



Crna Gora

DECENIJA  
OBNOVE  
NEZAVISNOSTI  
HILJADU GODINA  
DRŽAVNOSTI  
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**Da je vječna Crna Gora**

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS**

**FOURTH REPORT OF MONTENEGRO  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
EUROPEAN CHARTER  
FOR REGIONAL AND MINORITY LANGUAGES**

**Podgorica, July 2016**

## **Introduction**

Human rights in Montenegro are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of Montenegro, laws and other regulations adopted in accordance with the Constitution, with the provision of the highest level of compliance with international standards in the field of implementation and protection of human rights and freedoms.

The Constitution pays great attention to the protection of the identity of minority nations and other minority national communities to which are guaranteed the rights and freedoms that can be used individually and in community with others.

Montenegro is constitutionally defined as a civil, democratic, ecological and a state of social justice, based on the rule of law. Bearer of sovereignty is a citizen with Montenegrin citizenship. The Constitution of Montenegro offers legal basis for promotion, strengthening and improving the protection of basic human rights and freedoms and confirms the commitment of Montenegro to respect international standards in this context.

The Constitution of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.01/07 of 25 October 2007), in Article 13, paragraph 1 says that the official language in Montenegro is Montenegrin language, while in paragraph 3 provides that the Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian languages are languages in official use.

Linguistic picture in Montenegro, according to the Statistical Institute (MONSTAT), is as follows: Serbian language is spoken by 265,895 or 42.88% of the population, Montenegrin language is spoken by 229,251 or 36.97% of the population, the Albanian language is spoken by 32,671 or 27.5% of the population, the Bosnian language is spoken by 33,077 or 5.33 % of the population, the Romani language is spoken by 5,169 or 0.83% of the population and Croatian language is spoken by 2,791 or 0.45% of the population.

Under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to which Montenegro acceded on 6 June 2006, we committed to implement the principles contained in this international document, while by the Law on Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Montenegro determined that it refers to the use of the Albanian and Romani language. With the amendments to the law governing education in the mother tongue of 2011, the teaching subject which had previously been called "mother tongue" has been renamed in the teaching subject under the name "Montenegrin, Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian language".

The Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms defines a minority as a group of citizens of Montenegro, numerically smaller than the prevailing population, having common ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics, different from the rest of the population, historically tied to Montenegro and motivated by desire to express and preserve national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity.

The Proposal Law on Amendments to the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, which is harmonised with the recommendations of the European Commission and the Venice Commission, i.e. the Council of Europe, which was adopted by the Government

on 11 July 2016 and submitted for the parliamentary procedure, except for the reform of the Fund for Minorities and the legal position of the Centre for the preservation and development of minority cultures, suggests more precise definition of certain terms, so the words "significant part" are replaced by the words "at least 5%", which is in line with the recommendations of the Committee of experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Therefore, in the local self-government units in which members of minority nations and other minority national communities make up the majority, or 5% of the population, in the official use is also the language of those minority nations and other minority national communities. The official use of minority languages includes in particular: the use of language in administrative and court proceedings and in conducting administrative and court proceedings, issuance of public documents and keeping official records, at the ballot papers and other electoral material and in the work of representative bodies. In the territories of such local self-governments, the names of organs performing public powers, the names of the local self-government units, the names of settlements, squares and streets, institutions, businesses and other entities and places are written also in the language and script of the minority.

In the local self-government units in which the majority or at least 5% of the population are minority nations and other minority national communities, the local self-government is obliged to, within the framework of plans and programs for the effective participation of local population in performing public affairs, or by delivering special plans and programs, through the councils of respective minority nations and other minority national communities, provide conditions for the participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in the adoption of the programs for municipal development, spatial and urban plans, budget and general acts that regulate the rights and obligations of citizens and the manner and procedure of participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in public affairs and also to determine the organ to conduct public debates on these and other acts.

The provision of Article 94 of the Law on Election of Councillors and Members of Parliament provides that in the allocation of mandates, participate electoral lists that have won at least 3% of the total number of valid votes in the electoral unit.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article:

1) electoral lists for the election of members of parliament who are members of certain minority nations or minority national communities, indicated in the respective election applications or the name of the electoral lists, in the event that none of them meet the requirement of paragraph 1 of this Article, and individually receive a minimum of 0.7% of valid votes, will be eligible to participate in the distribution of seats as one – cumulative - election list with a total number of valid votes received, provided that for the calculation of the mandate will be acknowledged the sum that provides obtaining up to three mandates;

2) in the event that none of the electoral lists for the election of members of parliament who are members of the Croatian nation in Montenegro meet the requirements of

paragraph 1 of this Article and item 1 of this paragraph, the most successful of them, with at least 0.35% of the valid votes will be entitled to one seat;

3) electoral lists for the election of councillors of certain minority nations or minority national communities, indicated in the respective election applications or the name of the electoral lists, in the event that none of them meet the requirement of paragraph 1 of this Article, are eligible to participate in the distribution of seats individually with the obtained number of valid votes.

The right referred to in paragraph 2, item 1 of this Article is used by electoral lists of the members of certain - same minority nation or certain - same minority national community, with the participation of up to 15% of the total population in the electoral unit, according to data from the last census.

The right referred to in paragraph 2, item 3 of this Article is used by electoral lists of members of certain - same minority nation or certain - same minority national community, with the participation of up to 15% of the total population at the level of state and with the participation of 1.5% to 15% of the total population in the territory of municipality, the Capital or the Royal Capital, according to data from the last census.

Participation of the electoral list of members of a certain minority nation or minority national community in the pre-election coalition with the election lists of members of other minority nation and minority national community or electoral lists of political parties or groups of citizens who are not using the right referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, does not exclude other submitters of electoral lists of that minority nation or minority national community from the right referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

MPs of Albanian nationality in the Parliament are enabled to use their own mother tongue. By Article 52 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, an MP whose language is not an official language in Montenegro is entitled to speak in its own language at the sessions of the Parliaments, provided that, if he wants to exercise that right, he should timely notify the Secretary General of the Parliament, as to provide for a translation into the official language. The Parliament planned to hire an interpreter for the Albanian language in the period to come.

The Law on Prohibition of Discrimination (Official Gazette of Montenegro No.46/10, 40/11 and 18/14") as the basic law for the protection against discrimination, recognizes "affiliation or connection with minority nations and minority national communities" as one of the possible grounds for discrimination. In this respect the provision of Article 2 of that Law stipulates prohibition of any form of discrimination on any grounds and that discrimination is any unjustified legal or factual, direct or indirect distinction or unequal treatment or non-treatment of a person, or a group of persons in relation to other persons, as well as exclusion, restriction or preference to any person in relation to other persons, based on race, colour, national affiliation, social or ethnic origin, connection to minority nation or minority national community, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, health, disability, age, financial status, marital or family status, membership in a group

or assumed membership in a group, political party or other organization as well as other personal characteristics.

By the Law is recognized and regulated the protection against discrimination in various forms (harassment and sexual harassment, segregation, hate speech, discrimination in the use of facilities and areas in public use, discrimination in the provision of goods and services, discrimination based on health status) and areas (discrimination in the area of education and vocational training, discrimination in the area of labour, racial discrimination and discrimination based on religion or belief, discrimination against persons with disabilities, etc.). The Law on Prohibition of Discrimination regulates the competence of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro, as the central mechanism for protection against discrimination, in accordance with Article 21 of this regulation and authorities established by the Law on Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms.

The Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms has several Deputies, one of which is responsible for the issue of protection against discrimination, and in the institution of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms exists also an Advisor for the issue of minorities. In addition, the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination of Persons with Disabilities regulates the issue of prohibition and protection from discrimination of persons with disabilities as a basis of discrimination, which includes persons with disabilities who are members of minority nations or members of minority national communities.

With the protection of rights and the promotion of minorities in Montenegro, deal several very important institutions and organs, such as the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Committee for Human Rights and Freedoms - established as a standing body in the Parliament of Montenegro, the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms who also acts as an independent institution, the Councils of minority nations, the Fund for the Protection and Realization of Minority Rights, the Centre for the Preservation and Development of Minority Cultures, as well as a range of high-quality and active non-governmental organizations dealing with issues of protection and promotion of rights of minority nations and other minority national communities in Montenegrin society.

Unlike other minority nations and minority national communities who are involved in modern trends of the Montenegrin society, Roma and Egyptians are most vulnerable and marginalized minority national community in Montenegro. The Government of Montenegro, at its session of 24 March 2016, adopted the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians 2016-2020, and adopted the Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians 2016-2020 for 2016.

The Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2016-2020 sets the guidelines for achieving substantial and permanent changes of socio-economic situation of the Roma and Egyptian community in Montenegro.

The realization of clearly defined goals and measurable results will contribute to achieving the overall improvement of the situation, i.e. reduce the gap that still exists between members of the Roma and Egyptian population and the majority population.

When writing the Strategy, special attention was paid to compliance of the set objectives with the priorities that are set at all levels: local, national and EU.

The Strategy is in line with the „European Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies“ which defines four key areas: education, employment, housing and health care.

Also, the Strategy has included additional areas that are important for solving the problems of the Roma and Egyptian population, based on an integrated approach that was taken as a lead, namely: legal status, social status and family care (within which are defined four sub-areas, namely: the fight against domestic violence and violence against women, prevention and suppression of begging, the fight against human trafficking and prevention of conclusion of child and forced marriages), as well as the field of culture, identity and information.

Key and the overall objective of the Strategy is the social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians by improving their socio-economic status in Montenegro. Fighting discrimination and measures and activities aimed at it, permeate all areas covered by the Strategy.

It is expected that this document, with the active measures of systematic monitoring and evaluation of its implementation, will significantly increase the degree of inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro.

In September last year was published the first Montenegrin-Romani/Romani-Montenegrin dictionary by the Institute for Textbooks and Teaching Aids from Podgorica. Financial means for the development of the dictionary have been provided in the budget of the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights. As well, for the pupils of the Roma and Egyptian population in primary schools, each year are provided free textbooks. Further, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, in cooperation with the Roma Education Fund (REF) and the Institute for Education has continued with the activity of providing scholarships to high school and university students of the Roma and Egyptian population. Accordingly, the Ministry annually provides funds in the amount of € 80,000. In order to support and promote the rights of this community, the local government units (Bijelo Polje, Berane, Niksic, Tivat, Ulcinj, Kotor and Herceg Novi) brought their own action plans which contain a set of system measures and activities that need to be implemented to achieve integration of Roma and Egyptians in the areas of legal, political, economic an, social and cultural –information life; holders, deadlines and necessary resources and a set of instruments for monitoring and assessing the impact of measures taken.

The implementation of action plans aim at improvement of the quality of living conditions of Roma and Egyptians and at encouragement of their integration into the local community. Municipalities undertake significant activities in the field of integration and improvement of the quality of life of Roma and Egyptians through addressing the housing needs of this community, organizing educational and

motivational workshops for RE parents on the importance and benefits of education, employment of RE in organs of local government or in public institutions founded by the municipality, improving their financial status, mainly through programs of one-time assistance.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and the Capital City Podgorica have been reconstructed the Memorial to all civilian victims of the wars conducted on the territory of former Yugoslavia and it was opened for public on 11 July 2015.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights holds regular quarterly meetings with non-governmental organizations, as well as roundtables and conferences with NGO sector on issues relating to the promotion of the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities in Montenegro.

The Ministry, through public calls, included representatives of non-governmental sector in drafting the laws for which this Ministry is competent, and the working bodies to monitor the implementation of defined policies.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights is included in the working groups for negotiating chapters 23 and 19.

## **Chapter II**

### **Article 7**

#### **Paragraph 3**

As for the promotion of mutual understanding and tolerance between all linguistic groups in the country, particularly in relation to minority and regional languages, in the field of education they are reflected in the design of mandatory and optional subjects, both for primary as well as secondary school. The official language used in instruction is called Montenegrin-Serbian, Bosnian, Croatian language and literature. Members of minority nations and other minority national communities, have the right to education in their mother tongue. The education system of Montenegro is unique for all, so the plans and programs are drew up that way. For all subjects (optional and mandatory) 80% of the curriculum comprises an important part of the culture, language and history of minorities. It is important to note that 20% of the open curriculum can only be used for the history, culture, tradition, language, etc., of minorities in those areas of the state in which they live. Institute for Education is our responsible institution for plans and programs, so all information concerning the programs for primary and secondary education, mandatory subjects, as well as optional courses, can be found at: <http://www.zzs.gov.me/naslovna>. Below are listed the subjects (mandatory and optional) which study and promote mutual understanding and tolerance.

- Mandatory subjects that study and promote mutual understanding and tolerance are:

For primary school: civic education, history, geography and mother tongue;

For secondary school: sociology, language, history;

- Optional subjects:

For primary school: humanitarian law, the European Union and the history of religion;

For secondary school: civic education, European integration and the history of religion.

Multiculturalism is, in addition, intrinsic part of the study of musical culture and foreign languages, compulsory and optional teaching subjects: English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Russian and Turkish language.

The Law on Primary Education stipulates that the class of the same grade can have up to 30 students, and exceptionally 33 students with the approval of the Minister competent for education (the Law on Primary Education, Articles 23 and 24). The minimum number of students per class is determined by a regulation of the Ministry of Education, which stipulates that the combined class (class with students of different grades) may have at least five students (Rules on norms and standards). The Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms envisaged that a class with instruction provided in the language and script of a minority may be established for a lesser number of pupils than set for the operation of that institution, which cannot be less than 50% of the number of students required by the law.

We must point out that the law is fully respected. There are specific examples of classes with fewer students than is provided for by law and those are found in rural areas where instruction is performed in minority languages, especially in combined classes.

## Article 8 - Education

a) Selected paragraphs or items (indicated by bold letters):

Paragraph 1

Item a, i):

“ a, ii):

“ **a, iii):**

“ **a, iv):**

Item b, i):

“ **b, ii):**

“ b, iii):

“ **b, iv):**

Item c, i):

“ **c, ii):**

“ c, iii):

“ **c, iv):**

Item d, i):

“ d, ii):

“ d, iii):



“	<b>d, iv):</b>
Item	e, i):
“	<b>e, ii):</b>
“	e, iii):
Item	f, i):
“	f, ii):
“	<b>f, iii):</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>g:</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>h:</b>
Item	i:
Paragraph	2

### **Article 8 of the Charter – Education**

Since the reform of education in 2004, the Montenegrin educational system is unique, which means that we as a State have no parallel plans or programs. System laws in the field of education in Montenegro appreciate the concept of the general constitutional guarantees of minority education, at the level of general goals and principles of education and individual provisions. Essentially, the system is focused on the integration of minorities, while preserving their identity. The emphasis is on the curriculum that includes topics in the field of mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other contents that promote mutual tolerance and coexistence. In the curriculum, in addition to the content included in the regular subject curriculum, there is a possibility that 20% of open content that concerns affirming the value of local culture, can also be used in the sense of affirmation of specifics of minorities. At the beginning, we must point out that the Albanian minority gravitates in the municipalities of Ulcinj, Plav, Gusinje, Bar, Rozaje, Podgorica (City Municipality Tuzi) in the range from at least 5% of the total population, to the percentage that makes the majority of the population.

#### Paragraph 1

#### **Preschool education**

#### Item **a) iii**

In the territory where members of the Albanian nation live, preschool education is organized in public preschool institutions in accordance with the law. Preschool education in the Albanian language, therefore, is conducted in institutions where it is needed, or where parents declared that they want the preschool education to be conducted in this language. This level of education in 2015/2016 included 301 children in Podgorica - Tuzi, Gusinje, Plav and Ulcinj, in 11 educational groups. Namely, in the Public Preschool Institution "Solidarity" in Ulcinj are organized 8 educational groups, while in the educational unit in Tuzi, which belongs to the Public Preschool Institution "Gina Vrbica" from Podgorica, is organized one educational group. In the kindergartens in Plav and Gusinje are organized two educational groups. In these educational groups,

preschool education is carried out by the bilingual principle (Albanian and official language), if desired by parents, and educational activities are implemented by educators who meet the requirements in terms of qualifications prescribed by law and who completed their studies in the Albanian language. In this moment there is teaching staff for the implementation of preschool education in the Albanian language. This year the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Institute for Education and REF organized the enrolment campaign. Also, brochures on enrolment in primary school were printed in Albanian, Montenegrin and Romani language. The brochure explains steps on enrolment, so to inform parents and facilitate the enrolment of children in the first grade.

