

Montenegro Hate Crime Report 2015

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2015 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 2022 and 2023 Hate Crime Reports.

Montenegro has implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement ([TAHCLE](#)) and Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training ([PAHCT](#)) programmes.

In 2017, Montenegro adopted [measures](#) to allow for the effective prosecution of hate crimes following the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Alkovic v. Montenegro* (No. 66895/10). In 2023, Montenegro amended legislation to include public acts provoking or inciting racial and religious hatred (Article 370), as well as special circumstances for sentencing hate crimes (Article 42a).

[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 number of hate crimes recorded by police.

Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2015	not available	not available	not available

No data reported to ODIHR.

National Developments

On the initiative of the **Police Academy in Danilovgrad**, the civil society organization Juventas implemented three training workshops for law enforcement related to, among other topics, laws concerning sexual orientation and gender identity, hate crimes and incidents based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

[View civil society incidents for Montenegro, 2015](#)