium "Wellness Limited Group" about the purchasing of the majority state owned Institute "Dr. Simo Milošević". The consortium offered 25,000 euros more than 10 million euros of the beginning price at the tender for the purchase of 56,5% of state shares.



Herceg Novi »Prvoborac«

"Novi Prvoborac" je nastao 2000. godine iz preduzeća "Prvoborac" koje je prethodno 11 godina bilo u stečaju. Dugi niz godina ovo preduzeće se borilo sa nesplaćenim obavezama prema radnicima, štrajkom i sudskim sporovima pred više sudova. 2002. godine počinje se sa prodajom imovine ovog preduzeća, a 2004. godine prodata je i upravna zgrada firmi "Nautilus" iz Herceg-Novog. Na licitaciji iste godine preduzeće je prodato Arturu Vinuese Paskvalu, španskom biznismenu, koji ima firmu u Herceg-Novom "Kataloniju". Sredinom maja 2009. godine preduzeće vrši prestrukturiranje i stvara dvije kćerke firme. Osnovan je "Prvoborac, kamen i beton", a na Skupštini akcionara sredinom aprila donešena je odluka o formiranju druge firme koja će se zvati "Prvoborac development", a u koje je "Novi Prvoborac" kao nenovčani ulog u osnivački kapital firmi unio svoje nekretnine. Krajem 2009. godine firma "Kamen beton" osnovala je privredno društvo "Fabrika betona", kojem je prepustila svojih 49 radnika. Danas upravna zgrada ovog preduzeća ima drugu namjenu, a veliki dio objekata je prilično zapušten i ne služi svrsi.

"Novi Prvoborac" was created in 2000 from the Company "Prvoborac" which was under bankruptcy for the previous 11 years. In a series of years this Company battled unpaid obligations towards the employees, strikes and court proceedings before multiple courts. In 2002 the sale of the property of this Company begins, and in 2004 the administrative building is also sold to the company "Nautilus" from Herceg Novi. At the auction during the same year the Company was sold to Arthur Vinuese Pasqual, a Spanish businessman, who has a company in Herceg Novi "Katalonija". In mid-May 2009, the Company goes through a pre-construction and creates two daughter companies. "Prvoborac, kamen i beton" is founded, and at the Meeting of the shareholders in mid-April a decision is made to form a second company which will be named "Prvoborac development" and in which "Novi Prvoborac" as non-money based investment gave its real estate property to the company. In the end of 2009, the company "Kamen beton" founded a commercial society "Fabrika betona" to which it left is 49 employees. Today, the administrative building of this Company has a different purpose, and a great number of objects is in ruins or it serves no purpose.

Herceg Novi »Brodogradilište AD Bijela«



"Brodogradilište AD Bijela" je prvi put planirano za privatizaciju marta 2004. godine. U proteklih 10 godina su objavljena četiri tendera za privatizaciju, ali su sva četiri bila neuspješna. Vlada je u oktobru 2014. godine najavila će zbog neuspjeha tendera, sprovesti privatizaciju kompanije kroz programirani stečaj i naći investitora koji će u prelaznom periodu zadržati osnovnu djelatnost "Brodogradilišta" sa smanjenim brojem zaposlenih i istovremeno investirati u djelatnost remonta jahti i megajahti.

"Brodogradilište AD Bijela" (Shipyard Company) was planned for privatization for the first time in March 2004. In the last 10 years four tenders for privatization were publicized, but all four were unsuccessful. The Government stated in October 2014 that it will, due to the lack of success of the tenders, conduct privatization of the company through a programmed bankruptcy procedure and find an investor who will, in the transitional period, keep the basic business dealing of "Brodogradilište" going with a decreased number of employees and who will also invest in the repair of yachts and mega-yachts.

Preduzeće "PKB" je osnovano 1963. godine kao društveno preduzeće za trgovinu, ugostiteljstvo, turizam i poljoprivredu. Aprila 2004. godine privatno preduzeće "Pantomarket" iz Igala postaje većinski vlasnik hercegNovskog PKB-a. "Pantomarket" je vlasnik 52 odsto akcija PKB-a, a ostale pripadaju zaposlenima i manjinskim akcionarima. Preduzeće "Pantomarket" je 2011. godine nezakonito stavilo pod hipoteku imovinu "PKB-a" što je dovelo do podizanja tužbe manjinskih akcionara. Za svoje kredite "Pantomarket" je stavio hipoteku na imovinu "PKB-a" od oko 75 miliona eura, što je bila posredna prodaja skoro kompletne imovine bez znanja akcionara. 2013. godine je uveden stečaj u preduzeću "Pantomarket" na zahtjev "Hipo Alpe Adrija" iz Klagenfurta zbog nevraćenog kredita od 19,524 eura iz 2008. godine.