### **Primary education**

#### **Item b) i**

System laws in the field of education in Montenegro appreciate the concept of the general constitutional guarantees of minority education, at the level of general goals and principles of education and individual provisions. Essentially, the system is focused on the integration of minorities, while preserving their identity. The emphasis is on the curriculum that includes topics in the field of mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other contents that promote mutual tolerance and coexistence. In addition to the content included in the regular curriculum, there is a possibility to recognize specificity in terms of national culture, history and art through 20% of open content. Instruction in the Albanian language for primary education, is organized in the following municipalities: Podgorica (Tuzi), Bar, Plav, Ulcinj, Rozaje. Instruction is conducted in 12 primary schools: Primary School "Đerđ Kastriot Skanderbeg" from Podgorica, Primary School "Džafer Nikočević" from Plav, Primary School "Hajro Šahmanović" from Gusinje, Primary School "29. November" from Podgorica, Primary School "Jedinstvo" from Podgorica, Primary School "Mahmut Lekic" from Podgorica, Primary School "Đerđ Kastriot Skanderbeg" from Bar, Primary School "Daciće" from Rozaje, Primary School "Bedri Elezaga" from Ulcinj, Primary School "Boško Strugar" from Ulcinj, Primary School "Marko Nukulović" from Ulcinj, Primary School "Marshal Tito" from Ulcinj. The number of students in 2015/16, who attend classes in Albanian language in these schools, for primary education was 2,778 (1,463 boys and 1,315 girls). Also it should be noted that a number of primary schools attended by Albanian children are bilingual (Montenegrin and Albanian), namely: Primary School "Džafer Nikočević" from Plav, Primary School "Hajro Šahmanović" from Gusinje, Primary School „Mahmut Lekic” from Podgorica, Primary School "Bosko Strugar" from Ulcinj, Primary School "Maršal Tito" from Ulcinj. In other primary schools instruction is conducted entirely in the Albanian language, and are studied the official language and foreign languages.

Institute for Textbooks and Teaching Aids is giving special attention to the development of textbooks in Albanian language. For primary education, in the school year 2015/2016, are provided textbooks for instruction in the Albanian language.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 2 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, a director of a school with instruction in the Albanian language, in addition to the requirements prescribed by the General Law on Education, must have active knowledge of Albanian language, i.e. active knowledge of Albanian

language and script. The Ministry of Education, during the selection of directors in all schools where instruction is conducted in the Albanian language, is required to seek the opinion of the Albanian National Council of Montenegro, in accordance with Article 18 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms. The reform of education in primary schools introduced also optional instruction. In minority environment, especially Albanian one, optional instruction is conducted properly in bilingual schools, and children who attend school in the Montenegrin language have opportunities to learn also Albanian as an optional subject. As for primary education, it is important to note that since the school year 2015/2016, Albanian children in the second grade have the option to use the ABC book, as a teaching tool for learning Albanian language and script. Same ABC book is in use in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia. Within the primary education of the Albanian minority in Montenegro, for more than 10 years is working also the Music School in Ulcinj. This school is very important for Ulcinj and the Albanian people in general because the effects of its work are visible in the cultural and musical creativity of the city and Albanians in general, as well as in the promotion of many talents who are now known also abroad. In this school, the instruction is carried out in both languages (Albanian and Montenegrin), and the current number of students of the Albanian minority is 181 (84 boys and 97 girls.) The Ministry of Education is planning to, perhaps by next school year, open the music school in Tuzi, in Albanian, as a regional branch of the Music school "Vasa Pavic" from Podgorica.

### **Secondary education**

#### **Item c) ii**

Secondary education in the Albanian language is carried out in three municipalities: Podgorica (Tuzi), Ulcinj and Plav. These are: Gymnasium "25 May" from Tuzi, Secondary School „Bratstvo jedinstvo” from Ulcinj, Private Gymnasium „Drita“ from Ulcinj and Secondary School "Beco Basic" from Plav. Institute for textbooks and teaching aids provided all the necessary textbooks for teaching in the Albanian language for gymnasium. Vocational education is realized in the Albanian language in the Secondary School "Beco Basic" from Plav and in the Secondary School "Bratstvo jedinstvo“ from Ulcinj. In these schools instruction is provided in both languages (Albanian and Montenegrin). For the instruction in professional theoretical subjects in vocational education are used the textbooks in Albanian language which are published in the neighbourhood and whose content is compatible with the content of our educational subjects, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Education. The Centre for Vocational Education has already launched a call for selection of the best offer for translation in the Albanian language of a manual for students and a manual for teachers "Young Entrepreneurs". The total number of Albanian children who attend instruction in the Albanian language in secondary schools is 1,124 (592 boys and 532 girls).

### **Technical and vocational education**

#### **Item d) i**

#### **Police Academy in Danilovgrad**

It is noteworthy that since the school year 2015/2016, in the Police Academy in Danilovgrad, were enrolled 3 students of Albanian nationality. In 2014 have been realized two courses for 29 officers of the Border Police, and this activity will continue in the future. In April 2015, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Police Academy, which aims to develop minority rights and freedoms in the context of police training, improvement of the situation of minorities through the principles of partnership, transparency and accountability, with the special focus on recruitment and selection of candidates, in order to promote affirmative action and prevent all forms of discrimination.

Vocational education in the Albanian language is realized in the Secondary School „Beco Basic” in Plav (35 students) and in the Secondary School „Bratstvo jedinstvo” in Ulcinj (195 students). In these schools, students study the subject the Albanian language and literature as a mandatory subject. The Institute for textbooks and teaching aids has translated in the Albanian language the part of textbooks for instruction in vocational theoretical subjects in vocational education. For some subject have been used the textbooks in the Albanian language that were published in the neighbourhood and whose content is compatible with the content of our educational subjects, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Education. In the future we will be committed to translate into Albanian all the books needed for professional education in the Albanian language.

### **University education**

#### **Item e) ii**

We emphasize that as of 2014/2015 the Study program for teacher’s education in the Albanian language became part of the Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic. In 2015/2016 in the first year of study were enrolled 11 students. This is an academic study program in duration of four years. In this Department 80% of instruction is conducted in the Albanian language, and 20% in the Montenegrin language. For the realization of the instruction were hired 25 professors, mostly part-time, and seven associates.

The program started in 2004/2005 when were enrolled 49 students.

In the previous period in this Department were enrolled:

2005/2006 - 31 students;  
2006/2007 - 15 students;  
2007/2008 - 13 students;  
2008/2009 - 6 students;  
2009/2010 - 17 students;  
2010/2011 - 21 students;

2011/2012 - 14 students;  
2012/2013 - 17 students;  
2013/2014 - 12 students;  
2014/2015 - 15 students;  
2015/2016 - 11 students;

Out of 187 enrolled students so far graduated 60 of them.

For the full enjoyment of minority rights, the University of Montenegro, at the proposal of the Albanian Council in Montenegro, each academic year may enrol a certain number of students belonging to minorities, in accordance with the University act. The Ministry of Education, since last academic year, is giving scholarships to six students of the Albanian minority, who are committed to study shortage subjects for instruction in the Albanian language. It is also important to emphasize that the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the National Council of Albanians formed a working group dealing with all the problems of education in the Albanian language at all levels of education. This working group, inter alia, proposed to the Minister of Education and the National Council for Education at the state level to instead of these studies (study program for teacher's education), open the Faculty for Albanian Language at the University of Montenegro.

#### **Adult and continuing education**

Item f)

Adult education is part of unified education system in Montenegro. The Ministry of Education, according to the General Law on Education is responsible for issuing licenses to institutions that meet the requirements for the performance of accredited adult education programs. So far, the license for performing adult education programs received Secondary School "Bratstvo jedinstvo" from Ulcinj and Primary School "Bosko Strugar" also from Ulcinj, which conduct instruction in Albanian language.

#### **Instruction from history and culture**

Item g)

All textbooks for primary and secondary general education (gymnasium) by which the instruction is conducted in the Montenegrin language, are translated into the Albanian language. The textbook for the subject Albanian language and literature is a special textbook that is designed for this subject.

Educational programs at institutions with the instruction in the Montenegrin language contain topics related to the mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other contents that encourage the mutual tolerance and coexistence. For example, the reading book in the Montenegrin language contains works of famous Albanian writers. Also in other textbooks is used the similar principle.

Through the concept of autonomy of teachers who have the ability to create and adapt up to twenty percent of the content of a subject to the needs and interests of students, can be increased the number of instruction units of history and culture of the Albanian people in relation to the number of these instruction units contained in translated textbook.

In the new, reformed curricula which is relevant for minority education (mother language, history, art, etc.), already are significantly integrated also the contents that promote the history and culture of minorities in Montenegro. Measures that should ensure the instruction of history and culture are already implemented in the framework of new programs for mother language, history and culture, which are studied in primary and secondary education. Also, lately were considered all programs of instruction in the Albanian language, prepared the suggestions by experts from education institutions, the Albanian National Council, and teachers of certain subjects, such as history, the Albanian language, music and fine arts, and others. We are confident that we will have concrete results on these issues.

### **Basic and continuous training of teachers**

#### **Item h)**

Professional development and individual advancement of professional and teaching staff, as well as improving the quality and efficiency of the education system is the responsibility of the Department for continuing professional development and the Institute for Education. Training programs for professional development in education are accredited by the Commission of the Institute for Education and approved by the Ministry of Education. Institute for Education selects programs through open competition and inserts them into the catalogue of programs for professional development of teachers. The project of the Council of Europe and the European Union "Regional Support for Inclusive Education" aims at social inclusion and cohesion in the broadest sense. It is implemented in seven primary and secondary schools: Primary School "Vuk Karadzic" from Podgorica, Primary School "Mileva Lajovic - Lalatović" from Niksic, Primary School "Mustafa Pećanin" from Rozaje, Secondary School "Beco Basic" from Plav, Secondary School "Ivan Goran Kovacic" from Herceg Novi, Gymnasium "Tanasije Pejatović" from Pljevlja and Secondary school "Sergej Stanic" from Podgorica where is advocated the diversity among all students. Schools have implemented projects in the total amount of EUR 15,000 that were directed towards the procurement of teaching aids, equipment for schools, promoting an inclusive culture. Teachers had the opportunity to through the so-called "teacher's-net" undergo training on the basis of the created package of training for inclusive education and to participate in the study visits. The inclusive day was held on the main square in Podgorica, and the Conference for peer learning from 12-15 October 2015 in Bar. Five schools were additionally involved in the project and their representatives have completed the training which was oriented towards the development of inclusive school action plans: Primary School "Sutjeska" from Podgorica, Primary School "Luka Simonovic" from Niksic, Primary School "Pavle Zizic" from Bijelo Polje, Primary School "Orjenski Bataljon" from Herceg Novi and Gymnasium "Slobodan Škerović" from Podgorica. The Institute for Education is working on professional development and training for teachers. It offers a series of programs that are entirely or by the topics related to human rights and interculturalism.

### **2.2.2 ROMANI LANGUAGE**

## **Article 8-Education**

The Romani language, by ratification of the European Charter on Regional and Minority Languages, has been recognized by the Government of Montenegro as a separate minority language. The Romani as a minority language is not represented as a mother tongue in educational institutions due to the fact that currently there are no qualified teaching personnel that could perform teaching in the Romani language. The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights each year provides funds for the purchase of sets of textbooks which are then, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, distributed to students of the Roma and Egyptian population of I, II and III grade of primary school. For this activity in the budget is provided an average of EUR 40,000. The program is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and textbooks are distributed through schools. For secondary school and university students, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights provides scholarships. In the framework of the social inclusion of Roma in the Montenegrin society, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights organizes annual seven-day summer/winter holidays for the best students of the Roma and Egyptian population of VII, VIII and IX grades of primary schools in the Montenegrin towns where a significant number of members of this population lives. Since 2014, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights is celebrating the 5 November - World Day of the Romani language. The Ministry in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Roma Council and civil society, in order to improve the situation of the Roma community and the successful integration of this population in our society, began with workshops for learning the Romani language and culture, in addition to what is already being done to preserve the Romani language, culture and tradition through the summer and winter camps which are dedicated to this area.

In the course of 2014 was published Romano abecedari – ABC book for the Romani language whose creation, together with the Roma Council, was supported by the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights. The ABC book is the informal aid in teaching. Since 2014, there has been a step forward in the promotion of education and the preservation of cultural values through the implementation of four workshops for informal learning of Romani language in Niksic, Podgorica, Herceg Novi and Berane. The training is not intended solely for children of the Roma population, but also for adult members of this community, because there is a large percentage of illiteracy among the older members of this community. In September 2015, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and the Institute for textbooks and teaching aids, published the first Montenegrin-Romani and Romani-Montenegrin dictionary. The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights in order to increase the progress in the full integration of the Roma population in Montenegrin society, organizes continuous visits of pupils from these community to cultural events.

### **Paragraph 1**

#### **Preschool education**

##### **Item a) iv**

In working with children of RE population focus is on their integration and improvement of school and social achievements. Programs of inclusion of Roma

children are continuously implemented at all levels of education, and one of the most important activities implemented in 2016 is the campaign for enrolment of the RE population in the school, which was organized in cooperation with the Institute for Education, REF and others. The campaign is organized in all towns of Montenegro in which this minority gravitates the most. This year the Ministry has also printed the brochure in the Romani language on explaining procedure at enrolment and what every parent needs to do to get the child enrolled in school.

The program of preparatory kindergarten continued in the years and notes the increased number of participating preschool institutions. Now we have eight public preschool institutions: Public Preschool Institution "Djina Vrbica" from Podgorica, PPI "Dragan Kovacevic" from Niksic, PPI "Radmila Nedic" from Berane, PPI "Bambi" from Tivat, PPI "Nasa radost" from Herceg Novi, PPI "Solidarnost" from Ulcinj, PPI "Vukosava Ivanovic-Mašanović" from Bar and PPI "Duso Basekić" from Bijelo Polje. The aim is to encourage linguistic skills and communication skills, increase the level of socialization among children, all in preparation for regular education. For this purpose, in addition to preschool activities prescribed by the curriculum, also were organized a series of open events, excursions and the like. The activities that were accompanied and supported by the concrete program, had resulted in contact with the families, RE community, local government, local Red Cross branches, centres for social work and schools in which all children are enrolled. The Institute for Education conducted a training and supported engagement of the RE mediators. For children is provided food during their stay, transportation, hygiene kits and wardrobe.

For the last ten years, the Ministry of Education in cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations is constantly working on the integration of RE population. In 2011/2012 the IPA Project 10 "Service of Inclusive Education", organized preparatory kindergartens for 160 children from Camp 1 and Camp 2 in Konik, as well as 70 children from Niksic. All children afterward have successfully completed the first grade. Based on these good practices, the Ministry of Education and the Institute for Education in cooperation with kindergartens in 2012/2013 organized the preparatory kindergartens in 5 Montenegrin towns Podgorica, Niksic, Tivat, Berane and Herceg Novi. The target group of the kindergarten were children of Roma and Egyptian population who have acquired the legal right to enrol in the first grade in 2012/2013, but have not been covered by any form of education. All children who attended preparatory kindergarten were enrolled in school. Activities have continued also in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and the preparatory kindergarten was organized in eight Montenegrin cities (Podgorica, Niksic, Tivat, Herceg Novi, Bar, Ulcinj, Berane and Bijelo Polje) for all children of Roma and Egyptian population who have acquired the legal right to enrol in school, and who until then were not involved in any aspect of formal education.

