

Montenegro Hate Crime Report 2022

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2022 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 recognizes Montenegro's efforts to report police and judiciary hate crime records to ODIHR. However, based on the available information, ODIHR observes that Montenegro has not reported data on the number of prosecuted hate crimes to ODIHR or recorded the bias motivations of hate crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that Montenegro would benefit from developing its victim support system to ensure effective access to justice, assistance, and protection services for hate crime victims.

Official Data

Police recorded and sentenced figures were disaggregated by type of crime. The above figures may include cases of hate speech, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2022	3	not available	602

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below may include cases of hate speech, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

3

Unspecified

Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below may include cases of hate speech, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

2

Incitement to violence

This category includes offences under Article 370 of the Criminal Code (on "Causing National, Racial and Religious Hatred").

1

Unspecified

This category includes offences under Article 168 of the Criminal Code (on "Endangering security").

National Developments

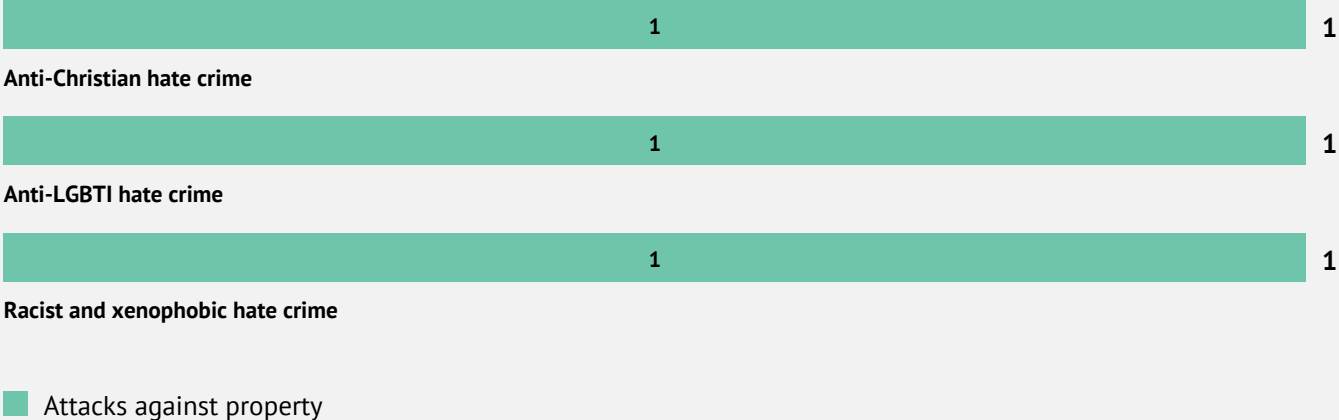
In 2022, a Memorandum of Co-operation was signed by ODIHR, the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of Montenegro and the Centre for Training of the Judiciary and State Prosecutor's Office. The Memorandum related to the implementation of ODIHR's Prosecutors and Hate Crimes Training Program (PAHCT), for which a training-of-trainers took place in 2023.

Throughout 2022, the Centre for Training in the Judiciary and the State Prosecutor's Office conducted several courses on hate crimes as part of initial and continuous training for judges and prosecutors.

In a **notable case**, criminal charges were brought against a man in Podgorica, who threatened a German Embassy employee outside the building. The prosecution was discontinued after the suspect paid a fine.

Incidents reported by civil society

Total 2 incidents



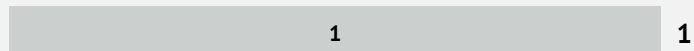
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties

Total 3 attacks on property



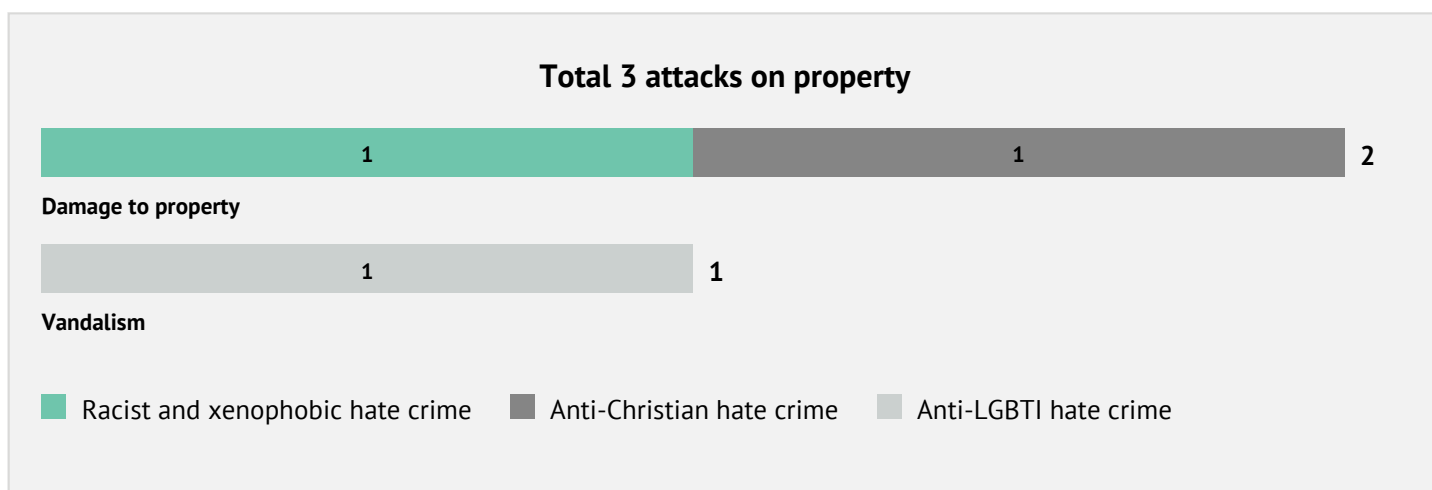
Place of worship



Community facility

 Racist and xenophobic hate crime  Anti-Christian hate crime  Anti-LGBTI hate crime

Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for Montenegro, 2022](#)