Herceg Novi »PKB«



Company "PKB" was founded in 1963 as a social Company for commerce, hospitality, tourism and agriculture. In April 2004 the private Company "Pantomarket" from Igalo becomes a major owner of the PKB from Herceg Novi. "Pantomarket" is the owner of 52% of the shares of PKB and the rest of the shares belong to those employed in the factory and minor shareholders. The Company "Pantomarket" in 2011 illegally put under mortgage the property of "PKB" which led to an accusations from the side of minor shareholders. For its loans "Pantomarket" put mortgage on the property of "PKB" of around 75 million Euro, which was an indirect sale of almost all of the property of the company without the knowledge of the shareholders. In 2013 the company declared bankruptcy in "Pantomarket" on the request of "Hipo Alpe Adrija" from Klagenfurta due to an unpaid loan of 19.524 Euro from 2008.

Herceg Novi »Pomorski saobraćaj Kamenari«



Preduzeće "Pomorski saobraćaj Kamenari" postoji još od sedamdesetih godina XX vijeka kao dio udruženih preduzeća, a 1990. godine izdvaja se i osniva istoimeno preduzeće sa sjedištem u Kamenarima. 2004. godine podgorička kompanija "Pro house", vlasništvo Dejana Bana, kupila je većinski paket akcija "Pomorskog saobraćaja". Danas ovo preduzeće u svojoj floti broji šest trajekata, a dio objekata je u fazi adaptacije.

Company "Pomorski saobraćaj Kamenari" exists since the 1970s as a part of associated companies. In 1990 it becomes separate and founds the Company in Kamenari under the same name. In 2004, the company from Podgorica "Pro House", under the ownership of Dejan Ban, bought the major shareholder package of "Pomorski Saobraćaj". Today this Company in its fleet numbers 6 ferry boats, and a part of the object is in the adaptation phase.

Herceg Novi »Vinopromet«



Preduzeće "Vinopromet" je, nakon što je devet godina bilo u stečaju, 2005. godine privatizovano i prešlo je u vlasništvo podgoričkog biznismena Dejana Bana. Posljedica ove privatizacije jeste svega 9 zaposlenih koji su ostali na svojim radnim mjestima i 141 zaposleni koji je završio na Birou rada. "Vinopromet" je jedna je od rijetkih kompanija koja je nakon izlaska iz stečaja ostala sa vrijednom imovinom u više crnogorskih gradova. Novi vlasnici su naslijedili sudske sporove oko dokazivanja vlasništva koji datiraju još iz perioda prije otvaranja stečaja u firmi.

Company "Vinopromet" has, after being under bankruptcy for 9 years, been privatized in 2005 and became ownership of the businessman Dejan Ban from Podgorica. A consequence of this privatization is that only 9 employees are still working and 141 employees have ended up at the Bureau for Employment. "Vinopromet" is one of the rare companies which remained with valuable property after finalizing bankruptcy in multiple Montenegrin cities. The new owners inherited court proceedings concerning the verification of ownership which date to the period of pre-declaration of the bankruptcy of the company.

“Autoboka Saobraćaj” je osnovana novembra 1947. godine, a obavljala je prevoz putnika i transport roba. „Autoboka“ je u većinskom privatnom vlasništvu bila od 1997. godine, a februara 2007. godine, većinski vlasnik postaje kompanija “Expo group”. “Autoboka” je vlasnik glavne i jedine autobuske stanice u Kotoru.

“Autoboka Saobraćaj” was founded in November 1947 and it worked in transport of employees and goods. “Autoboka” is in the majority owned private ownership since 1997 and in February 2007, the major owner becomes the company “Expo Group”. “Autoboka” is the owner of the main and the only bus station in Kotor.



Kotor »Autoboka saobraćaj«



Kotor »Bokeljka«

U medijima se jedino pojavljuje informacija da je kompanija “Yu Briv” kupila građevinske firme „Izgradnja” i fabrika gumeno-tehničke robe „Bokeljka” za preko deset miliona eura i da je kompanija likvidirana a da su hale i upravna zgrada prazne u industrijskoj zoni.