The Institute for Education held training for teachers who have worked in the preparatory kindergarten and has financially supported the work of Roma mediators. The Institute for Education has recognized the importance and help of Roma mediators from the Roma community to facilitate communication and understanding of certain



specifics that we need to recognize and respect, and their work is of immeasurable importance to the success of these activities, because they are helping members of the community in the process of integration in the best manner. The preparatory kindergartens for 119 children of Roma and Egyptian population are realized in the period from 16 to 27 June 2015. Also this school year, in June 2016, was organized the preparatory kindergarten in nine Montenegrin towns: Podgorica, Niksic, Herceg Novi, Tivat, Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Kotor and Cetinje, and the Institute for Education held the training for 22 teachers and has financially supported RE mediators.

The Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Institute for Education and REF (Roma Education Fund) organized also the support to Roma and Egyptian children of preschool age for enrolling into the PPI "Djina Vrbica", and their regular, high-quality coverage with preschool programs for junior, middle and senior age (around 100 children aged 3-6 in each generation). Experiences and achievements in this field are going in favour of an efficient way of preparing children for further education, with a significant influence on the improvement of knowledge of the Montenegrin language, which until now was cited as one of the main obstacles to successful integration into the education system, because most of the children are from Kosovo and speak Albanian language.

### **Primary education**

#### **Item b) iv**

The Ministry of Education in cooperation with relevant institutions, with special efforts is oriented towards quality basic education for children from camps Konik 1 and 2. According to the information we have gathered so far, this year on the territory of Montenegro will be enrolled a new generation of 153 first-grade pupils, who will attend school in the territories where they live from September 2016. From the next academic year 2016/17, the regional branch of the Primary School "Bozidar Vukovic Podgoricanin" will be fully closed. All other students from camps Konik 1 and 2, will attend classes at seven city schools in Podgorica. Also this school year the Ministry of Education will organize transport. The Government of Japan, which donated a bus, helped in organizing the transport of students.

After verified results, the number of Roma and Egyptian children in primary education is increasing from year to year. The data shows that the number kept increasing and that there is a positive trend when it comes to primary education of Roma and Egyptian children. All children up to the age of fifteen should be included in primary education. In children of the Roma and Egyptian population is perceived the problem in the continuity of education. The phenomenon of leaving the regular education stems, mainly, from the socio-economic and cultural reasons. In order to prevent early school leaving, it was developed the IPA 10 project "Case management" which has been conducted since 2011 in schools attended by Roma and Egyptian children.

The Ministry of Education of Montenegro, the Institute for Education and REF have cooperation through the program „Student volunteering - from segregation to quality integration of Roma students", whose implementation began in 2011 with the

aim of closing the segregated school in Konik - Camp II (Regional branch of the Primary School „Bozidar Vukovic - Podgoričanin"), as well as providing language support and additional lessons to children who are enrolled in city schools, and are residents of this settlement. Within this, the initiative for gradual closure of that Regional branch of the Primary School „Bozidar Vukovic - Podgoričanin" (Camp II) itself, has received significant support from parents and other local schools, and the enrolment in the first grade was enabled starting from September 2013, since when the children aged six years enrol in selected Podgorica city schools: Primary School „Vuk Karadzic", Primary School „Savo Pejanovic", Primary School „21 May", Primary School „Vladimir Nazor", Primary School „Marko Miljanov" and Primary School „Bozidar Vukovic - Podgoričanin". Namely, the six mentioned elementary schools were chosen by the Ministry of Education, Institute for Education and the Roma Education Fund (some selection criteria were the distance from the camp, the percentage of Roma and Egyptian children who already attend certain school and the available capacity of schools) in which by each school year enrol approximately 60 students. It is important to note that except for students of first grade, since the school year 2014/15, mentioned primary schools are receiving also children after completion of the fourth grade in the Branch school, which, on average, per generation is 50 students. It is also important to note that within the framework of the program of desegregation since 2015/16, almost 300 children are using transport provided by the Ministry of Education (to six primary schools involved in the program), with the support of professional RE mediators - assistants. Therefore, the number of children involved in the project increased from 62 children enrolled in the school year 2013/14, over 172 children in the school year 2014/15, to 225 in the academic year 2015/16.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights has provided free textbooks for all Roma and Egyptian children for I cycle of primary education. The Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Institute for Education in the framework of its regular activities monitors the work and success of this population during the school year. In the framework of these activities was formed a group for monitoring and prevention of dropping out, which meets monthly and brings together relevant actors, with the need to identify the problem and prevent dropping out of children who are at risk. Also, there are various additional training programs for professional development for teachers who are accredited, as well as other activities, carefully developed with the same goal of enabling access to educational rights of Roma and Egyptian children living in Camp Konik.

This year 2016/2017, were enrolled 65 students in the first grade and 37 in the fifth-grade in seven schools in Podgorica (from this year there is also the Primary School "Oktoih"). Institute for Education in cooperation with the REF conducted a survey in all primary schools in which Roma and Egyptian children are studying. The result of the survey is that 40 children from this population completed primary school and want to continue their education. The Ministry of Education in cooperation with secondary schools allowed the enrolment of all of them in desired schools. The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, each year provides funds for the purchase of sets of textbooks which are then, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, distributed to pupils of the Roma and Egyptian population of I, II and III grade of primary school. For this activity in the budget is provided an average of EUR 40,000. The program is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and textbooks are distributed through schools. Also, in accordance with the possibilities, the Ministry

provides school supplies and thus tries to help and support the parents of children from the Roma community at the beginning of the school year.

In the framework of the social inclusion of Roma in the Montenegrin society, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights organizes annual seven-day summer/winter holidays for the best students of the Roma and Egyptian population of VII, VIII and IX grades of primary schools in the Montenegrin towns where a significant number of members of this population lives. Since 2014, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, is celebrating the 5 November - World Day of the Romani language. In order to improve the situation of the Roma community and to enable their successful integration in our society, the Ministry in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Roma Council and civil society, began with workshops for learning the Romani language and culture, in addition to what is already being done to preserve the Romani language, culture and tradition through the summer and winter camps who are dedicated to the solution of this issue.

In 2014, we made a step forward in the promotion of education and the preservation of cultural values through the formation of four workshops for informal learning of the Romani language. Just before that, was published Romano abecedari – the ABC book for the Romani language whose creation, together with the Roma Council, was supported by the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights. The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights in order to increase the progress in the full integration of the Roma population in Montenegrin society, organizes continuous visits of pupils from this community to cultural events.

### **Secondary school education**

#### **Item c) iv**

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Roma Education Fund (REF) and the Institute for Education signed a memorandum on mutual cooperation in granting the scholarships to secondary school and university students of RE population in order to improve the enrolment, the rate of remaining in school and achievements of students of the RE population through better access and the principle of affirmative action. In the budget of the Ministry every year is allocated EUR 80,000 for this purpose. The scholarship program is implemented through the Roma Education Fund, and a number of secondary school students who have received scholarships in 2015/16 is 76, while university students are 20.

In the academic year 2014/15, scholarships and mentoring support was used by 71 students of secondary schools in Montenegro and 15 university students in different faculties. Scholarship support includes financial assistance to secondary school students and students of Montenegrin universities, that they receive in ten monthly instalments. Secondary school scholarship is EUR 60 while the university scholarship is EUR 150. In addition to scholarship support for university students was provided also the payment of tuition fees.

Along with the scholarship support, our program involved also the mentoring component. In 16 secondary schools in which are studying Roma and Egyptian students,

were nominated 22 mentors who had the task to lead groups of up to five students each and take care of all the needs that they have in education. Mentors influenced the regularity and improvement of achievements of students. Mentors were sending their reports on the success and the regular school attendance of students of Roma and Egyptian population, at the beginning of each month for the previous month, what enabled the monitoring of the success and regular school attendance of each student. The part of the project was also the training of mentors who work with Roma and Egyptian students. Four workshops for mentors for Roma and Egyptian students have been held.

As part of the program, was implemented also the activity of determining tutors for students of secondary schools. In cooperation with all the mentors and school management was made the selection of tutors who will work with Roma and Egyptian students. Tutors are teachers from the schools who provide additional support to students in those subjects in which they have negative marks and for which they require additional support. In total were hired 25 tutors for 21 students. The selection of tutors was realized through the communication with mentors, students and teachers at school. Some of the students did not want to accept mentoring support. For those who did, the tutors were determined on the basis of their needs. The realisation of the tutoring classes began in mid-March. All students who have had tutoring lessons have managed to improve marks and to successfully complete the grade.

For the school year 2015/16, were hired 26 mentors in 21 secondary schools in Montenegro. Like in the previous school year they were in charge to follow students and care about their school attendance and school achievements.

In the school year 2015/16 the scholarship program included 77 students who attended classes in 21 secondary schools in Montenegro. Out of the total number there were 36 girls, while boys were 41. According to the available data, for the coming academic year 2016/17 there will be 40 enrolled students in the first grade of secondary school. This is a significant increase in the number of first-year Roma and Egyptians students in secondary schools. The project team in cooperation with the Institute for Education submitted to the Ministry of Education a letter in which is requested the application of the measures of affirmative action toward all RE students and the their enrolment in secondary schools for which they have opted. We received a positive response from the Ministry which with the circular letter ordered to all secondary schools to enable enrolment to Roma and Egyptian students. Also, in cooperation of the Institute for Education and the REF, we got from the Ministry of Education a positive response on the request to provide extraordinary examination free of charge for the fourth grade for 12 members of Roma and Egyptian community who had previously finished secondary school equal to the third level of education. The Ministry has contacted all schools and sent the recommendation in order to allow to these persons the free of charge examination for the fourth level of education.

### **Technical vocational education**

#### **Item d) iv**

There is still no possibility of organizing instruction in secondary vocational schools in the Romani language because of the fact that the Romani language is not standardized and that there is no qualified teaching personnel that could perform instruction in the Romani language. Students of RE population are enrolled in secondary vocational schools in which instruction is given in the Montenegrin or Albanian language.

In most cases, the enrolment is done by the principle of affirmative action. Also, the Ministry of Education released from payment for extraordinary examination all students of RE population. The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights provides scholarships for students of the RE population enrolled in secondary schools.

### **University education**

#### **Item e) iv**

In 2014, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights signed with the University of Montenegro and national councils of minority nations, a Memorandum of Understanding on the exercise of the rights of members of minority nations and other minority national communities in the field of university education.

In academic year 2014/15, there were 15 students in five Montenegrin faculties. Most of them were students at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic, six of them, at the Faculty of Political Science were three students, the Faculty of Law enrolled three students, and the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education in Niksic, the Faculty of Tourism and the University of Donja Gorica one student each. At the first year of study there were five students, six were at the second year, at the third two students and at the fourth year and postgraduate studies one student each. In academic year 2015/16 at faculties in Montenegro the instruction was attended by 19 students. They attended instruction in five faculties. Most students were at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic, seven, then at the Faculty of Law in Podgorica, six, the Faculty of Political Sciences in Podgorica, four and the University of Donja Gorica and the Faculty of Tourism in Kotor one student each.

In this academic 2016/17, due to the implementation of the principle of affirmative action for persons with disabilities and members of minority community of Roma and Egyptians, the total number for each program of study is increased by 1%. Documentation for the enrolment at the first year of the faculty for 2016/17 was submitted by 8 future students from Roma and Egyptian population.

### **Adult and continuing education**

#### **Item f)**

Adults may acquire education according to publicly valid educational program for primary, secondary general and secondary vocational education, adapted education program or part thereof, as well as adult education programs, in accordance with the Law on Adult Education. Adult education participants are relieved of the costs for the acquisition of primary education as well as for the acquisition of the first qualification.

Within the project "Integration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians in the city schools", was envisaged the realization of workshops and focus groups with parents to strengthen the motivation to continue education, as well as the organization of Montenegrin language classes for parents. The problem of literacy of the Roma population has been identified as urgent and today represents one of the most serious obstacles to the enhanced integration of Roma. With the first of 16 planned workshops, began the implementation of a pilot program of family literacy in the Roma community, conducted by the expert team of the Pedagogical Centre of Montenegro in cooperation with the International Consortium RWCT, the Association Learn & Vision from Romania, the Association for Democratic Education Orava from Slovakia and the Institute for Education from Great Britain. The joint project called LIT3 - Family literacy - reading and health was funded by the EU, through the Lifelong Learning Programme.

The problem of literacy is barrier to their employment and, in particular, the quality of information on health and possible prevention and appropriate treatment. Recognized as such, this issue initiated the idea of developing a program of multi-generational literacy that would adequately meet the needs, in the first place, of children that every day, more and more, get integrated into the city schools. A special part of the program is the aspect of development of so called health literacy, so with the upcoming activities are going to be published flyers and information materials adapted to the level of literacy of the Roma community, which will be available both in the camp, as well as in health centres throughout Montenegro.

In March 2015, research teams in the Romanian city of Cluj-Napoca, Slovak city Lower Kubinu and Konik camp in Podgorica, conducted the analysis of the needs and realities on the ground in Roma communities, which is synthesized in the report of the British Institute of Education. It turned out that in three different contexts, the problems are the same and mostly related to the lack of basic literacy skills in adults, lack of work and supportive atmosphere in the very homes of children who attend school, and lack of knowledge about quality health care. It is on the basis of these findings and comparative analysis, the Romanian partner in the project, the Association Learn & Vision, conceived a curriculum that is, through appropriate teaching materials, adapted to the age of children attending the pilot program with their mothers and grandmothers. Project activities in the three countries included 120 children, parents and grandparents.

In Montenegro were formed two age groups of six children each. The first consisted of children in first and second grade of primary school, while the other consisted of children from older grades. During the program, each child was accompanied by the members of his family, bringing the total number of involved persons up to 36. The work on the project in Montenegro was managed by the team of the Pedagogical centre headed by Mr. Danilo Lekovic, as coordinator of program activities and Ms. Mariana Blečić, in charge of research and evaluation part. During July and August 2014, twice a week, the selected families had the opportunity to attend 16 workshops aimed at developing and improving the skills of reading and writing, through the themes that are integrated into the education curricula. Presented themes were ranging from the importance of education for children to those who are related to

healthy lifestyles. When it comes to parents and grandmothers, the focus was on developing a sense of the importance of their support to the child's learning. As in the educational practice this support is seen as a significant factor for quality academic achievements, the project aimed to establish the extent to which these programs can affect positive change of awareness and improve the skills of parents as "first teachers".

Upon completion of the planned training, every Roma family, participating in the pilot program has received 5 gift books, which was meant to initiate the creation, for the start, of small house libraries that are extremely rare in this community, and improve the practice of reading at home. The titles were suited for the children and practical interests of the parents and grandmothers themselves. Work on texts through which families work on reading skills, are prepared by the trainers who have completed training for this kind of work, and each workshop was evaluated by a researcher in charge of monitoring the progress of the participants themselves. In addition, with the participants were also volunteers from the Faculty of Philosophy and peer partners for reading, who help with homework and reading at home to their a bit younger companions. Beside the pilot program on literacy, which is the focal point of the program activities, the Pedagogical Centre of Montenegro, coordinated also the work of the volunteer working group aimed at creating the framework for local family literacy strategy – the document which, based on knowledge and experience from this project, will be the basis for similar projects in the future and recommendation to state authorities. The working group consisted of representatives of our institutions of education, the Institute for Education, the University of Montenegro, as well as of Roma mediators, representatives of Roma and international NGOs, such as the Roma Circle, the Roma Education Fund and the German HELP.

Knowledge deriving from practice, based on previous work during the Decade of Roma Inclusion, is invaluable and significantly contributes to quality choices and decisions in such a project. This is the first project of its kind in the regional framework, so in 2015 the partner organizations worked on family literacy policy development at the European level, with the aim to set a recommendation to the highest educational instances of the European Union to undertake concrete measures in the field of general and health literacy of Roma families.

