

Montenegro Hate Crime Report 2014

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2014 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/montenegro

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

Summary

Montenegro has reported information on hate crimes to ODIHR, most recently for the 2019 and 2021 Hate Crime Reports. Montenegro implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme in 2014 and updated the training in 2022 following changes to the country's hate crime legislation in 2018. In 2017, Montenegro adopted measures to allow for the effective prosecution of hate crimes following the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Alkovic v. Montenegro* (No. 66895/10).

[Hate crime data collection in Montenegro](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Montenegro](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Montenegro](#)

[Montenegro's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Montenegro has not periodically reported to ODIHR the numbers of hate crimes recorded by police.

Official Data

Official data recorded by police and prosecution are not available. The sentencing figure comes from an annual report by the Supreme Court.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2014	not available	not available	0

National Developments

The **Police Academy** in Danilovgrad has continued to implement ODIHR's TAHCLE programme.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.