



**Strengthen Integrity and  
Combat Corruption  
in Higher Education**

# **BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN MONTENEGRO**

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**“Strengthen Integrity and Combat Corruption in Higher Education”**

**HORIZONTAL FACILITY  
FOR WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY**

**BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF  
INTEGRITY  
IN HIGHER EDUCATION  
IN MONTENEGRO**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The baseline assessment is organised into nine Sections.

**Section 1** - Introduction, including General Approaches, Methodologies and Use of Previous Work

**Section 2** - National Policies on Anti-Corruption

**Section 3** - More General Issues on Governance, Quality Assurance and Enhancement in Higher Education (HE)

**Section 4** - Staffing and Human Resources (HR) Issues in HE

**Section 5** - Issues of Integrity in Teaching, Learning and Assessment in HE

**Section 6** - Issues for Research in HE

**Section 7** - Strategic Issues for the Structural Development of the HE System

**Section 8** - Private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) within the HE System

**Section 9** - Conclusions and Next Steps

Section 1 sets the context for the mission undertaken in Montenegro by the experts for the Council of Europe (CoE), and links this with associated work for the European Commission (EC). The approach to the ‘Baseline Assessment of Integrity in Higher Education in Montenegro’ is connected to the CoE/European Union (EU) project on ‘Strengthening Integrity and Combating Corruption in Higher Education in Montenegro’ and to the wider approaches of the CoE’s Pan-European Platform on Ethics, Transparency and Integrity in Education (ETINED). This Section also includes a particular Recommendation on linking CoE activities to the World Bank funded Project in Montenegro on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC).

Sections 2 to 8 then analyse seven aspects of the HE system in Montenegro, with each Section containing Recommendations on specific issues to be addressed to progress the integrity of the system.

Section 9 contains some very brief comments on ‘Conclusions and Next Steps’.

The rest of this Executive Summary essentially comprises a repeat of the Recommendations from Sections 1 to 8 of the baseline assessment (where the Recommendations also appear in bold within the appropriate parts of the main text).

### **Recommendations from Section 1 (on General Approaches, Methodologies and Use of Previous Work)**

#### **Recommendation 1(a):**

The fullest connection possible should be developed between the activities of the joint Council of Europe/EU ‘Strengthening Integrity and Combating Corruption in Higher Education in Montenegro’ project and continuing progress on Montenegro’s EU-accession Chapter 23 negotiations around

combating corruption risks in education.

In particular, the implementation of Recommendations within Section 2 to 6 of the current baseline assessment should be viewed as important contributions to addressing the areas identified for focus in existing Government of Montenegro documents such as the ‘Operating Document for the Prevention of Corruption in the Areas exposed to Special Risk (Annex to the Action Plan for Chapter 23, Judiciary and Fundamental Rights)’, July 2016.

**Recommendation 1(b):**

In implementing activities of the joint Council of Europe/EU project, there must be the fullest possible discussions with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project’s activities add distinctive new value to the outputs of the World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC), and avoid unhelpful duplication with these outputs.

**Recommendations from Section 2 (on National Policies on Anti-Corruption)**

**Recommendation 2(a):**

Montenegrin stakeholders should be encouraged to build upon the positive initial achievements of the Anti-Corruption Agency in leading the national development of Integrity Plans by the public bodies of Montenegro. The ongoing enhancement of such approaches will make a major contribution to strengthening integrity within Montenegrin society, including in HE.

**Recommendation 2(b):**

It will be particularly important to ensure that a coherent, extensive and well-resourced approach is developed and sustained nationally to provide appropriate staff development for those staff who are responsible for producing institutional Integrity Plans, including those in HE. This should include co-ordination of the relevant roles of the HR Management Agency and the Anti-Corruption Agency.

**Recommendation 2(c):**

At national level, full use must be made of the Anti-Corruption Agency’s upcoming national analysis of completed Integrity Plans for nation-wide patterns on corruption risks and preventive measures. This should include explicit consideration of patterns specifically relevant to HE, which can then be reviewed in the staff development described in Recommendation 2(b) above.

**Recommendation 3:**

Further consideration should be given to the position of the wider teaching staff in education, including in HE, in relation to anti-corruption responsibilities.

Given that existing references to ‘public officials’ in legislation such as the Law on the Prevention of Corruption appear to relate only to senior managers within universities, the position of wider staff groups needs to be clarified. This should include a full exploration of the potential role of codes of

ethics in formalising the anti-corruption responsibilities of these wider staff groups.

**Recommendation 4:**

Given its emerging potential strengths, the Anti-Corruption Agency should be located within a national approach to integrity and combating corruption which is coherent.

For education, this requires further review of the position of the Education Inspectorate. In particular for HE, any Education Inspectorate being considered for a role should be required to demonstrate that it is sufficiently contemporary and ‘fit for purpose’ to add value to the work of the Anti-Corruption Agency in addressing integrity in HE, and that it can function in a way which respects appropriate autonomy of HEIs.