### **Instruction in history and culture**

#### **Item g)**

In accordance with the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the subject curriculum includes topics on history, art, literature, traditions and culture of minorities. The curriculum of the institutions and schools in the Montenegrin language contains topics on mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other contents that promote mutual tolerance and coexistence. As for the affirmation of the culture and history of the RE population in accordance with the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the subject curriculum includes topics on history, art, literature, traditions and culture of that minority. The curriculum of the institutions and

schools in the Montenegrin language contains topics on mother tongue and literature and the history of all minorities. With the aim of continuing systematic action in the field of social integration, in April 2012, the Government adopted its new strategic document for the period 2012-2016. The Strategy represents a set of concrete measures and activities in the four-year period, of the legal, political, economic, social, urban-communal, educational, health, cultural, informational, and any other necessary character. The Strategy, which is in accordance with the guidelines of the Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020, defined stakeholders, deadlines and financial costs, as well as the way of monitoring the implementation of projects and obligations of the annual reporting to the Government of Montenegro.

### **Basic and continuing training of teachers**

#### **Item h )**

Professional development and individual advancement of professional and teaching staff, as well as improvement of the quality and efficiency of the education system is the responsibility of our educational institutions. Training programs for professional development in education are accredited by the Commission of the Institute for Education and approved by the Ministry of Education. In the framework of the Council of Europe and the European Union project "Regional Support for Inclusive Education", the aim is social inclusion and cohesion in the broadest sense. It is implemented in seven primary and secondary schools: Primary School "Vuk Karadzic" from Podgorica, Primary School "Mileva Lajovic - Lalatović" from Niksic, Primary School "Mustafa Pećanin" from Rozaje, Secondary School "Beco Basic" from Plav, Secondary School "Ivan Goran Kovacic" from Herceg Novi, Gymnasium "Tanasije Pejatović" from Pljevlja and Secondary school "Sergej Stanic" from Podgorica in which is represented the diversity among all students.

Schools have implemented projects in the total amount of EUR 15,000, used for the acquisition of didactic material, equipping schools, promoting of inclusive culture. Teachers, through the so-called "teacher-net", had the opportunity to undergo training based upon the created package of training for inclusive education and to participate in study visits. At the main square in Podgorica was organised the Inclusive Day and the Conference for peer learning was held from 12-15 October 2015 in Bar.

Five additional schools were involved in the project and their representatives have completed the training which was oriented towards the development of inclusive school action plans: Primary School "Sutjeska" from Podgorica, Primary School "Luka Simonovic" from Niksic, Primary School "Pavle Zizic" from Bijelo Polje, Primary School "Orjenski bataljon" from Herceg Novi and Gymnasium "Slobodan Škerović" from Podgorica.

The Institute for Education is working on professional development and training of teachers. It offers a series of programs that are entirely or by topics related to human rights and interculturalism. In the period from 2004 to 2016, directors of educational



institutions were also trained in accordance with the program of training for directors of educational institutions. The training program is carried out continuously during the year, through six two-day seminars on the already established themes.

In accordance with the requirements addressed from the schools from the northern region, and with the intention to make it more readily available to teachers, in 2015 a significant number of training programs was implemented in the northern and southern region (Bijelo Polje, Berane, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bar, Budva, Tivat) . The regular training of the Institute included the schools from Albanian-speaking territory, and their teachers and directors actively participate in all types of training organized by the Institute. For the next period (2016 and 2017), is planned the training which will enable teachers for more purposeful planning of the open part of the curriculum and for the introduction of the specifics of their cultural heritage and national peculiarities in general, as well as seminars where they will be introduced to instruction from language and literature that is recommended in the new curricula.

It is important to emphasize that the Centre for Vocational Education in the context of the affirmation of minorities so far adopted the following programs:

-The Program of education for building capabilities for a profession the Associate in social inclusion of RE (which now is under revision and from it will further develop four professional qualifications);

-The Program of education for building capabilities for a profession the Organizer of social inclusion of RE.

The Centre also prepared two programs that are sent to the social partners for opinion:

- The education for acquiring professional qualifications for the Associate in social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in the field of health;

- The education for acquiring professional qualifications for the Associate in social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in the field of education.

In preparation are also:

- The education for acquiring professional qualifications for the Associate in social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in the field of social protection and

- The education for acquiring professional qualifications for the Associate in social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in the field of employment.

At the last session of the Sectorial Commission for Education and Training was adopted an initiative for the development of qualifications for the Assistant in instruction of vocational education of minorities.

## **Article 9 – Judicial powers**

a) Selected paragraphs or items (indicated by bold letters)

Paragraph            1:  
Item                    a, i):  
“                         **a, ii):**

- “ a, iii):
- “ a, iv):
- Item b, i):
- “ b, ii):
- “ b, iii):
- “ b, iv):
- Item c, i):
- “ c, ii):
- “ c, iii):
- Item d:**
- Paragraph 2:**
- Item a:**
- “ b:
- “ c:
- Paragraph 3:**

Bearing in mind the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Charter, concerning the judicial powers and which, according to the Law on Ratification, are applied to the Albanian and Romani languages, we emphasize the following:

The provision of Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code prescribes that in the court in whose territory a significant part of the population are members of minority nations and other minority national communities, in official use in criminal proceedings is also their language, in accordance with the law. Further, Article 8 paragraph 2 of the CPC, stipulates that parties, witnesses and other persons participating in the proceeding are entitled to in the proceeding use their language or the language they understand. If the proceeding is not conducted in the language of some of those persons, interpretation of statements, documents and other written evidence will be provided. On the right to interpretation shall be instructed a person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which may waive that right, if he knows the language used in the proceeding (Article 8 paragraph 3 of the CPC). If in the court in the official use is also the language of a minority, the court shall deliver court documents in this language to persons who are members of that minority and which used that language in the proceeding (Article 9 paragraph 4 of the CPC). A person deprived of liberty may submit documents to the court in his language or in a language which he understands (Article 9 paragraph 3 of the CPC). Also when it comes to a person deprived of liberty, he shall be informed in his own language or a language he understands on the reasons for the deprivation of liberty and other rights (Article 5 of the CPC). At the hearing of the defendant, who is heard for the first time, he will be obligatory asked on whether he understands the Montenegrin language and which his language is (Article 100 of the CPC).

The provision of Article 17 paragraph 2 of the CPC is also very important. It regulates legally invalid evidence, according to which a judicial decision cannot be based on evidence obtained through violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution or ratified international treaties or on evidence obtained in breach of the criminal procedure as well as other evidence that are

learned from them, nor any such evidence can be used in the proceeding. It is obvious that this provision applies to the evidence obtained through violation of the provisions of the CPC, which regulates the use of language in the criminal proceedings. Noteworthy is also the provision of Article 226 paragraph 6 of the CPC, according to which the costs of translation arising from the application of the provisions of this Code on the right of parties, witnesses and other persons participating in the proceeding to use their own language, will not be charged to persons who under the provisions of this Code are obliged to compensate the costs of criminal proceeding.

Also the Law on Civil Procedure contains provisions regulating the use of language in this proceeding. The provision of Article 7 paragraph 1 of the LCP stipulates that the civil proceeding is conducted in a language that is in official use in court. Parties and other participants in the proceeding who do not understand or speak the language in official use in the court have the right to use their own language or language they understand. Article 99 of the LCP stipulates that the parties and other participants in the proceeding have the right to in court proceeding use their language or language they understand (paragraph 1), if the proceeding is not conducted in the language of the party or other participants in the proceeding, than at their request to them will be provided the oral interpretation into their language or language they understand of all submissions, as well as of what is said during the hearing (paragraph 2), the parties and other participants in the procedure shall be instructed about the right to follow the oral proceedings before the court in their own language through an interpreter (paragraph 3). Further, the provision of Article 100 paragraph 1 of the LCP prescribes that the summons, decisions and other court documents are to be sent to the parties and other participants in the proceeding in a language that is in official use in court. If in the court in the official use is also some of the languages of national minorities, the court shall in this language deliver court documents to those parties and participants in the proceeding who are members of that national minority and who are using that language in the proceeding (Article 100 paragraph 2 of the LCP). The provision of Article 101 paragraph 1 of the LCP provides that the parties and other participants in the proceeding shall submit claims, appeals and other submissions in the language in official use in court. Parties and other participants in the proceeding may make their submissions to the court in the language of national minorities which is not in official use in the court, if it is in accordance with the law (Article 101 paragraph 2 of the LCP). Of special importance is the provision of Article 102 of the LCP, according to which the costs for translation into the language of national minorities, which are incurred in enforcing the provisions of the Constitution and the Law on the right of national minorities to use their language shall be borne by the court. This provision provides that persons belonging to national minorities will not give up the use of their language in court proceedings in order to thus avoid paying of the costs for translation, what provides the right on free access to court and fair trial.

Disabling party to in the proceeding use its own language or a language which he understands, absolutely represents a major violation of a proceeding referred to in Article 367, paragraph 3, item 10, which provides that a substantial violation of civil proceeding always exists if contrary to the provisions of this Law, court rejects the party's request to use his language or language that he understands in the proceeding, and to follow the course of the proceeding in his own language, and the party complaints for this reason.

With the analysis of the cited provisions of the CPC and the LCP and their connections with the provisions of Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or

Minority Languages, and in conjunction with Article 3 of the Law on Ratification, it can be concluded that the provisions of our procedural laws are in line with Article 9 of the Charter.

The right of members of minority nations is not conditioned by the fact that they do not understand the Montenegrin language which follows from the above provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Civil Procedure (Article 8 of the CPC and Article 99 of the LCP). Also, we believe that there are measures to inform users of the Albanian language about the possibility of using their language before judicial authorities because the Law obliges the court to instruct parties and other participants in the proceeding about this right, what must be noted in the minutes as well as in the statements of the participants in the proceeding (Article 8 paragraph 3 of the CPC and Article 99 paragraph 3 of the LCP).

In the proceeding before the Administrative Court regarding the right to use the language, the provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure are applied accordingly. Law on Administrative Dispute (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 60/2003) in Article 55 stipulates that on the issues of the proceeding in administrative disputes, which are not regulated by this law, are applied accordingly the provisions of the law governing civil proceeding.

In all the courts where the Charter applies to the Albanian and Romani language is functioning the Service for free legal aid, where free legal aid is provided by lawyers at the expenses of the budget, and where a significant number of users are from the Roma population, bearing in mind their poor financial condition, with what is provided free access to court for members of this population and the right to a fair trial in proceedings in which they participate.

In the proceedings before the courts, if the parties, witnesses and other persons participating in the proceeding use regional or minority languages, court shall previously introduce them with the possibility of using their mother tongue, and provide interpretation of their testimony, documents and other written evidence by an interpreter at the expense of budget funds. Also, party in the proceeding may submit evidence they made in their native language with the appropriate translation from an authorized interpreter, which in the proceeding have the same probative value as the local papers.

Montenegrin Ministry of Justice appointed 40 persons as translators - interpreters for the Albanian language, what in the opinion of the courts, there where Albanians make up a significant part of the population is enough for the full implementation of Article 9 of the Charter. Also, in the course is the adoption of the Law on Court Interpreters needed to regulate the conditions, the procedure of nomination and accountability of court interpreters. That matter is currently regulated in the Rulebook on permanent court interpreters as by-law. The Law should contribute to increase of the quality of translation and therefore better representation of persons who use minority languages in the proceeding. The Proposal Law is in Parliamentary procedure.

Despite all created assumptions for the use and respect of the Charter, happens very rarely that a party requires to use his mother tongue, so for example in the Administrative Court and the Basic Court in Plav there were no a single such case.

In the Basic Court in Ulcinj in one of the courtrooms is installed the equipment for both audio and video recordings, as well as equipment for simultaneous interpretation, thus creating technical conditions for consistent application of

obligations of the Court arising from Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Although under Article 79 item 5 of the Constitution and the above cited provisions of the procedural laws, at the Basic Court in Ulcinj, court proceedings can be carried out also in the Albanian language, in the practice of this Court that never happened.

All participants of the proceeding who do not know the official language-Montenegrin, or who want to use in the proceedings before the court their mother tongue- Albanian, this right is provided through the permanent court interpreters for the Albanian language. Four judges from the Basic Court in Ulcinj speak Albanian language. Judgments and other documents are not issued in the Albanian language. If the parties request the judgment and other documents to be issued in the Albanian language, those are translated by a translator for the Albanian language.

The Basic Court in Ulcinj issues the certificate on the existence of criminal proceeding against a person in two languages, i.e. in the Montenegrin and Albanian language, Also, in the lobby of the court there are brochures regarding the guide for access to information held by the Basic Court in Ulcinj, guide for fees, guide for victims and witnesses of crimes, as well as instructions for issuing certificates on the existence of criminal proceeding against a person in Albanian language.

In the Secretariat of the Judicial Council - Department of Information and Communication Technologies and Multimedia, is employed one person of Albanian nationality, what contributes to the quality of the application of Article 9 of the Charter.

Given the fact that the judicial authorities in Montenegro are familiar with the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, in particular the provisions of Article 9 of the Charter relating to the use of regional or minority languages in court proceedings, it can be concluded that the European Charter for Regional or minority languages is well applied before the judicial authorities of Montenegro, with constant strengthening of the quality of its application.

## **Article 10 – public administration and public sector**

### a) Selected paragraphs or items (indicated by bold letters)

paragraph	1:
item	a, i):
“	a, ii):
“	<b>a, iii):</b>
<b>item</b>	<b>a, iv):</b>
“	<b>a, v):</b>
item	b:
item	c:
<b>paragraph</b>	<b>2:</b>
item	a:
item	<b>b:</b>
item	c:
<b>item</b>	<b>d:</b>
“	e:

“	f:
“	<b>g:</b>
paragraph	3:
<b>item</b>	<b>a:</b>
“	b:
“	c:
paragraph	4:
<b>item</b>	<b>a:</b>
“	b:
“	<b>c:</b>
<b>paragraph</b>	<b>5:</b>

**The Law on Travel Documents** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.21/08, 25/08, 39/13), Article 15, stipulates that the forms of travel documents are printed in the Montenegrin language, in Latin script, as well as in English and French , and are filled in the Montenegrin language, in Latin script. For members of minority nations or other minority national communities, last and first name in the travel documents, at the request of the applicant, shall be entered in the language and script of the minority to which he belongs, in accordance with the Constitution, special law or international agreement and standards. At the request of applicant, last and first name is entered also in the Cyrillic script. Also, in the above cases, the Ministry of Internal Affairs will, ex officio, perform entering of the personal name of the applicant in the language and script which he stated in the application and in the civil registers.

**The Law on Personal Name** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.47/08) Article 5, stipulates that a personal name is entered in the civil registers in the Montenegrin language, and at the request of a Montenegrin citizen, a personal name is entered in one of the languages in official use (Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian).

**The Law on Identity Cards** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 12/07, 73/10 28/11, 50/12 and 10/14), Article 7 stipulates that the identity card form is printed in the Montenegrin and English languages and is filled in the Montenegrin language. For citizens who officially use Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian language, the identity card form content and data are entered in those languages, except the first and last name which are entered in the language and script of the applicant, if he so requests. When submitting the necessary documentation for the issuance of identity documents, the obligations of the authorized officer is to alert and ask applicant in which language he wants his documents. The same Article stipulates that the Ministry shall, in all organizational units in the room where the citizens are applying for issuance of an identity card, in a visible place put the notice about the right of citizen to enter his own name in the content of the identity card form in the language and script which he requires.

**The Law on Registers** (Official Gazette, No.47/08 and 41/10) Article 3 stipulates that civil registers are kept, and the certificates are issued in the Montenegrin language. The same Article stipulates that the personal name of a member of a minority nation or other minority national community is entered in the civil registers in his language and script, in accordance with the law, and that person's name can be written in one language and script. The exception relates to the surname acquired at marriage that is entered in the language of the person whose name is taken or joined, where the new name must be written in one script.

Data about the place, the municipality and the state relating to a member of minority nation or other minority national community are entered also in the language and script of that minority nation and other minority national community, in accordance with the law.

The excerpts and certificates from civil registers for members of minority nations or other minority national communities are issued also in the language and script of that minority nation or other minority national community, in accordance with the law.