The media only streams information about the company “Yu Briv” buying the construction company “Izgradnja” and the factory for technical and rubber goods “Bokeljka” for over 10 million Euro and states that the company was liquidated, as well as that the halls and the administrative buildings are empty in the industrial zone.



Kotor »Štamparija Andrija Paltašić«

“Eurofond” je 2002. godine postao većinski vlasnik štamparije “Andrija Paltašić” sa 65% akcijskog kapitala. Krajem 2008. godine je izvršeno pripajanje štamparije “Andrija Paltašić” preduzeću “Izbor” iz Bara. Štamparija “Andrija Paltašić” je nakon pripajanja izbrisana iz registra CDA.

“Eurofond” became a major owner of the printing house “Andrija Paltašić” in 2002, with 65% of shareholder capital. By the end of 2008 the printing house “Andrija Paltašić” was annexed to the company “Izbor” from Bar. The printing house “Andrija Paltašić” was erased from the registry of the CDA after the annexation.



Kotor »Jadran«

“Jadran Perast” se nekada bavio tekstilnom industrijom, a 2006. godine nakon izlaska iz stečaja kompaniji je promijenjena djelatnost u bavljenje turizmom i hotelijerstvom. Stečaj je uveden 2004. godine kada su radnici poslani na biro rada. Preduzeće je 2006. godine prodato budvanskoj kompaniji “Imobilija”, koja je ponudila 5,1 milion eura i investicije od deset miliona i pretvaranje palate Smekje iz 18. vijeka u hotel sa pet zvjezdica. Kupovinom ove kompanije, novi vlasnik je dobio ogromnu imovinu na izuzetno atraktivnim lokacijama na primorju, Podgorici, sjevernim opštinama i Srbiji. Međutim, u ovu kompaniju je uloženo samo 300 hiljada eura od planiranih deset miliona.

“Jadran Perast” once dealt in textile industry, but in 2006, after stopping to be under bankruptcy, the company changed its dealings into tourism and catering. The bankruptcy was declared in 2004 when the employees were sent to the Bureau for Employment. The Company was sold to the company “Imobilija” from Budva in 2006 which offered 5,1 million Euro and investment of 10 million and offered to transform the castle Smekje from the 18th century into a five-star hotel. By purchasing this company, the new owner got large property in extremely attractive locations in the seaside, in Podgorica, in the northern municipalities and in Serbia. However, only 300.000 Euro has been invested in the company from the planned 10 million.

Kotor »Jugooceanija«



“Jugooceanija” je osnovana 1954. godine, a 1992. godine u floti imala 22 broda, čija vrijednost se procjenjivala na oko 200 miliona dolara. Od 1992. godine pa u narednih desetak godina rasprodati su svi brodovi ove kompanije. Nakon prodaje brodova uslijedila je decenija prodaje vrijednih nekretnina kompanije koja više ne postoji.

“Jugooceanija” was founded in 1954 and in 1992 it had in its fleet 22 ships whose value was estimated to be around 200.000.000\$. Since 1992 and during the following decade all of the ships of this company were sold. After the sale of the ships a decade of selling valuable real estate property of a company which does not exist anymore.

“Jugopetrol” je osnovan 12. aprila 1947. godine, kao preduzeće za eksploataciju i promet nafte i naftnih derivata. Oktobra 2002. godine “Jugopetrol” je kupljen od strane “Hellenic Petroleum Grupe” koja je ponudila 65 miliona eura, 35 miliona za investicije, četiri miliona u socijalne programe kompanije i 1,5 miliona za pomoć lokalnim infrastrukturnim projektima. Od tada maloprodajna mreža kompanije posluje pod komercijalnim brendom “EKO”.

“Jugopetrol” was founded on the 12th April in 1947, as a company for exploitation and sale of oil and petroleum products. In October 2002 “Jugopetrol” was bought by “Hellenic Petroleum Group” which offered 65 million Euro, 35 million for investment, 4 million for social company programmes and 1,5 for aid to the local infrastructure projects. Since then, the company’s retail network works under the commercial brand “EKO”

Kotor »Jugopetrol«



Kotor »Autoremont«

O preduzeću “Autoremont” nema javno dostupnih informacija o nekadašnjem i sadašnjem mogućem poslovanju.

Concerning the company “Autoremont” there are no publically available information concerning its former or current business proceedings.