**Recommendations from Section 3 (on More General Issues on Governance, Quality Assurance and Enhancement in HE)**

**Recommendation 5(a):**

Specifically in relation to HE, robust procedures for quality assurance/enhancement and accreditation should be central to strengthening integrity and combating corruption. Following general European best practices, a national quality assurance agency for HE should be established, fully independent of Government. Such an approach to HE quality assurance should respect the distinctive autonomy of HEIs, and is likely to remove any role for an Education Inspectorate in HE.

**Recommendation 5(b):**

The Council for Higher Education should be clearly established as independent of Government. This will strengthen the Council’s position in progressing its current commitment to positive developments in Montenegrin HE.

**Recommendation 5(c):**

Maximum appropriate autonomy should be secured for the University of Montenegro within the Montenegrin HE system. However, the University, and all other Montenegrin HEIs, should demonstrate transparency and progressive governance in exercising this autonomy.

**Recommendation 5(d):**

The Students’ Parliament of Montenegro (SPUM) should be supported in its work in representing students within the University of Montenegro and nationally. This support should extend to offering sabbaticals to leading student representatives so that they have sufficient time to devote to their representative roles.

#### **Recommendations from Section 4 (on Staffing and HR Issues in HE)**

##### **Recommendation 6(a):**

Full use should be made of the opportunities to strengthen integrity in the appointment of academic staff provided by the October 2014 Law on Higher Education's clarity in detailing the range of 'Academic Titles' available to university staff in Montenegro, and the conditions and procedures which should be met to achieve the various titles.

Full use should also be made of the opportunities to achieve quality in staffing provided by the positive achievement that salary levels at the University of Montenegro appear to be sufficiently high to secure recruitment of staff.

##### **Recommendation 6(b):**

The Government of Montenegro should be fully supported in implementing the overall vision to strengthen the quality of Montenegrin HE which has been demonstrated in the completion of 'The Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)'.

In particular, staffing issues identified in that document must be addressed, such as academic staff workload and the need for enhanced professional development for academic staff.

##### **Recommendation 6(c):**

All relevant stakeholders should make every effort to ensure that the stated promotion process for academic posts is applied equitably and rigorously. Appropriate contracts should be offered to teaching assistants. In particular, the posts of Assistant/Associate/Full Professor should only be gained by those who clearly have the necessary appropriate academic credentials.

#### **Recommendations from Section 5 (on Issues of Integrity in Teaching, Learning and Assessment in HE)**

##### **Recommendation 7(a):**

All relevant stakeholders must address the significant issues of plagiarism which face HE in Montenegro (while also recognising these are not unique to that country, and indeed are common in many countries).

##### **Recommendation 7(b):**

Given the issues highlighted of plagiarism, support should be offered for the development of appropriate language-specific software through which both student and staff academic work can be analysed. Specifically, this should involve the fullest engagement with the proposals in the World Bank Project report on a 'Feasibility study on the proposed tailor-made system(s) for the prevention of plagiarism in Montenegro'.

**Recommendation 8(a):**

All relevant stakeholders must address the significant threat which faces Montenegro from the potential use of sophisticated electronic devices as a means of cheating in HE examinations (again, while also recognising that this is not unique to that country, and indeed is common in many countries).

**Recommendation 8(b):**

Within the University of Montenegro, and as appropriate in other HEIs, support should be provided for funding electronic jamming devices to enhance security against attempted electronic-based cheating in examinations.

**Recommendation 8(c):**

Of course, the University of Montenegro, and other HEIs, should still see an important role for academic staff invigilating their own examinations with integrity as a method of preventing cheating in examinations.

**Recommendation 9(a):**

All relevant stakeholders should build upon the positive work which has been done on developing a Code of Ethics and forming an Ethical Commission at the University of Montenegro, and emphasise the value of this work as models for other HEIs.

**Recommendation 9(b):**

However, greater consistency should be developed in the use of the Code of Ethics across the University of Montenegro, particularly ensuring that similar plagiarism or cheating breaches should be dealt with robustly and consistently by all Faculties.

**Recommendations from Section 6 (on Issues for Research in HE)**

**Recommendation 10:**

Montenegrin stakeholders should build upon the significant achievements of the Ministry of Science in co-ordinating a wide range of scientific and technical research developments based on World Bank project funding.

**Recommendation 11(a):**

However, further consideration should be given to ensuring that adequate support for scientific research activity is provided across all major academic areas of the University of Montenegro, thus ensuring that all academic staff have opportunities to engage in meaningful research, which will also underpin and enrich their teaching.

**Recommendation 11(b):**

While recognising how important World Bank project funding has recently been in supporting developments in scientific and technical research, the Montenegrin authorities should also develop a strategy to identify more diverse sources of funding for scientific and technical research, thus avoiding the risk of over-reliance on one major source.