Tabular review of documents issued in 2014, 2015 and 2016 in the language of the applicant:

Year	Document	Language	Quantity
2014	Identity card	Albanian	476
2014	Identity card	Bosnian	52
2014	Identity card	Montenegrin-Latin	26741
2014	Identity card	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	294
2014	Identity card	Croatian	20
2014	Identity card	Serbian	918
2014	Passport	Albanian	352
2014	Passport	Bosnian	32
2014	Passport	Montenegrin-Latin	24883
2014	Passport	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	178
2014	Passport	Croatian	8
2014	Passport	Serbian	559
2015	Identity card	Albanian	398
2015	Identity card	Bosnian	43
2015	Identity card	Montenegrin-Latin	25225
2015	Identity card	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	217
2015	Identity card	Croatian	28
2015	Identity card	Serbian	759
2015	Passport	Albanian	414
2015	Passport	Bosnian	56
2015	Passport	Montenegrin-Latin	27312
2015	Passport	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	156
2015	Passport	Croatian	12
2015	Passport	Serbian	596

2016	Identity card	Albanian	125
2016	Identity card	Bosnian	13
2016	Identity card	Montenegrin-Latin	9811
2016	Identity card	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	70
2016	Identity card	Croatian	8
2016	Identity card	Serbian	274
2016	Passport	Albanian	130
2016	Passport	Bosnian	28
2016	Passport	Montenegrin-Latin	9483
2016	Passport	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	71
2016	Passport	Croatian	6
2016	Passport	Serbian	228

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has in all municipalities in Montenegro its organizational units, regional units and branches that apply, inter alia, abovementioned laws.

In municipalities Bar and Ulcinj and the City municipality of Tuzi in the organizational units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are employed officers who speak Albanian language and services are provided in Albanian language and those who use the Albanian language may submit written applications and receive a reply in that language.

**The Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms** ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No. 31/06) in accordance with the Constitution of Montenegro, the Charter on Human and Minority Rights and Civil Freedoms and generally accepted rules of international law and ratified international treaties, **stipulates, among others, also a set of minority rights at the local level.**

This law stipulates that in the local self-government units in which members of minority make majority, or a significant part of the population, according to the last census, in the official use is also the language of that minority. The official use of minority languages means in particular: the use of language in administrative and court proceedings and in conducting administrative and court proceedings, issuance of public documents and keeping official records, the ballot papers and other electoral material and the work of representative bodies. The Law also stipulates that in the established territory of the local self-government the names of organs exercising public powers, the name of the local self-government unit, names of settlements, squares and streets, institutions, businesses and other entities and places are written in the language and script of the minority (Article 11).

In addition, it is prescribed also that in an assembly of a local government shall be elected one representative of a minority which in the population of the local government is participating with the percentage ranging from 1% to 5%, and if it is above 5%, the representatives will be elected in accordance with the electoral legislation. Minorities have the right to proportional representation in public services, state authorities and local governments. Representation of minorities shall be ensured



by competent authorities in charge of human resources, in cooperation with councils of minorities.

The Law on Local Self-Government (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 42/03, 28/04, 75/05 and 13/06 and Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 88/09, 3/10, 73/10 and 38/12, 10/14), stipulates that in performing their affairs, the organs of local self-government are obliged to provide equal protection of rights and legitimate legal interests of the local population and legal persons and that the municipality provides conditions for the protection and promotion of minority rights, according to the Constitution, international legal instruments and special laws (Article 10), and that the Law on the Capital City, in order to more efficiently carry out the responsibilities of the Capital, formed city municipalities Golubovci and Tuzi. The majority of the population in City Municipality of Tuzi is the Albanian population. In municipalities where the Albanian population makes majority or a significant part of the population, the units of local self-government concretize defined rights of minorities through its decisions by writing the names of settlements, streets and municipalities in Albanian language. In addition, in areas where Albanians make the majority of the population, they have the right to use national symbols.

Unlike other minorities and minority communities, who are involved in modern trends of the Montenegrin society, Roma and Egyptians are most vulnerable and marginalized minority ethnic communities in Montenegro.

In order to support and promote the rights of this community, the local self-government units (Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat, Nikšić, Ulcinj, Bijelo Polje and Berane) brought their own action plans which contain a set of system measures and activities that need to be implemented to achieve integration of Roma and Egyptians in the areas of legal, political, economic, social and cultural-information life; holders, deadlines and necessary resources and a set of instruments for monitoring and assessing the impact of measures taken. The implementation of action plans aim to improve the quality of the living conditions of Roma and Egyptians and to encourage their integration into the local community. Municipalities undertake significant activities in the field of integration and improvement of the quality of life of Roma and Egyptians through addressing the housing needs of this community, organizing educational and motivational workshops for RE parents on the importance and benefits of education, employment of RE in organs of local government or in public institutions founded by the municipality, improving their financial status, mainly through programs of one-time assistance.

***In the municipality of Tuzi***, each party or interested person is allowed to provide submissions to the Municipality in Albanian language, as well as to give/obtain the answers.

The legal basis for this is contained in Article 9 and Article 10 of the Statutory Decision of the City Municipality of Tuzi (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro-municipal regulations, No. 50/06, Official Gazette of Montenegro – State regulations, no. 08/07, Official Gazette of Montenegro - municipal regulations, No. 07/12) which stipulate that in the organs of local government of the City Municipality of Tuzi in official use is also the Albanian language, and that the organs of the City Municipality are

obliged to provide for the use of the Albanian language and script in administrative proceedings, issuance of public documents and keeping official records, in accordance with the law.

Albanian language is used in providing services of the local self-government.

Examples of bilingual forms are: request for one-time financial assistance, request for building temporary structures, request for issuing certificates, request for obtaining subsidies in agriculture and others.

Decisions taken by the Municipal Assembly shall be printed and published in Albanian language.

***In the municipality of Ulcinj***, each party is allowed to provide submissions to an organ/service of the Municipality in Albanian language, as well as to give/obtain the answers. The legal basis for this is contained in the Constitution of Montenegro, the Law on Administrative Procedure, in Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the Statute of the Municipality of Ulcinj. *The Albanian language is used in local self-government in providing services.* In the organs of the local government of the Municipality of Ulcinj are available bilingual forms for invoices for services of public enterprises, forms for tax application, requests, copies of the marriage certificate and others.

*Decisions taken by the Municipal Assembly are printed and published in the Albanian language. In practice, in most cases is applied the right by which in the area of the municipality where the minority constitutes a significant part of the population, the name of the local self-government units, names of organs and public services exercising public powers, businesses and other entities are written in the language and script of the minority, i.e. in the Municipality of Ulcinj in the Albanian language.*

*In practice, is fully applied the right by which in the area of the Municipality of Ulcinj where the Albanian minority constitutes a significant part of the population, the names of settlements, squares and streets are written in Albanian.* Nevertheless, the omissions exist in conducting administrative proceedings and resolving administrative matters, in which case the client (who is a member of minority) is sometimes obliged to "learn" the official language, although Article 15 of the Law on Administrative Procedure provides otherwise. *Official Website of the municipality of Ulcinj is available in Albanian, Montenegrin and English.*

***In the Municipality of Bar***, each party is allowed to provide submissions to an organ/public service of the Municipality in the Albanian language, as well as to give/obtain the answers, in Ostros and Sestani which are the rural part of Bar where the entire population is Albanian minority. The Albanian language is used in the provision of services in local self-government, and the copy of the marriage certificate is bilingual. The legal basis for this is found in the Constitution and the Law on Human and Minority Rights. To a Councillor of the Municipal Assembly of Bar is permitted to address the Assembly and the public in his native language, and the Assembly has a duty to provide interpretation if a participant requests it. The Municipality of Bar takes actions to protect the Albanian, Croatian and Bosnian languages and culture through the organization of daily radio shows such as the *Journal of the Albanian language*, and occasional participation of Croatian and Bosnian personalities from public and cultural life.

***In the Municipality of Rozaje*** there has been no request by the parties for the provision of the services in neither the Albanian nor the Roma language but there are a number of officials in local self-government who can speak and write in Albanian

language, so that they can meet such requirements, if any. The legal basis is provided in the highest legal act, the Constitution of Montenegro, whose Article 13 stipulates that in Montenegro, beside Montenegrin as the official language, the languages in official use are Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian. In the municipality of Rozaje there are no bilingual forms. Decisions taken by the Municipal Assembly of Rozaje, so far were not printed and published in the Albanian language.

***In the Municipality of Kotor***, the Croatian minority makes significant part of the population, and the local government generally cooperates with non-governmental organizations that promote the Croatian language and culture, such as the NGO "Croatian Civic Society", with which the Municipality implemented the project "Preservation of language of Croatian national minority - Journal 'Croatian Gazette'" during the previous year. The project is funded by the Council of Europe through the programme *Promotion of human rights and protection of minorities in South-East Europe*. In Kotor were held five promotions of this project.

In addition, the Municipality of Kotor, through the competition for NGOs, repeatedly funded projects of the mentioned society, and the last project which was financed this way was the project "**Children for jubilee**". The project was approved on the basis of priority area entitled *Creating opportunities for young people to create their own cultural events* (organize literary and poetic evenings, run newspaper, make scenarios themselves and be the authors of the theatre plays, etc.), with an emphasis on the innovative aspect of the project (what is planned by the Program for development of culture in the Municipality of Kotor).

***In the Municipality of Tivat***, the local self-government takes actions to protect the Albanian, Croatian and Bosnian languages and culture in the following ways:

Supports **NGO Galaxy** aimed at empowering the Muslim community and the preservation of identity, language, culture and customs of the Muslim community in the municipality of Tivat (by granting funds for projects, providing logistical support, conference room, space, and other resources, through the active presence on all round tables, forums and Eid celebrations)

Name MASJID is placed in a visible place and is marked in both the Montenegrin and the native language of the Muslim community in Tivat.

**To the Croatian national minority** is given the support through various forms of financial assistance through the assignment of premises, support to events and similar:

*-Co-financing program on the local radio*

*.-Some textbooks, colouring books, calendars, newsletters and other literature in the Croatian language are also the subject of co-financing of the local government.*

*-Logistics support and attendance and media presentation of all kinds of cultural events*

*-Names of premises in which they operate as non-governmental organizations, associations and library premises as well as the name of the National Council are in the Croatian language.*

When the ***Albanian language*** is in question, is opened the Office for Roma-Egyptian issues, in Primary School "Drago Milović", which was funded by the Council of

Europe and the European Union and co-financed by the Municipality of Tivat. The characteristic features of the Office are written in the languages: Montenegrin, Albanian, Roma and English. Teaching assistants and mediator speak these languages and they now represent a service not only to students, pedagogical services, teaching personnel but also to parents who are coming for help.

**The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and the Union of Municipalities are partners in the project "Improvement of human rights and protection of minorities in South East Europe"**, jointly implemented by the Council of Europe and the European Union. *The project aims* to improve access to minority rights at various levels of government, in accordance with Council of Europe standards in this area, primarily in accordance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The project includes a system of grants (donations in the form of non-repayable financial assistance), which are given to support selected municipalities and towns to develop project ideas in order to remove obstacles that stand in the way of exercising the rights of minorities in their local communities. The project involved 36 municipalities and towns from seven countries of the region (Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo). In Montenegro, the projects were implemented in the municipalities of **Plav, Kotor and Tivat**.

- **Municipality of Plav** - project: "*The opening of offices for translation*", which aims to enhance municipal services by opening the office for translation of the main municipal documents into the languages of national minorities.

Results of the project:

- The Office for translation of the main municipal documents in Albanian and Serbian is opened

- Conference room for providing translation services is equipped

- Local interpreters are engaged to work in the office

-The most important local documents on the rights of national minorities were translated in minority languages, i.e. the Albanian and Serbian. The Statute of the Municipality of Plav is translated.

-Conditions for interpreting and speaking of Councillors in the Municipal Assembly in their native language are provided. *Office can be used for translation needs in neighbouring municipalities where persons belonging to minorities live. The Official Website of the Municipality of Plav is also available in the Albanian, Montenegrin and English language, as well as in the Cyrillic script.*

- **The Municipality of Kotor** - **project**: "Preservation of the language of the Croatian national minority - Journal 'Croatian Gazette'", which aims to preserve the Croatian language and memories of the famous Croatian personalities in Montenegro.

Results of the project:

- Journal "Croatian Gazette " was prepared and published in ten numbers for the duration of the project

- The Municipality of Kotor organized five promotions and panel discussions on the protection of minority rights in Montenegro, with special emphasis on the use of the language of the Croatian minority in print media, particularly through publication of the journal "Croatian Gazette".

- **The Municipality of Tivat - project:** "*RE teaching assistant*", aimed at improving the conditions for education of Roma and Egyptian children, with the involvement of RE teaching assistants and improvement of the access to education of RE children in Tivat in cooperation of the Municipality of Tivat and NGO "Association of Egyptians".

Results of the project:

- The Office of RE population in Primary School "Drago Milović" was formed, and service users are children, parents and teachers, to whom the associates engaged in the Office provide significant assistance in overcoming the language barrier, which is the most prominent obstacle to regular education and quality education for children members of the RE population;
- Day-trips for students organized
- Art-photo exhibition of works entitled "City of all of us", on the theme of work and life of national minorities;
- The "Predškolica" was held for three months, in order to prepare children for testing and enrolment;
- In the Office were regularly held additional classes and parent-teacher meetings, informative conversations with teachers and thematic workshops organized by a pedagogue and sociologist with the parents;
- There are NO children of RE population who are outside of the education system

After twelve months of the project implementation, all 36 small grants in seven South-eastern European countries were rated by the selection committee. **Project of the Municipality of Tivat has been declared as an example of the best practice and therefore the Municipality of Tivat has received funds to continue activities envisaged by the project.**

The organisation of the manifestation "**Open Day**" is planned with the goal of presenting good practices to other local governments of Montenegro and the region, and analysing the possibility of sharing best practices and experiences.

## Article 11 – Media

a) Selected paragraphs or items (indicated by bold letters)

Paragraph	1:
Item	a, i):
"	a, ii):
"	<b>a, iii):</b>
Item	b, i):
"	<b>b, ii):</b>
Item	c, i):
"	<b>c, ii):</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>d,</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>e, i):</b>
"	e, ii):
Item	f, i):

“	<b>f, ii):</b>
Item	g:
<b>Paragraph</b>	<b>2:</b>
<b>Paragraph</b>	<b>3:</b>

In the context of informing members of minority nationalities and other minority national communities, through print media in Montenegro, the largest number of them is issued in Albanian, Croatian, Roma and Bosnian languages. Print media are mostly financed from the Fund for minorities, with the exception of the newspaper "Allawi", which is funded by the Centre for the preservation and development of minority cultures and of the weekly newspaper "Koha Javore" which is published and financed pursuant the Decision on publishing and financing a public media, the weekly magazine in Albanian „Koha Javore" delivered by the Parliament of Montenegro at the seventh session of the second regular (autumn) sitting on 27 December 2014, under Article 82 paragraph 1 item 3 of the Constitution of Montenegro and Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Law on Media. The annual budget for the weekly „Koha Javore“ is EUR 100,000. The National Council of Albanians in Montenegro, at the meeting held in Ulcinj on 19 December 2015 elected the program committee consisting of Ms. Ilirjana Resulbegović, Mr. Albert Camaj, Mr. Đek Đonaj, Mr. Bekim Cobovic, and Mr. Ismet Gjonbalaj.

**The Television of Montenegro and The Radio of Montenegro** broadcast programs about the affirmation of minority rights in Montenegro, in accordance with legal obligations.

**Editorial office of TVCG** in Albanian language, prepares LAJMET, informative program in Albanian language, which is broadcasted on weekdays at 15 hours and 10 minutes. Lajmet takes about 10 minutes. During the year is broadcasted 259 episodes. Within the Editorial office in the Albanian language is also prepared the MOZAIKU, a mosaic type of emission in the Albanian language. It airs every Saturday in 14 hours and 10 minutes. The show lasts for 45 minutes. It broadcasts also over the satellite program. The annual broadcast is 50 shows. As part of the Editorial office in the Romani language is prepared emission SAVORE, which is broadcasted every other Sunday at 18 o'clock. The show lasts for 30 minutes, and last year it has been aired once, and this year twice a month. They rerun twice a week and broadcast within the satellite program too. For this year are planned 24 shows. As part of the Editorial office on the languages of other minority nations there is an emission called BRIDGES dedicated to the tradition, history and culture of minorities in Montenegro. The show is broadcasted on Sundays in the period from 13 hours and 30 minutes and takes 30 minutes. Annually is produced 47 emissions that go rerun on the Second channel on Tuesdays and Saturdays, as well as the satellite twice a week.