Kotor »Industrija ležaja«

“Industrija ležaja” je osnovana krajem 1955. godine, i posjedovala je 8.500 m2 proizvodnih hala i 5.800 m2 kancelarijskog prostora i pomoćnih objekata, na površini od 70.000 m2 zemljišta. Decembra 2001. godine nad “Industrijom ležaja” je sproveden postupak programiranog stečaja, kako bi se realizovala prodaja većinskog paketa akcija putem tendera koji je raspisan za oktobar iste godine. Januara 2002. godine Vlasnik većinskog paketa akcija je postala japanska firma “Daido Metal Companv, Ltd.”, a preduzeće je promijenilo naziv u “Daido Metal”. Do 2002. godine, kada je raspisan tender za privatizaciju, u fabrici je radilo 650 radnika, u toku stečaja taj se broj smanjio na oko 350, da bi, nakon privatizacije u ovoj kompaniji radilo oko 160 radnika. U medijima se navodi da je “Daido metala” primjer uspješnog poslovanja nakon privatizacije.

“Industrija ležaja” was founded towards the end of 1955 and it owned around 8.500 m2 of production halls and 5.800 m2 of office space and auxiliary objects, on the surface of 70.000 m2 of land. In December 2001, procedure of programed bankruptcy was conducted over “Industrija ležaja” in order to implement the sale of the major package of shares over a tender announcement scheduled for October of the same year. In January 2002, the owner of the major shares package became the Japanese company “Daido Metal Company Ltd.” And the Company changed its name to “Daido Metal”. Until 2002, when tender for privatization was called, 650 employees worked in the company, and during the bankruptcy proceeding the number of employees was diminished to 350, in order to, after the privatization, only 160 employees still continue working in this company. However, “Daido Metal” is usually noted in the media as an example of successful business proceedings after privatization.



Hotelska kompanija "Fjord" je osnovana 1997. godine a preduzeće je imalo čak 16 objekata. Kompanija je stečaj ušla maja 2003. godine. Izvjesni Irac Finglton je kupio 2005. godine za pet miliona eura hotel „Fjord“, kao i zgradu „Jugoceanije“, sa namjerom da napravi hotele umjesto obje zgrade. U javnosti je postojala sumnja da se ispod irske zastave nalazi Veselin Barović koji je i bio većinski vlasnik hotelske kompanije "Fjord" sa 95% akcijskog kapitala, tj. Podgorička firma "Alfa invest". U 2012. godini u javnosti su se pojavile informacije da je Uprava za sprečavanje pranja novca navela da je irski biznismen Majkl Finglton prilikom kupovine hotela „Fjord“ opraio 5,5 miliona eura. Hotel "Fjord" nakon privatizacije ne radi i godinama unazad propada.

Hotel Company "Fjord" was founded in 1997 and the company had around 16 objects. The company declared bankruptcy in May 2003. An Irishman Finglton bought hotel "Fjord" for 5 million Euro in 2005, as well as the building of "Jugoceanija" with the intention of constructing hotels instead of both of the buildings. There was suspicion in the public that the Irish flag hides Veselin Barović who was the major owner of the hotel company "Fjord" with 95% shareholder capital, that is – the company "Alfa Invest" from Podgorica. In 2012, information showing that the Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering stated that the Irish businessman Michael Finglton during the purchasing of the hotel "Fjord" laundered 5,5 million Euro appeared in public. Hotel "Fjord" after privatization does not function for years now and it is only being ruined for years.

Kotor »Rivijera«



Ugovor o prodaji kompanija "Riviera industry" i "Riviera promet" je potpisan između „Henkela“ i "AD Riviere" na jednoj strani i kompanije "Yu fax" kao kupca na drugoj strani. "Yu fax" kupio je navedene kompanije kroz stečaj juna 2001. godine. Kupovinom ovog preduzeća novi vlasnik je dobio preko 12 hiljada m2 objekata kao i pravo trajnog korišćenja zemljišta preko 80 hiljada metara kvadratnih zemljišta. Kupoprodajna cijena kompanije "Riviera industry" je bila 455.000 njemačkih maraka (preko 220 hiljada eura) dok za "Riviera promet" nemamo informacije u kupoprodajnoj cijeni. Novi vlasnik se obavezao da će aktivirati proizvodnju, te da će uložiti znatna sredstva kao i zaposliti gotovo 200 radnika u prve 3 godine. Privatizacione obaveze nisu ispunjene, dok su mašine i oprema otuđene i a hale su ostale prazne. "Riviera industry" i "Rivijera promet" su sada jedna kompanija koja se zove Poslovni centar "Riviera".

