

## Montenegro Hate Crime Report 2016

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2016 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/montenegro](https://hatecrime.osce.org/montenegro)

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology](https://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 number of hate crimes recorded by police.

# Official Data

Two sentenced cases were reported to ODIHR, but both were decisions on the crime of violation of equality, a discrimination provision falling outside the OSCE's concept of hate crimes.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2016	not available	not available	not available

No data reported to ODIHR.

# Incidents reported by civil society

Total 3 incidents



Anti-LGBTI hate crime

Violent attacks against people    Attacks against property

Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.