**On the Radio Montenegro**, Editorial office in Albanian is preparing three different in genres and variety shows: during the morning program the program Vijesti - news is broadcasted six times a week from 7.45h for 5 to 10 minutes; then the program Dnevnik in Albanian on weekdays 17:30 to 18:00 hours and music informative program "At the end of the week", which is broadcasted on Saturdays afternoon. Since June 2015, the show was extended from 30 to 55 minutes.

During the year, due to planned vacations, the news in the morning program broadcast for 220 days annually, other programs are implemented according to the annual plan. In late May 2015, a ceremony marked the anniversary of 50 years of the program in the Albanian language.

The program contents in the languages of other minorities in Montenegro are absolved daily, by the importance of the events, in all segments and shows of the Radio Montenegro, primarily due to the fact that Radio Montenegro has correspondents in Rozaje, Berane, Niksic, Tivat, Ulcinj, including Podgorica.

On several occasions in the last decade, the Radio Montenegro has tried to prepare programs in the Romani language. Due to inadequate staffing this segment was not held, however the Radio Montenegro supports the initiative of the RTCG Council to actively involve in finding solutions and engaging associates to restart the emission „Voice of Roma“.

#### **The Radio Kotor - local public broadcaster**

In 2014 Radio Kotor, in its news and thematic programs, followed all the current events relating to culture, tradition and history of the life of the Croatian minority in the area of the Bay of Kotor and the Municipality of Kotor, and as well by e-publication New Portal Radio Kotor.

The Radio Kotor regularly transmits all information about the activities of Croatian Civic Society and the Croatian Civic Initiative, with special emphasis on the newspaper "Croatian Gazette" published monthly. Through the Radio Kotor once a month is presented the content of the magazine. In 2014 was presented all 12 numbers of the Gazette on the Portal, and sound recordings were broadcast in the morning radio program and in the central news program "Chronicles of Kotor".

The Radio Kotor in April 2014 launched a section of radio column, "Two minutes," within which their significant exposition of the subjects on Kotor, regularly have representatives of the Croatian minority.

According to the program schedule of the Radio Kotor is planned a realization of shows dedicated to RAE population in accordance with the international project Decade of Roma. The Radio Kotor realized six of 12 projected emissions on RAE population annually.

With Roma NGOs it realized several humanitarian projects and the Radio Kotor is regularly following the implementation of these projects and was the place hosting the key people for the implementation of projects related to minority nations.

#### **Radio Tivat- local public broadcaster**

Radio Tivat monthly broadcasts program "Drom when ilo – Trag duse" on Romani and Montenegrin languages. It is prepared by the Roma journalist from Podgorica. In 2014, it broadcasted 12 shows, in 2015 also 12 and in 2016 it broadcasted six shows. The show broadcasts every third week.

**The Radio Gusinje** had started its work on 25 December 2005. From the very beginning there is a program in the Albanian language. The program in Albanian language is broadcasted every day for two hours. Within that time are aired emissions of informative, sports, cultural and music character.

**The Radio Bar** since 1982 broadcasts program in Albanian language. Initially, the program was aired once a week, but since 1996 it began to be broadcasted every weekday. It is a 45-minute show, which is being aired on weekdays, from 18 to 18:45. It contains information and issues of importance to people from the Municipality of Bar

and Montenegro who speak that language. In addition to the information, statements and reports, the show is characterized by high-quality music, which makes it very listened not only in Bar, but also in Ulcinj, Podgorica and Malesia.

The emission in the Albanian language is broadcasted for years in usual time, and its work is monitored by the Commission appointed by the Council of Radio Bar.

**The Radio Elite** is an independent radio program broadcasted from 2002 in the Albanian language. During 24 hours of program, it broadcasts programs on youth, sport, culture, history, music, NGOs, the preservation of the environment and so on. It has excellent cooperation with other radio stations in the region. It has received special acknowledgement at the Festival of Radio Southeast Europe in Neum for 2005 and 2006.

**TV Teuta** -RTV MIR & TEUTA was founded in 1998 and is the first bilingual media in Montenegro which informs the Albanian national community and other citizens in the border area, in an objective and professional manner about all major events in the country and the world. The program is broadcasted 80% in the Albanian language and 20% in the Montenegrin language. The main character of its program is the protection of national and linguistic specificities of the national Albanian community, which allows citizens to be informed in their own language. Also, TV Teuta with its program preserves and protects the culture and specificities of all areas where the Albanian population lives, what is extremely important, and protects the specificity and tradition which is highly expressed. TV Teuta is a member of the Self-regulation body of the media in Montenegro, represented by the owner of the television. TV Teuta is also a member and one of the founders of UNEM, the Association of Independent Electronic Media of Montenegro and the Media Institute of Montenegro. TV Teuta has already implemented a number of projects of which the most important are documentary series "Blood revenge," documentary "Arbanasi of Zadar", cycle of emissions "Polita i mediji", cycle of emissions "Don't close your eyes-drug is here," documentary movie "Heaven on earth", cycle of emissions "How much we know each other", cycle of emissions "Game and knowledge", as well as two projects financed by the Fund for the protection and development of minorities, cycle emissions "Our Ulcinj" and "The problems in education-Problemet ne arsim". TV Teuta with its activities was the partner and associate of many government and NGO organizations and institutions, and it is important to mention that TV Teuta is constant media sponsor of many events in Ulcinj and the neighbourhood.

**The Voice of Plav** -Radio Voice of Plav started in 1998, and the program in the Albanian language is broadcasted on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 13 to 15 h. The emissions are of different character: historical, entertainment, shows the preservation of culture of minority nations.

**The Radio Ulcinj** - began operating in July 1987 and since then continuously broadcasted on FM frequencies 91.3 and 102.6 MHz. The program is broadcasted in two languages: the Albanian and the Montenegrin. The program is of duration of twelve hours, but for the rest of the time it transmits music, so the program is not interrupted, so we can say that it lasts the whole day (24 hours). Currently in Radio Ulcinj works 10



employees. After the program orientation and program scheme, Radio Ulcinj has an obligation to inform the citizens objectively and timely of all events (politics, culture, sports, youth, minority groups, urban chronicle ...) in the Municipality of Ulcinj.

**RADIO DUX-** is the only electronic media in the Croatian language in Montenegro. Radio Dux was founded by the Croatian national community for the purpose of preservation of the language and culture as identity mark stones of the Croatian people in the Bay of Kotor and Montenegro.

**TV BOIN** - was founded on 28 November 2001. The mission and goals of the television are informing the citizens of the Albanian population in Montenegro on all spheres of socio-political life in Montenegro. Boin television broadcasting begins at 9 am with the morning program continuing with various educational and information programs to midnight.

TV Boin is media that broadcasts its entire program in the Albanian language, so it is predominantly oriented towards the auditorium using the Albanian language.

**The Roma Radio** was founded in 2011 on the initiative of the Roma Council and with the help of the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights. Now it exists under projects and with minimal participation gives great results. Last year, it launched one of the larger series, Anthropological View, a series on Roma, which in 28 shows on the Romani and Montenegrin language gave a series of visions of the aspects of cultural, historical and the arrival of Roma in these areas. As part of the daily scheme it also broadcasts news bilingually. This is one of the most important sources of information that provides service in the Romani language.

**ALAV-** is the first newspaper issued in the Romani language or bilingual in Montenegro. A general idea is that the world of culture and positive traditions gets preserved through a series of articles that would be written just by the members of this population. Initiated by the Center for the preservation and development of minorities in Montenegro, after three numbers the Roma Council has assumed publishing, and after six numbers budgeting is still a problem and ALAV is mainly financed by the Fund for the protection and preservation of minority cultures. It is published according the budgeting once a year and includes a series of news and interesting contents which through positive examples hold the attention on the relevant facts to sustain the culture and language and traditions. The Editing office consists of all journalists from the Roma population.

NGO Croatian Civic Society of Montenegro from Kotor publishes the **journal Croatian Gazzete** since 2003. It is published monthly with a circulation of 800 copies. Until now were printed 135 numbers. The journal is financed in part through projects with the Fund for the realization of human and minority rights, and in the other, bigger part, with sales and donations. Croatian Gazette deals with a way of life, customs and culture of people from the Bay of Kotor and other areas in Montenegro inhabited by Croats. The quality that marks this journal is that it is not politically coloured, it objectively presents the current events of culture, education, sports and follows the significant events in Montenegro and Croatia. It promotes the rich cultural heritage and present cultural and historical specificities of Croats in Montenegro. Articles and contributions are original, written by freelancers, correspondents from the Bay of

Kotor, Montenegro and the region. Texts are proof-read in the Croatian language, in order to preserve linguistic identity, and a number of the series is written on the local, Bay of Kotor dialect.

## Article 12 – Cultural activities and institutions

a) Selected paragraphs or items (indicated by bold letters)

paragraph 1:

**Item a:**

“ **b:**

“ **c:**

“ d:

“ e:

“ **f:**

“ g:

“ h:

**Item 2:**

Item 3:

The Law on Protection of Cultural Property (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 49/10, 40/11), as one of the basic mechanisms of protection, stipulates preservation of cultural diversity through the improvement of the status and value of all types of cultural heritage, fostering creativity and understanding different cultures and cultural layers, promotion of dialogue between cultures and religions. The same Law stipulates that everyone has the right, under equal conditions, individually or collectively, to use cultural goods, in order to participate in cultural life, enjoyment, scientific progress or other benefits that result from it, as well as to contribute to its enrichment and preservation, and that any natural or legal person, including religious communities, are obliged to respect cultural goods of others, in the same way as their own. Appreciating that the cultural heritage is recognized as an important factor of national identification, and is a priority of all modern state policy, by the Program of protection and preservation of cultural goods each year is planned the support, through financing and co-financing programs and projects of importance for the public interest in the field of cultural heritage of Montenegro, i.e. the implementation of projects and programs in the field of conservation, museum, library, archive and cinematic activities.

One of the priority forms of support to culture is provided through co-financing of cultural and artistic creativity on the basis of open competition. Vacancies are published on an annual basis. The right to participate in accordance with the legal criteria is open to all participants in the cultural scene of Montenegro, as well as members of minority nations and other minority national communities. The selection of projects for co-financing is determined by the quality of artistic production, innovation

in program content, references of implementing and promoting multicultural values, preserving the tradition and the like.

An important aspect of the support is provided by the implementation of the Government's special program "The development of culture in the north", referring to the 12 municipalities of the northern region, where the majority of the population are members of minority nations and other minority national communities.

By taking measures in the implementation of each of the selected paragraphs or items in accordance with the established models of support and encouragement of the development of culture and priorities laid down in the Development Program of Culture, the Ministry of Culture in the field of cultural activities and benefits provided by the European Charter, in the past period has provided:

- Long-standing and continuing support to multimedia festival on Ulcinj summer scene organized by the Centre for Culture Ulcinj, providing for promotion and presentation of the Albanian art and creativity;
- In the field of visual arts was supported the presentation of the creative artist from Ulcinj, Ms. Vahida Hasanagić Nimanbegu (in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Switzerland).
- In the field of literature and literary translation, were supported author's projects of five writers from Ulcinj who create in the Albanian language, or translate from the Albanian language, as follows: Mr. Aslan Bisha, Mr. Qazim Muja, Mr. Dimitrov Popovic, Mr. Marko Lucgjonaj and Mr. Nikolla Berishaj.
- In the field of the theatre productions, was supported preparation and performance of theatre play "Allegretto Albania" on the stage of the National Theatre, directed by young director from Tuzi, Mr. Idriz Đokaj, by the script of Mr. Stefan Čapaljkua, known Albanian play-writer. Also, in 2014 was supported the realization of amateur theatre project in the Albanian language, "Cervantes and Dulcinea", from the author Mr. Munib Abazovic, produced by the Centre for Culture Ulcinj.

The Ministry of Culture in this period continuously provided the participation of representatives of the Albanian minority in the work of expert committees which carry out the selection and evaluation of projects for co-financing in the field of cultural and artistic creativity.

During this period in the field of cultural and artistic creativity were not nominated projects in the Romani language, or programs and projects that would provide cultural activities of the Roma population.

### **The area of cultural heritage**

The Ministry of Culture has, through the model of the Program of protection and conservation of cultural heritage, in the field of cultural heritage, and in relation to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, implemented the following activities for the period 2014-2016:

- For popularization and presentation of the cultural heritage of members of minority communities in Montenegro, in 2014, the Ministry of Culture has financed the projects of the Historical Institute "Written traces of the Islamic Orient in museum and archive funds of Montenegro", as well as the project "Monumenta Montegerina Vaticana";
- In 2015 was financed the project "Translation of catalogue of documents on Montenegro in the Archives of Turkey", implemented by the State Archives of Montenegro;

- That same year, the Ministry of Culture financed project OJU "Kotor" which referred to the exhibition "Turkish Firmans and Berat", as well as a project of the Cultural Centre "Nikola Djurkovic" from Kotor, entitled "Publication of scientific publications in the field of Benedictine monks Archdiocese of Bar and Kotor Diocese ( 9th century - 1571) "
- Also, the same year was funded the project of the Historical Institute "Photomonography and exhibition - Montenegro in the lens of studio Marubi"
- During 2016 is planned the implementation of three projects of the Historical Institute: "Montenegro and Montenegrins in the Russian periodicals", "History of epigraphic research in Montenegro (Epigraphica Montenegrina)" and "Virtual presentation of Oriental-Islamic heritage in Montenegro"
- Also during these year is planned the implementation of the project "Production and exhibition of reprints of representative pages of a book Ku'ran Boljanić from 1571". The project is funded by the Ministry of Culture and implemented by Heritage Museum from Pljevlja.

In addition, continuously are funded the projects of purchase and completing the museum, archive and library collections, as well as the development of conservation projects and the implementation of conservation measures over the cultural goods, which, among other things, are indirectly helping the implementation of the Charter. Special attention was paid to the training and further training of personnel, which can also enhance the capacity to perform the tasks outlined in the Charter.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights in 2015 organized a lecture in Podgorica on "The main historical terms of the Romani language, culture and art in Europe" by Prof. PhD Latif Demir. The lecture was organized on the occasion of 8 April, International Roma Day. Professor Demir talked about stereotypes and discrimination, which is directed towards the Roma. Evidence supports the fact that insufficient knowledge of the history and culture of the Roma often creates prejudices about this social community. Beside other things, he talked about the language and dialects of the Romani language.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights organized in 2015 in Bijelo Polje, a round table on "Roma in Montenegro, Montenegro in Europe" in order to inform young population and members of vulnerable social categories in the society on the human rights of the Roma and Egyptian population .

To mark the tenth anniversary of the restoration of the independence of Montenegro, as a contribution to the importance of dialogue and exchange of expert opinions on the degree of respect for cultural diversity in Montenegro, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights organized in May 2016, a round table on "**Cultural diversity in Montenegro - heritage that enriches us**". Representatives of minority councils, the Centre for the preservation and development of minority cultures, the Fund for the protection and realization of minority rights in Montenegro, the Human Rights Committee in the Parliament and the civil sector took part in the event.

**The Centre for the preservation and development of minorities** of Montenegro in 2014 organized a number of cultural events, published three books and two magazines and gave support to many NGOs and individuals involved in the promotion and protection of minority culture of the people of Montenegro. It also had

over ten concerts of classical and ethno music, realized two documentary films about famous personalities representatives of minority cultures. We highlight several activities which in their focus have Albanian and Romani language.