The contract of sale of the company "Riviera industry" and "Riviera promet" was signed between "Henkel" and "AD Riviera" on one side and the company "Yu fax" as a buyer on the other side. "Yu fax" bought the named companies in the bankruptcy proceeding in June 2001. During the purchase the owner got over 12.000 m2 of objects as well as the right to permanently use the land of over 80.000 m2. The purchasing price of the company "Riviera industry" was 455.000 German marks (over 220.000 Euro) while we do not have information about the purchasing price of "Riviera promet". The new owner obliged himself to activate production and to invest significant resources into the companies as well as to employ around 200 employees in the first 3 years. Privatization responsibilities have not been fulfilled, while the machines and the equipment have been ex-appropriated and the halls remained empty. "Riviera industry" and "Riviera promet" are now one company known under the name Business Center "Riviera".



Kotor »Ljekobilje«

Fabrika "Ljekobilja" je imala hale od 3.268 m2 na placu od preko deset hiljada kvadratnih metara, a prodata je 1,6 miliona ruskoj Međunarodnoj građevinskoj razvojnoj korporaciji iz Herceg Novog. Sredinom 2014. godine je počelo rušenje zgrade ove fabrike za prerađu i destilaciju ljekovitog bilja. Na mjestu nekadašnje fabrike biće sagrađen apartmansko naselje. Investitor nije bio zainteresovan da sačuva mašine, a niko ga nije obavezao da mora da sačuva dio fabrike kao sjećanje na to industrijsko naslijeđe.

Company "Ljekobilje" had halls of 3.268 m2 on land of over 10.000 m2 and was sold for 1,6 million Euro to a Russian International Construction Development Corporation from Herceg Novi. In mid-2014, destruction of the building of this factory for processing and distillation of herbs began. Instead of the former factory an apartment complex will be built in the place. The investor was not interested in preserving the machines and no one legally obliged him to preserve a part of the factory as a memory of the industrial heritage.

Kotor »Vrmac«



Institut "Vrmac" je bila ustanova zdravstveno-turističkog tipa. Organizacioni dio "Vrmac" Prčanj je Institut za rehabilitaciju predstavlja dio stranog društva, čije je matično društvo Institut za rehabilitaciju iz Beograda. Sredinom maja 2008. godine Vlada Srbije donijela je odluku da se ta ustanova privatizuje, dok su iz "Vrmca" naveli da ovaj institut nije dio stranog društva. U javnosti ne postoje informacije o eventualnoj privatizaciji ovog preduzeća, dok informacije sa sajta srbijanske Agencije za privatizaciju pokazuju da je kompanija još uvijek u 100% vlasništvu države Srbije.

Institute "Vrmac" was an institution of health-tourist type. The organizational part "Vrmac" Prčanj is an Institute for rehabilitation and is a foreign society with the headquarters in the Institute for Rehabilitation Belgrade. In mid-May 2008 the government of Serbia made a decision to privatize this institution while "Vrmac" stated that this institute is not a part of the foreign society. There are no information concerning the eventual privatization of this company available to public, while the information from the website of the Serbian Agency for Privatization show that the company is still under 100% ownership of Serbia.



Kotor »Napredak«

Preduzeće "Napredak" je osnovano 1950. godine, a 1995. godine je išlo u stečaj. Kompanija je 1999. godine izašlo iz stečaja, a marta 2004. godine "Napredak" je privatizovan od strane kompanije "Exponat" iz Kotora. Od 2004. godine u sklopu maloprodajnih objekata "Napredak", posluju ELA marketi, a 2010. godine je u jednom od objekata otvoren tržni centar Kamelija.

Company "Napredak" was founded in 1950 and it declared bankruptcy in 1995. The company stopped being under bankruptcy in 1999 and in March 2004 "Napredak" was privatized by the company "Exponat" from Kotor. Since 2004, within a complex of retail objects of "Napredak" ELA markets conduct their business and in 2010, on one of the objects, a mall "Kamelija" was opened.



Kotor »VTK Bigovo«

Za vojno turistički kompleks "Bigovo" je planirano da bude privatizovan u 2014. godini. Kompleks "Bigovo" čini 38.000m² sa 43 objekta visokogradnje, površine 2.873m².