Magazine for culture, literature and art, "Kod", the fifth in a row with the thematic title was "Respect differences, cultivate similarities" in which multiculturalism is treated as a critical discourse for understanding the modern world. The texts written in this code are on the Montenegrin, Croatian, Bosnian, Albanian and Romani language, but also the majority of texts are translated from Albanian and Romani in the Montenegrin language so that a wider part of the readers would have a clear picture of the texts that have been published.

For International Roma Day, in Podgorica was organized an exhibition of paintings and a literary evening of Mr. Selam Pato and Mr. Ruždije Russians Sejdović. In this way were presented two great Roma creators who in their rich oeuvre have several literature works that are written in the Romani language. The intention was to present successful Roma who helped shatter many prejudices about the Roma.

At the International Podgorica Book Fair, where the Centre for the fifth year in a row had its own stand, were exposed more than 300 editions of books and magazines primarily of the CECUM and then also many authors and publishers from Montenegro, of which over 30 books in Albanian and five in the Romani language.

On the occasion of 21 May, the Day of Independence of Montenegro, the Centre organized a literary-musical program - Wealth of Diversity, in Tirana, Albania, where all members of the minority nations performed their tracks, and recited their verses in Albanian, Romani, Bosnian and Croatian language.

At the traditional event, Days of Multiculturalism, with the aim to present the culture of minorities and affirmation of coexistence and tolerance as a fundamental value of Montenegro, a rich program of folk and modern creativity was presented by members of all minority nations living in Montenegro where they presented songs and dances of Roma, Albanians, Bosniaks, Croats and Montenegrins.

Magazine for culture, literature and art, "Kod", presented written creation of minority nations in Montenegro, and of Albanian and Romani texts we are highlighting: Literature of Roma represented with prose by Mr. Ruždije Russians Sejdović and poetry by Mr. Istvan Farkas, Mr. Fluture Mustafa, translation from Albanian of Mr. Petar Drešaj of verses by Mr. Ismail Kadare, Mr. Bardhyl Londo and Mr. Dževahira Spahiu, translation of Mr. Anton Gojčaj of fragment from the novel by Mr. Kemal Music "Something like a full moon". It was presented also the Albanian translation of Mr. Dimitrov Popovic of story by Mr. Vladimir Vojinovic "Icon", then papers of Mr. Tomor Osmani, Mr. Haxn Shabani and Mr. Zef Ujkaja, written on the subject "Position and the needs of education in the Albanian language in Montenegro". All texts are in the Albanian and Romani language, with the translation in the Montenegrin language.

2015 in the CEKUM was oriented towards the promotion of minority rights in the field of culture and the promotion of culture, language, art and towards the view that minority nation does not represent only folklore and tradition but a much wider area. Five books were published of which two in the Montenegrin, one in the Romani

and the Montenegrin, one in the Albanian and the Montenegrin language and one collection of short stories of the authors of minority nations in which the stories are in the Albanian, Montenegrin and Romani languages. Also, were performed several concerts where every artist in its native language performed his track, where were represented also the Romani and Albanian languages. This program was directly transmitted through RTCG.

International scientific conference, which was held in Podgorica, on "Sevdalinka Pain sings", gathered the experts in the field from Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia, Macedonia and Albania who brought out their positions in their native language and their works were published in the journal KOD. The program was well covered by the media both on TV and in print media.

Concert by Ms. Djulije Pelinku - soprano and Ms. Fatima Buzuku - piano, was held in Zagreb, Mimara Museum, where arias were performed in Albanian, German and Montenegrin language.

On the occasion of the International Roma Day, in Podgorica, the Centre has released and promoted the book of Mr. Rushdie Russians Sejdović "Kosovo Carousel". The book is in the the Romani and the Montenegrin languages.

On the occasion of the International Roma Day, Centre has prepared in Podgorica and Tivat an exhibition of paintings of the Roma author Mr. Ivan Toskic. In addition to organizing exhibitions, the CEKUM helped author in the procurement of materials and equipment of paintings. Also it printed a catalogue on the Romani and Montenegrin language.

On the occasion of the independence of Montenegro, the Center organized at the Crystal Hall of the Symphony Orchestra in Ankara, a poetic and musical evening "The richness of diversity". To the audience were presented famous writers and poets and performers who all in their own language recited poetry and performed songs. There were represented all nations who live in Montenegro, including Roma and Albanians.

The CEKUM released and promoted the novel "Passion" of Mr. Anton Gojčaj in the library "Radosav Ljumović" in Podgorica. The book was translated from Albanian by the author Gojčaj, and the lecturer of the novel was Academician Zuvdija Hodzic. The aim of the translation of the book was to introduce the readers who do not speak Albanian, and who are majority in Montenegro, with the literary work of the Albanian national minority in Montenegro.

Collective exhibition "Co life" - Coexistence was held in Bar. The exhibition presented 15 academic painters from Montenegro including five Albanians. The exhibition guide was printed in Montenegrin and Albanian language.

The concert "Folk Art" was held in Podgorica within the Days of multiculturalism 2015 "CO LIFE". At the concert, with music and stage performance, all members of minorities had performances in the Montenegrin, Bosnian, Croatian, Albanian and Romani language and also presented ethno and folk heritage of the nation to which they belong. Program was broadcasted by RTCG.

Eighth number of culture, literature and art "Code" magazine which was thematically dedicated to Mr. Esad Mekuli, brings texts of Academician Rexhep Cosj, Mr.

Hasan Mekuli, Mr. Branko Jokic, Mr. Basri Čaprići, songs of Mr. Esad Mekuli in the Albanian, Montenegrin and Romani languages. In this publication there are also texts of Mr. Djuro Vidmarović on the Croats in the Bay of Kotor, essay of Mr. Marjan Luljguraj, text of Ms. Vesna Delic about the Notion of success in the Roma community in Montenegro.

The CEKUM has helped financially and technically the publication of educational internal magazine of Roma "Lil", published by the NGO „The hand of friendship“. The magazine treats a variety of topics from the life of Roma in Montenegro and deals with everyday problems.

In 2016 the CEKUM directed its programs towards how to raise the promotion of minority rights in the field of culture and cultural heritage of minority nations living in Montenegro. These are some of the activities that are directly aimed at the preservation and promotion of minority languages in which CEKUM also strives to bring many programs closer to the majority people in order to bring and make the culture of minorities closer and more familiar to them. These are just some of the activities, and they plan to have a few more by the end of 2016.

In Podgorica the Centre organized the concert of musical groups (kalapa) from Montenegro, which brought together 11 groups from Tivat, Kotor, Ulcinj, Budva, Podgorica and Berane. Klaps performed their tracks in the Montenegrin, Croatian, Bosnian and Albanian languages. This program was broadcasted on TV Montenegro.

As part of its activities, it organized a concert of classical music "Multi art". With their musical bravura to the audience were presented our famous performers whose musical skills are recognized not only in our country but also beyond. The concert promoted all minority nations living in Montenegro and all have performed in their own languages. Were represented the Montenegrin, Albanian, Croatian, Romani and Bosnian language. This program was broadcasted on TV Montenegro.

On the International Roma Day, the Centre for the preservation and development of minorities organized the author's night of the Roma writer Mr. Sokolj Beganaj, who lives and works in Montenegro. Sokolj Beganaj is the first Roma who graduated from faculty in Montenegro and is working in one of the state organs. He demonstrated to his children and their compatriots, on his personal example, that the education is essential to inclusion in society and a prerequisite for a better life. This program was held in the library, "Radosav Ljumović" in Podgorica.

Centre prepared a documentary film dedicated in homage to the late TV director Mr. Husein Bato Dukaj. He was the first Albanian professional TV director from Montenegro and its service life of 30 years he dedicated to the preservation of cultural, educational and traditional values of the Albanian people in Montenegro. A documentary film about him is in the Montenegrin and Albanian languages. It was shown in Tuzi and on the TV Montenegro.

In Ulcinj was shown the premiere of the documentary "My people", on the famous Albanian writer from Montenegro Mr. Esad Mekuli. The film was made in co-production with RTCG, screenwriter was Mr. Zuvdija Hodzic, co-writer Mr. Dervis Selhanović, editor Mr. Bogić Rakocevic and director Mr. Sasa Terzic. The film is in the

Albanian and Montenegrin and is subtitled in both languages. The film was presented on RTCG.

The event "CO LIFE - coexistence", dedicated to the jubilee of 10 years of renovation of independence of Montenegro, was held in Bijelo Polje. Participants were: KUD "Mladost", KUD "Ljepota Roma", KUD "Vrelo Ibra", KUD "Ramadan Šarkić" AKUD "Mirko Srzentić", ethnic group "Teferidz", ethnic group "Ethnic Harmony", klapa "Veterans forever young", "Pljevaljski tamburasi", and performers: Mr. Ismet Agović and Mr. Haris Dacic, Mr. Nedžib Delic, Ms. Tanja Seter, Mr. Aldin Avdijaj and Mr. Esad Merulić. The Roma, Albanians, Croats, Muslims and Bosniaks presented their folk dances and songs at the concert in their own languages. This program was broadcasted on local TV in Bijelo Polje and TV Montenegro.

The collection of poetry "There are" – the Centre released a selection from the recent poetry in Montenegro. Gathered in one book, over 20 young poets presented their poetry. In this way the Centre wanted to support and promote young poets. The collection comprises representatives of Albanians, Muslims, Croats and Bosniaks who have written in their own languages.

In the library in Podgorica was held the promotion of poetry collection of Mr. Haxhi Shabani "My America". Mr. Shabani is a member of the younger generation of Albanian authors and this is his first book that was translated into Montenegrin.

As part of the Roma Cultural Centre was established **the Museum of Roma Culture**, based in Konik, Podgorica. It was opened on Roma Day on 8 April 2012. The Museum of Roma Culture is the third of its kind in the world, in addition to already existing in Belgrade and Slovenia. Photos of the Roma people, striking images of Nomads, exposed instruments, as well as various artefacts that was for centuries used in everyday life of nomadic people - the testimony of a specific spirit, unfettered and free, eager of music and games, images of people as if they were stopped in time, fortune-tellers that look for fate in the cards, horses and coachmen, young Roma dancers, all this can be seen in one place.

**Fund for the protection and realization of minority rights** was established to support the activities for preservation and development of national or ethnic characteristics of minority nations and other minority national communities and their members in the field of national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity, pursuant to Article 36 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No.31/06, 51/06 and 38/07) and the Decision on establishing the Fund for the protection and realization of minority rights, (Official Gazette of Montenegro, no. 13/08) issued on 12 February 2008 at the session of the second extraordinary sitting of the Parliament of Montenegro.

Article 2 of the Decision on establishing the Fund stipulates that the Fund's assets will be provided from the budget of Montenegro and from other sources in accordance with the law; that at least 0.15% of the total budget, net of State funds budget and the capital budget, will be allocated for financing the Fund.



Article 36a of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, regulates the manner of allocation of the Fund's resources, general criteria for the allocation of the Fund's resources for financing projects, as well as the criteria governing the right to participate in the public competition for the allocation of funds to fund projects for preservation and protection of minority specificities. The assets of the Fund are divided on:

- Assets for the work (functioning) of the Fund;
- Assets for the financial support of projects.

The assets of the Fund for the financial support of projects shall be allocated through an open competition, based on the following criteria:

- The contribution that the project provides to preservation and development of national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity;
- Compatibility of projects to strategic documents of the Government;
- Transparency and the possibility of control of the project implementation;
- The credibility of the applicant of the project.

The right to participate in the public competition for the allocation of the Fund's assets, belongs to non-governmental organizations and other legal and natural persons whose activities are aimed at the preservation and development of minority special features in the area of national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity.

Article 4 of the Regulations on the criteria for the evaluation and allocation of funds for financing and co-financing from the assets of the Fund for the protection and realization of minority rights of members of minority national communities, collective and individual, which for the reasons of the paucity, are not able to constitute national councils, allocates up to 5 % of total assets from entirely allocated assets for specific allocation, while at least 10% of the total assets earmarked for a specific allocation is allocated to minority projects of multinational, multi-ethnic and multi-confessional character.

**In 2014**, two allocations of resources of the Fund for financing/co-financing of projects were carried out. In the first distribution for resources of the Fund applied 297 projects. Due to failure to meet formal and legal conditions, were eliminated 73 projects. Due to the lack of points, with distribution were not covered 122 projects. Of the 224 projects that have met the tender requirements, financial support included 102 projects, with a total amount of € 497,950.00. In the second distribution for resources of the Fund applied 178 projects. Due to failure to meet formal and legal conditions, were eliminated 71 projects. Due to the lack of points, with distribution were not covered 54 projects. Of the 107 projects that have met the tender requirements, financial support included 53 projects, with a total amount of € 245,280.00. Therefore, in 2014 with the financial resources of the Fund were supported 155 projects in the amount of € 743,230.00.

The number of projects supported according to the division by national communities in 2014 is as follows: 41 Albanian, Bosniak 36, Croatian 11, Muslim 17, multi-ethnic/multinational 14, Roma 20, Serbian 16.

The number of supported projects according to the division by the municipalities in 2014 was as follows: Bar 2, Berane 2, Bijelo Polje 12, Gusinje 1, Herceg Novi 1,

Kolasin 1, Kotor 4, Niksic 4, Petnjica 9, Plav 9, Pljevlja 3, Podgorica (and Tuzi) 61, Rožaje 12, Tivat 6, Ulcinj 28.

In the field of preservation and development of linguistic identity in 2014 competed a total of 38 projects, and with the financial resources of the Fund were supported 21 projects with a total amount of € 159,900.00, of which the Albanian community for 9 projects with € 28,300, Bosniak for 2 project with € 3800, Croatian for 2 project with € 13,300, Roma for 3 project with € 8,500 and Serbian for 5 projects with € 106,000.

No	Title of project	Applicant	National community	Requested amount	Approved amount	Note
1.	<i>The journal "Znanje", No. 12</i>	The Council of Albanian authors in Montenegro	Albanian	2.000€	1.500€	Journal in Albanian language with scientific papers on 300 pages.
2.	<i>„Noć mjeseca“</i>	Ali Gjeçbritaj	Albanian	1.200€	1.000€	The book of poetry in Albanian
3.	<i>Information center of Roma women</i>	NGO Romsko vrijeme	Roma	5.630€	2.000€	Publication of content on Roma and Montenegrin language on Facebook page and web site
4.	<i>Serbian electronic newspapers</i>	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	18.800€	15.000€	Updating and maintenance of the portal (Portal publishes content in the Cyrillic script)
5.	<i>Knowledge of the language requirement for integration of RAE</i>	NGO Demokratsko udruženje Roma DUR	Roma	5.100€	4.500€	Learning the Montenegrin language for Roma children from aged 10 to 15 who were deported from EU countries

6.	<i>Journal "Croatian Gazette"</i>	Croatian Civic Society of Montenegro	Croatian	16.000€	10.700€	Monthly journal in Croatian language
7.	<i>Publication of three books</i>	Gazmend Çitaku	Albanian	3.000€	1.200€	Three books in Albanian language
8.	<i>Printing of Serbian newspapers</i>	NGO Društvo za ravnopravnost i toleranciju	Serbian	30.000€	27.000€	Five numbers and 1 double number of the newspapers in the Cyrillic script
9.	<i>Serbian television news program</i>	NGO Društvo za ravnopravnost i toleranciju	Serbian	30.000€	25.000€	Broadcast of emissions: Novelties, daily in duration of 30 minutes, News, daily, 4 times per several minutes, and informative-political magazine Sedmica plus once a week
10.	<i>Publishing</i>	The Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	30.000€	24.000€	Nine books in the Cyrillic script
11.	<i>Narrative form and aesthetic aspects of the novels of Ćamil Sijarić</i>	Avdo Nurković	Bosniak	6.000€	2.000€	The book has not been published
12.	<i>Documentary "Tragovi u mjesečini"</i>	Eldar Lakota	Bosniak	5.000€	1.800€	The documentary about the cultural values of Rožaje area. The film was not recorded due to lack of funds.