Military-tourist complex "Bigovo" was planned for privatization in 2014. The complex "Bigovo" is made up of 38.000 m² with 43 objects of construction with the surface of 2.873m².

HTP "Mimoza" u Tivtu je osnovana 1959. godine, a u okviru nje je poslovalo nekoliko poznatih hotela: "Pine", "Mimoza", "Kamelija" i vile "Park". Ovo preduzeće prošlo je kroz nekoliko faza privatizacije, počev od 1991. godine, da bi 2001. godine 58% kapitala HTP "Mimoza" bilo privatizovano. 2002. godine kao vlasnik preduzeća pojavila se beogradska kompanija "Irva". 2006. godine utvrđeno je da ova kompanija kasni sa investicijama utvrđenim kupoprodajnim ugovorom. Godinama se na Montenegroberzi trguje akcijama "Mimoze", da bi se 2008. godine pojavila kao jedini osnivač firme "Župa Development". I danas u sklopu HTP "Mimoza" posluju sva tri hotela, a posjeduju i apartmanski smještaj.

HTE "Mimoza" in Tivat was founded in 1959 and multiple famous hotels worked within it: "Pine", "Mimoza", "Kamelija" and villas "Park". This company went through multiple phases of privatization, beginning in 1991 and leading to 58% of the capital of HTE "Mimoza" to be privatized in 2001. In 2002 the owner of the company becomes company "Irva" from Belgrade. In 2006, it was determined that this company is late with its investments which were promised in the purchasing contract. Trades in shares of "Mimoza" were happening for years on the Montenegro Stock Exchange before it appeared as the only founder of the company "Župa Development" in 2008. Within the complex of THE "Mimoza" all three hotels still function and "Mimoza" also owns apartment accommodation.

Tivat »HTP Mimoza«



HTP "Primorje" je osnovano 1965. godine, a u sklopu ovog preduzeća poslovalo su tri hotela u Tivtu: "Palma", "Tivat", "Plavi horizonti", kao i žabljački hotel "Planinka". Tokom 2007. godine ovo preduzeće, zajedno sa HLT fondom postalo je većinski vlasnik Centra za odmor i rekreaciju "Igalo", a u toj godini kupuje i zemljište u okolini svojih hotela, tako da se imovina preduzeća značajno uvećala. Već 2009. godine ovo preduzeće počelo je prodavati značajni dio svoje imovine, a u revizorskom izvještaju iz te godine, zaključuje se da je preduzeće u 2008. godini poslovalo sa gubitkom od 992.000 eura. Od nekoliko hotela koji su bili u vlasništvu "Primorja", danas se na njihovom sajtu mogu naći ponude za svega dva hotela, "Palma" u Tivtu i "Planinka" na Žabljaku.

HTP "Primorje" was founded in 1965 and there were three hotels in Tivat within this company: "Palma", "Tivat", "Plavi horizonti", as well as hotel "Planinka" in Žabljak. During 2007 this company, together with HLT Fund, became the major owner of the Centre for Rest and Recreation Igalo and it also bought the land around its hotels in the same year, increasing by a large amount the property of the company. This company started selling a significant part of its property already in 2009 and the Audit Report from the same year concludes that the company conducted business with the total loss of 992.000€ in 2008. From several hotels which were owned by "Primorje" what remains are offers on their website of only two hotels, "Palma" in Tivat and "Planinka" in Zabljak.



Tivat »HTP Primorje«



Tivat »Hotel Plavi Horizonti«

Hotel "Plavi horizonti" prodat je 2010. godine, a tender za prodaju nikad nije bio raspisan, tako da je trgovina, reklo bi se, obavljena neposrednom pogodbom. "Qatari Diar", novi vlasnik hotela, krajem 2011. godine je srušio hotel, najavljujući da će umjesto njega izgraditi super luksuzni turistički kompleks koji je trebalo da počne sa radom septembra 2014. godine. Na lokaciji nekadašnjeg hotela danas nema ništa od najavljivanaog luksuznog kompleksa, a katarski državni investicioni fond „Qatari Diar“, iza kojeg stoji vladajuća porodica Katara Al Tani, odustala je od investiranja, jer cijeli prostor od 17 hektara nije u njihovom vlasništvu.