13.	<i>National holidays in November</i>	Albanian National Council in Montenegro Committee for Culture	Albanian	19.450€	14.000€	Organizing celebrations of the Albanian national holiday Flag Day in Plav, Rozaje, Malesia, Kraji, Ana e Maljit, Ulcinj.
14.	<i>Competition of young reciters – Ulcinj 2014</i>	University students supported by the Fund	Albanian	5.290€	3.000€	Competition of young reciters in Albanian.
15.	<i>Opening of the oyster (translation and publication of a book of poetry by B.Caprici in English)</i>	Basri Çapriqi	Albanian	4.500€	1.800€	Translation and publication of the book from Albanian to English. The book has not been published.
16.	<i>Romani-Montenegrin dictionary</i>	Young Roma in Podgorica	Roma	7.720€	2.000€	Dictionary was published in a small format on 70 pages.
17.	<i>Literary evenings in Dubrovnik and Zagreb</i>	Croatian National Council of Montenegro	Croatian	2.880€	2.600€	Presentation of Montenegrin artists-poets in Croatia, as well as return visits.
18.	<i>Publishing</i>	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	25.000€	15.000€	Seven books in the Cyrillic script
19.	<i>“Radujte se djeco”</i>	Lumnije Rexha Bisha	Albanian	1.625€	1.100€	Book in Albanian language.
20.	<i>The Albanian language</i>	Ismet Kallaba	Albanian	2.460€	2.000€	The research of archival data in

	<i>media in Montenegro, from the beginning to the present day</i>					the Albanian language. The research results have not been published.
21.	<i>Leadership training for public issues</i>	Monitoring Group Ulqin – MogUL	Albanian	3.910€	2.700€	Training in leadership in Albanian

**In 2015**, two allocations of resources of the Fund for financing / co-financing of projects were carried out.

In the first distribution for resources of the Fund applied 256 projects. Due to failure to meet formal and legal conditions, were eliminated 100 projects. Due to the lack of points, with distribution were not covered 62 projects. Of the 156 projects that have met the tender requirements, financial support included 94 projects, with a total amount of € 500,000.00.

In the second distribution for resources of the Fund applied 153 projects. Due to failure to meet formal and legal conditions, were eliminated 60 projects. Due to the lack of points, with distribution were not covered 35 projects, while due to the failure to fulfil the specific criteria or existence of eliminatory criteria stipulated under the Regulation on criteria for valuation and allocation of funds for financing and co-financing from the Fund, were eliminated 4 project. Of 93 projects that have met the tender requirements, financial support included 54 projects, with a total amount of € 269.030,00.

Therefore, in 2015 with the financial resources of the Fund were supported 148 projects in the amount of € 769,030.00.

The number of projects supported according to the division by national communities in 2015 is as follows: 33 Albanian, Bosniak 41, Croatian 12, Muslim 22, multi-ethnic/multinational 10, Roma 16, Serbian 14.

The number of supported projects according to the division by the municipalities in 2014 was as follows: Bar 1, Berane 2, Bijelo Polje 20, Gusinje 2, Herceg Novi 2, Kotor 7, Niksic 4, Petnjica 11, Plav 3, Pljevlja 2, Podgorica (and Tuzi) 43, Rožaje 18, Tivat 6, Ulcinj 27.

In 2015 the Fund has redesigned its website where the public can have a look at the status of all beneficiaries of the Fund since 2008, the extent to which they implemented projects, justified the allocation of funds and the like. There the applicants and beneficiaries of the Fund can find all the necessary forms in Montenegrin and Albanian language, in Latin and Cyrillic script.

In the field of preservation and development of linguistic identity **in 2015** competed a total of 22 projects, and with the financial resources of the Fund were supported 13 projects with a total amount of € 83.150,00.

No	Title of project	Applicant	National community	Requested amount	Approved amount	Note
1.	<i>Serbian language and Cyrillic, the basics of Serbian identity</i>	SKC Stefan Nemanja	Serbian	19.500€	16.500€	2 scientific conferences, publication of collections of papers from these conferences and the publication of the revised edition of the book Cyrillic and latinogorica
2.	<i>Literature, the richness of the mind</i>	TV Boin	Albanian	4.100€	3.000€	Six one-hour emissions about prominent Albanians
3.	<i>Bosnian Newspapers - the first newspaper in the Bosnian language in Montenegro</i>	Bosnian information center D.O.O.	Bosniak	20.492€	10.500€	6 numbers of monthly magazines and promotions
4.	<i>Multilingualism of the teaching subject Montenegrin -Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian language and</i>	NGO Udruženje Adriatic Stars	Multiethnic	3.750€	1.800€	Eight themed radio shows

	<i>literature</i>					
5.	<i>Publication of three books</i> 1. <i>Publishing a first novel of Albanian from Montenegro, Edita Nimanbegu</i> 2. <i>Publication of the book of poetry of Argezon Sulejmanit</i> 3. <i>Publication of the book of poetry of Julian Jankut</i>	Gazmend Çitaku	Albanian	4.750€	2.400€	Preparation and printing of one novel and two books of poetry in Albanian
6.	<i>Printing of the collection of poems Jade</i>	Mirsada Šabotić	Bosniak	2.150€	1.300€	Author's collection of stories in Bosnian language
7.	<i>Traditional literary event „Gorska vila“ Rožaje</i>	Ali Daci	Albanian	6.876€	3.500€	Organization of traditional events (in memory of the victims) <i>Gorska vila</i> in Rožaje
8.	<i>The book "From research of archives of the libraries of Ulcinj and</i>	Fadil Kroma	Albanska	3.450€	2.000€	The book as a result of the research of the archives of the libraries

	<i>Cetinje"</i> <i>author Fadil Krom)</i>					in Ulcinj and Cetinje
9.	<i>The journal "Znanje", No. 14</i>	Council of Albanian authors in Montenegro	Albanian	2.000€	1.550€	Printing and promotion of the journal
10.	<i>Publishing</i>	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	25.500€	19.500€	Printing of 9 books and participation in 4 Book Fairs
11.	<i>Competition of young reciters in 2015 for schools in the Albanian language in Montenegro</i>	Students financed by the Fund	Albanian	4.180€	2.100€	Competition of young reciters in Albanian
12.	<i>Teachers' Day-7 March-teaching the Albanian language to Albanians in the diaspora</i>	Albanian National Council in Montenegro	Albanian	23.400€	16.000€	Marking the national holiday of <i>Teachers' Day</i>
13.	<i>Poetic sehra "Bolest trava zavičajnih"</i>	NGO Centar za kulturu Bihor-Petnjica	Bosnian	3.746€	3.000€	The preparation, printing and book promotion

**In 2016**, two allocations of resources of the Fund for financing / co-financing of projects were carried out. In the first distribution for resources of the Fund applied 278 projects. Due to failure to meet formal and legal conditions, were eliminated 74 projects. Due to the lack of points, with distribution were not covered 91 projects. Of the 187



projects that have met the tender requirements, financial support included 113 projects, with a total amount of € 600.000.00.

In the second distribution for resources of the Fund applied 199 projects. Due to failure to meet formal and legal conditions, were eliminated 107 projects. Due to the lack of points, with distribution were not covered 30 projects. Of the 92 projects that have met the tender requirements, financial support included 62 projects, with a total amount of € 312.100.00.

Therefore, in 2016 with the financial resources of the Fund were supported 175 projects in the amount of € 912.100.00.

The number of projects supported according to the division by national communities in 2016 is as follows: 38 Albanian, Bosniak 48, Croatian 17, Muslim 25, multi-ethnic/multinational 8, Roma 18, Serbian 21.

The number of supported projects according to the division by the municipalities in 2016 was as follows: Bar 2, Berane 5, Bijelo Polje 27, Gusinje 5, Kotor 8, Niksic 6, Petnjica 7, Plav 4, Pljevlja 1, Podgorica (and Tuzi) 63, Rožaje 12, Tivat 7, Ulcinj 28.

In the field of preservation and development of linguistic identity **in 2016** competed a total of 41 projects, and with the financial resources of the Fund were supported 24 projects with a total amount of € 162.350.

No	Title of project	Applicant	National community	Requested amount	Approved amount	Note
1.	<i>Printing and publishing the novel Mother why? (Second part of the novel)</i>	Mirsada Šabotić	Bosniak	2.700€	1.400€	Publication of the author's novel in Bosnian language
2.	<i>Portal Serbian newspapers</i>	SKC Stefan Nemanja	Serbian	24.050€	12.050€	Updating and maintenance of the portal (Portal publishes content in the Cyrillic script)
3.	<i>Publishing</i>	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	28.000€	24.000€	Publication of eight books in Cyrillic and participation in 2 Book Fair
4.	<i>Serbian radio news program</i>	NGO Društvo za ravnopravnost i toleranciju	Serbian	27.500€	23.000€	Daily broadcasting eight news broadcasts for 10 minutes, 2 emissions

						Sputnik for 30 min and short shows of service character
5.	<i>Publication of collections of issues of the magazine for children "Talasi"</i>	Aishe Gjeçbritaj	Albanian	3.500€	2.300€	The publication of the book in Albanian language, written on the basis of the children's magazine <i>Talasi</i>
6.	<i>Festival of stories - Native paths - Bihor 2016 Bihor Kazivar</i>	NGO CK - Bihor	Bosniak	12.274€	6.150€	The festival in honour of Bihor writers and story inspired by Bihor
7.	<i>Publishing of the Novel Elma i vrh igle</i>	Rasim Gutić	Bosniak	2.650€	2.600€	A book - novel, in Bosnian
8.	<i>The collection of poems for children – Vukovanje</i>	Milica Bakrač	Serbian	2.400€	1.500€	A book of poetry in Cyrillic
9.	<i>Gorska vila</i>	Ali Daci	Albanian	6.800€	3.500€	Organization of traditional event (in memory of the victims) <i>Gorska vila</i> in Rožaje
10.	<i>Children learn from children</i>	TV Boin	Albanian	4.900€	4.000€	32 half-hour programs for children in Albanian
11.	<i>Publication of 5 books 1. Publication of a book of poetry from the competition of a bookstore Arti for 2015 2. Publication of a book of poetry</i>	Gazmend Çitaku	Albanian	6.000€	3.500€	Publication of 5 books in Albanian

	<i>dedicated to Ulcinj from Nedžad Halimi</i> 3. Publication of a book by Jaha Kôlarit 4. Publication of a book The oral tradition of Sestani 5. Publication of a book of poetry dedicated to Ulcinj by Arjan Kalc					
12.	<i>Traditional culture of Croats of Boka</i>	Croatian National Council of Montenegro	Croatian	4.500€	4.500€	Publication and presentation of the book in the Croatian language
13.	<i>Procurement of equipment for the folk ensemble HNV</i>	Croatian National Council of Montenegro	Croatian	2.350€	2.350€	Procurement of equipment for the folk ensemble
14.	<i>Collection of poetry "Tragovi"</i>	Besmir Asllanoviq	Albanian	3.450€	1.800€	A book of poetry in Albanian
15.	<i>Women Roma Information Center</i>	NGO Romsko Vrijeme	Roma	7.850€	4.500€	Publication of content on Roma and Montenegrin language on Facebook page and web site
16.	<i>Albanians in Montenegro in the events of July 1991 in Sutorman</i>	Hajredin Zeneli	Albanian	6.100€	3.100€	A documentary film based on the research of events in Sutorman 1991
17.	<i>People and time-said to me my father</i>	Menduha Murić	Bosniak	7.980€	4.000€	A book, collection of true stories from Berane, Petnjica and Rozaje
18.	<i>Competition of young</i>	Students financed from	Albanian	6.445€	3.300€	Competition of young reciters

	<i>reciters 2016.</i>	the Fund				
19.	<i>Poetic sehra- While waters of Bihor are flowing - Faiz Softić</i>	NGO Centar za kulturu Bihor Petnjica	Bosniak	3.568€	2.500€	Publishing and book promotion
20.	<i>Presentation of cultural heritage of Croats in Bay of Kotor to Hvar and of Hvar to Bay of Kotor</i>	Marijo Brguljan	Croatian	3.450€	2.000€	The exchange of cultural programs between the Bay (MN) and Hvar (Croatia)
21.	<i>Bosnian language in Montenegro, the legal framework and its implementation in the education program in primary and secondary schools</i>	Bosniak Council in Montenegro	Bosniak	20.600€	11.000€	Workshop, seminar, round table
22.	<i>Preservation of Serbian identity</i>	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	23.000€	18.000€	Six manifestations to mark important events for Serbian people
23.	<i>Publishing</i>	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	Serbian	26.000€	18.300€	Publication of 10 books in Cyrillic and participation in the Book Fair in Belgrade
24.	<i>Democracy and the Albanian political parties in Montenegro (Research)</i>	Qani Osmani	Albanian	4.500€	3.000€	Study on Democracy and the Albanian parties in Montenegro

## Article 13 – Economic and social life

a) Selected paragraphs or items (indicated by bold letters)

Paragraph	1:
Item	a:
“	b:
“	<b>c:</b>
“	d:
Paragraph	2:
Item	a:
“	b:
“	c:
“	d:
“	e:

One of the economic imperatives of Montenegro is balanced regional development. This fact is very important from the aspect of protecting and promoting minority rights, given the fact that a large number of minority nations and other minority national communities are concentrated in the less developed northern areas. With the Strategy of minority policy, the economic development of areas with significant participation of minority nations is identified as an area that should be given more attention.

## Article 14 – Cross-border exchanges

a) Selected paragraph (indicated by bold letters)

paragraph	a:
“	b:

Montenegro, through the IPA Component II, participated in eight CBC programs. We have implemented five bilateral programs (with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatian, Kosovo and Serbia), the Adriatic cross-border program and two transnational programs - South East Europe and the Mediterranean Programme. Cross-border programs are implemented in order to promote good neighbourly relations, contribute to the stability and prosperity of the region and better integrate people in the border areas. The goal of the projects is to reduce existing differences between neighbouring countries and promotion of cultural, social and scientific cooperation between local and regional communities. By participating in cross-border projects Montenegro is preparing for active use of the Structural Funds, which will be available when it becomes a full EU member.

The users of this type of projects are usually non-governmental organizations, public institutions, local governments, universities, religious groups, business associations. The programs are implemented through periodic publication of the so-called call for proposals, or public calls for proposals. Number of previous reports indicate great interest of institutions and organizations to work together to implement projects. Projects implemented in the current period have focused on economic

development, and special attention was paid to tourism, environmental protection, environmental protection, innovation and research. Also, are implemented also smaller projects that encourage social cohesion, the so-called projects "people to people".

Through cross-border cooperation in Montenegro were so far contracted 204 projects in the field of economic cooperation, environment, tourism, agriculture, culture, education, employment, social cohesion, as well as several smaller infrastructure projects. Their total value amounts to 35 million euros.

Through cross-border programs, Montenegro has made an extremely fruitful cooperation with its neighbours, with whom it worked on the realization of the objectives in different areas.

Cross-border program, Bosnia and Herzegovina-Montenegro included 32 projects, whose priority was cross-border economic development, and special attention is given to tourism and rural development. Have been launched and implemented initiatives to improve the environment, as well as the improvement of social cohesion and cultural exchange through institutions and people.

In the context of cross-border program, Serbia - Montenegro was carried out 29 projects to improve the productivity and competitiveness of economic, rural and environmental resources in the border areas. Have been Implemented initiatives targeting the exchange of people and ideas to enhance the professional and civil society.

Through the Cross-Border Programme Albania-Montenegro, were approved 25 projects. Attention is focused on economic development, especially tourism, protection and improvement of the environment and social cohesion through people-to-people. In addition, during the implementation of a strategic project for the reconstruction of border crossings Božaj-Hani i Hoti and Grabom -Zatrijebačka Cijevna.

Croatia and Montenegro worked together on the implementation of 17 projects in the field of tourism, culture, environment and natural and cultural heritage.

IPA Adriatic cross-border program has enabled the implementation of 49 projects relating to economic, social and institutional cooperation, and network availability, protection of natural and cultural resources and risk prevention.

Through trans-national programs were implemented 39 projects, which are aimed at the development of innovation and entrepreneurship, the protection and improvement of the environment, improvement of mobility and territorial accessibility, as well as the development of international cooperation necessary to strengthen sustainable growth.