Hotel "Plavi horizonti" was sold in 2010 and the legal tender for its sale was never made, so the sale, it could be said, was done through an indirect agreement. "Qatari Diar", the new owner of the hotel, at the end of 2011 destroyed the hotel, claiming that it is planning to build a luxury tourist complex in its place which was supposed to start working in 2014. There are no signs of the expected luxury complex on the location of the former hotel, and the Qatar state investment fund "Quatari Diar" behind which is the ruling family Katara Al Tani, gave up on investing since the whole area of 17 hectares is not in their property.



Ulcinj »Hotel Galeb«

"Hotel Galeb" je izgrađen 1982. godine na južnoj padini Pinješa i računajući pet vila, raspolagao je sa oko 400 ležaja. Imao je tri zvjezdice a prodat je tek na četvrtom međunarodnom tenderu. "Hotel Galeb" kupila je kompanija "Rokšped" sa pripadajućim zemljištem 2006. godine za 5, 75 miliona eura. "Rokšped" iz osnovnog ugovora nije realizovao nijednu odredbu utvrđenu rokovima osim one koja se odnosila na isplatu dogovorenog iznosa za objekat i zemljište.

The "Galeb Hotel" was built in 1982 on the south slope of Pinješ hill, and including the five villas, it disposed of 500 beds. It was a three star hotel, and it was sold at the fourth international tender. The "Galeb Hotel" was acquired by the company "Rokšped" together with all its land in 2006 for 5,75 million Euro. "Rokšped" did not fulfil any deadline-based provision of the main contract except the one relating to the payment of the determined amount for the building and land.



Kompanija "Albatros" je osnovana 1969. godine kada je registrovana za obavljanje poslova iz oblasti turizma, ugostiteljstva, spoljne i unutrašnje trgovine. Kompanija je privatizovana 2004. godine kada je ruska firma "Mikrokozma" kupila na berzi 58% akcija. U međuvremenu u kompaniji je izvršena dokapitalizacija, pa 95% vlasništva pripada nekolicini biznismena okupljenih u dva preduzeća, "IBG" i "Mikrokozmu".

The "Albatros" Company was established in 1969, and it was registered for business in the field of tourism, hospitality, foreign and domestic trade. The company was privatised in 2004, when the Russian company "Mikrokozma" acquired 58% of its shares on the stock market. Meanwhile, the few businessmen gathered by the two companies "IBG" and "Mikrokozma" have increased their share capital in the company to 95% of the ownership.



Ulcinj »Primorje«

Javnosti je jedino dostupna informacija da je preduzeće "Primorje" likvidirano.

The only information available to the public about the "Primorje" Company is that it was liquidated.



Ulcinj »Otrantkomerc«

"Otrantkomerc" je trgovačko preduzeće koje posjeduje oko 10.000 m2 poslovnog prostora. Od 2008. Godine Privatizaciono – investicioni fond "Moneta" sa partnerima kontroliše više od 90% akcija "Otrantkomerca". U medijima nema informacija o broju radnika.

"Otrantkomerc" is a trading company which owns around 10.000 m2 of office space. Since 2008, the Privatisation and Investment Fund "Moneta" and its partners control over 90% of the "Otrantkomerc" shares. There is no information on the number of employees in the media.



Ulcinj »Agropogon«

“Agropogon” je bila fabrika za proizvodnju maslinovog ulja, konzerviranje maslina i uzgoj mandarina. Likvidirana je devedesetih godina. U javnosti nema više informacija o preduzeću.

“Agropogon” was a factory for the production of olive oil, canning of olives and growth of tangerines. It was liquidated during the 1990s. There is no further information about the company in public.



Ulcinj »Solana Bajo Sekulić«

Ulcinjska “Solana Bajo Sekulić” je najstarije ulcinjsko preduzeće. Osnovana je 1934. Godine. Prostire se na površini od 14,5 kvadratnih kilometara. Po svojoj površini, ona je među deset najvećih preduzeća na Mediteranu. Privatizovana je 2002. godine. Privatizacioni fondovi “Eurofond”, “Trend” i “Moneta” postali su vlasnici oko 37% akcija tog preduzeća. 2003. godine je uslijedila sistematizacija prema kojoj u Solani ostaje da radi 150 radnika. 2005. godine se uvodi programirani stečaj zbog duga od 13.000 eura a godinu dana kasnije kompanija “Eurofond” na berzi je od fonda “Moneta” kupila 35% akcija Solane za 1,84 miliona eura. Na ovaj način Eurofond je postao vlasnik preko 70% akcija u Solani. Solana “Bajo Sekulić” je od 2011. godine u stečaju, sa blizu šest miliona eura duga, od toga više od polovine radnicima za plate i doprinose, kojih je bilo oko pedeset. U međuvremenu, imovina kompanije nije prodana ni na osmom nadmetanju, jer nije bilo zainteresovanih za kupovinu po cijeni od 204 miliona eura. Početna cijena imovine Solane na prvom javnom nadmetanju iznosila je 257,8 miliona eura.

The “Bajo Sekulić” Salt works is the oldest company in Ulcinj. It was established in 1934. It is located on an area of 14,5 square kilometres. In terms of size, it is one of the ten biggest companies in the Mediterranean. It was privatised in 2002, when the privatisation funds “Euro fond”, “Trend” and “Moneta” acquired around 37% of the company’s shares. In 2003, the company has undergone systematisation after which 150 workers remained. In 2005, the company entered into programmed bankruptcy due to a debt of 13.000 €, and one year later, the company “Euro fond” acquired 35% of the shares of the Salt works for 1,84 million Euro from the “Moneta” fund. In this way, Euro fond became the owner of over 70% of the Salt works’ shares. The “Bajo Sekulić” Salt works has been in bankruptcy since 2011, with a debt of almost six million Euro, more than half of which is owed to workers for salaries and contributions. About fifty monthly salaries and contributions are still unpaid. In the meantime, the company’s assets have not been sold even after the eighth public tender, because no companies were interested in buying them at a price of 204 million Euro. The initial price of the Salt works’ assets at the first public tender was 257,8 million Euro.

O poslovanju restorana “Divlji Nar” javnosti nijesu dostupne informacije.

Information about the operation of the Restaurant “Divlji Nar” is not available to the public.



Ulcinj »Divlji Nar«



Ulcinj »Fabrika tepiha«

O “Fabrici tepiha” u Ulcinju jedino je dostupna informacija da je preduzeće likvidirano devedesetih godina.

The only available information about the “Carpet Factory” in Ulcinj is that the company was liquidated during the 1990s.



Ulcinj »Ulcinjska Rivijera«

"Ulcinjska Rivijera" je osnovana 1999. godine, sa punim nazivom hoteli i moteli s restoranom. "Ulcinjska Rivijera" je ušla u stečaj 2004. godine zbog ukupnog duga od 12 miliona eura. Stečaj je uveden na zahtjev ulcinjske Elektro distribucije zbog duga za struju u iznosu od 230.000 eura. Preduzeće je 2007. vratilo dug od 15 miliona eura. Zemljište, objekti i oprema "Ulcinjske Rivijere" se procjenjuju na 60.802.459 eura. Kompanija posjeduje hotele "Belvi" i "Olimpik", kampove "Neptun" i "Safari", nudističko naselje na Adi, centralni magacin i dio zemljišta oko Autobuske stanice. Za četiri godine trajanja stečaja prodati su hoteli "Otrant", "Mediteran", "Galeb" i "Lido", Autobuska stanica i Dvori Balšića u Starom gradu. Dio imovine "Ulcinjske Rivijere" prodan je u julu 2014. godine na aukciji za 510.000 eura kompaniji "Solaris & Co" iz Ulcinja.

"Ulcinjska Rivijera" was established in 1999, with a full name Hotels and Motels with a Restaurant. "Ulcinjska Rivijera" declared bankruptcy in 2004 due to an overall debt of 12 million Euro. The bankruptcy was declared at the request of the Ulcinj electricity company due to an electricity bill of 230.000€. In 2007, the company repaid the debt of around 15 million Euro. The land, buildings and other assets of the "Ulcinjska Rivijera" are estimated at 60.802.459€. The company owns the hotels "Bellevue" and "Olympic", the camps "Neptun" and "Safari", the nudist village in Ada, a central warehouse and part of the land around the Ulcinj Bus Station. In the four years during which it was bankrupt, the hotels "Otrant", "Mediterranean", "Galeb" and "Lido", the Bus Station and the Balšić Palace in the Old Town were all sold. A part of the assets of the "Ulcinjska Rivijera" was sold in July 2014 at an auction to the company "Solaris & Co" from Ulcinj for 510.000€.



Ulcinj »Restoran Sunce«

O restoranu "Sunce" nema dostupnih informacija.

There is no available information about the "Sunce" Restaurant.