**Recommendations from Section 7 (on Strategic Issues for the Structural Development of the HE System)**

**Recommendation 12:**

The Montenegrin authorities should be encouraged to ensure that their reforms of HE provision include making programme provision fully consistent with the three-cycle Bologna system.

**Recommendation 13:**

The Montenegrin authorities should be encouraged in their attempts to align HE graduate outputs more closely to the needs of Montenegro's developing labour market.

**Recommendation 14(a):**

While recognising the challenges facing the Montenegrin economy and public finances, the Government of Montenegro must look to increase the overall level of public funding for the HE system.

**Recommendation 14(b):**

The Montenegrin Government should be supported in its aim that all undergraduate and master studies students should be state-funded, particularly as a way of providing wider access and equal opportunities for entry to HE.

**Recommendation 14(c):**

The Montenegrin Government should further review the Law on Higher Education to ensure that excessive constraints are avoided on the autonomy of the public University of Montenegro to raise and use its own funds.

**Recommendation 15:**

The Montenegrin authorities must continue the process of critically reviewing the overall basis for the most appropriate structural development of the HE system. This critical review should involve consideration of the following issues:-

- (a) how best to meet any regional needs for HE provision beyond the capital, Podgorica
- (b) whether it remains appropriate for there to be only one public university in Montenegro, or whether more than one public university should be developed
- (c) whether the Montenegrin HE system can sustain sufficiently high-quality provision in the key disciplines of Medicine and Architecture on its own, or whether it is necessary to look to international collaboration, and regional collaboration with Western Balkan countries and

- other parts of the former Yugoslavia specifically, to meet provision in these subjects, either through collaborative delivery or through students studying abroad
- (d) more generally, the extent to which regional collaboration with Western Balkan countries and other parts of the former Yugoslavia should be considered for other aspects of the development of the Montenegrin HE system
  - (e) clarifying the possible place of ‘non-university’ public HEIs within the Montenegrin HE system.

**Recommendations from Section 8 (on Private Higher Education Institutions [HEIs] within the HE System)**

**Recommendation 16:**

While recognising the strong beliefs of staff at Montenegro’s two private universities that they make distinctive and valuable contributions to the national HE system, the Government of Montenegro should continue to lead a national conversation about whether a small country such as Montenegro can adequately support two sufficiently large private universities, as well as a major public university.

In particular, the Government must ensure that there is no significant ‘leakage’ of staffing and other resources from the public university to private universities which would undermine the quality of the public university. The Government must also clarify whether it will be realistic for private universities to expect significant access to the ‘three year programme contract’ system.

**Recommendation 17:**

Although recent World Bank evaluations appear to support the continuation of the separate individual ‘Faculty’ HEIs, any continuing role for these ‘Faculties’ in the Montenegrin HE system should be subject to ongoing rigorous review.

In particular, such reviews must continue to ask questions about whether these very small institutions can support an adequate student experience and a sufficient ‘critical mass’ of research to underpin teaching.

These reviews must also continue to consider whether these institutions are able to move from ‘personalised leadership’ to ‘a sustainable institutional governance model’ (there must also be ongoing review of the two larger private universities on this last issue).

**Recommendation 18:**

Although the national development of Integrity Plans is essentially intended for public institutions, the requirement to produce institutional Integrity Plans should be extended formally to all private HEIs.

# **1. INTRODUCTION, INCLUDING GENERAL APPROACHES, METHODOLOGIES AND USE OF PREVIOUS WORK**

## **1.1 General Approaches**

**1.1.1** This baseline assessment follows a mission undertaken in Montenegro by the international experts, Professor Ian Smith and Professor Tom Hamilton, between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> October 2016. The experts completed this mission partly for the Council of Europe (CoE), and partly for the European Commission (EC).

**1.1.2** The aspects of the mission for the CoE focused on a baseline study of integrity specifically in the higher education (HE) system in Montenegro. The aspects of the mission for the EC focused on an assessment of prevention of corruption in the overall education system in Montenegro, in the context of the Chapter 23 European Union (EU)-accession negotiations between the EC/EU and the Government of Montenegro. The baseline study for the CoE will be the first output for the joint CoE/EU project on ‘Strengthening Integrity and Combating Corruption in Higher Education in Montenegro’ within the European Union/Council of Europe Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey.

**1.1.3** Separate meetings were held with a range of Montenegrin HE stakeholders over two full days for the CoE exercise. Separate meetings with a range of Montenegrin officials (and two school Directors) were held over one full day and two half days for the EC exercise. (The programmes for both sets of meetings are attached to this report as Appendices 1 and 2.)

**1.1.4** While the current baseline assessment has been produced for the CoE, and focuses on issues relevant to that exercise, the assessment also draws upon evidence and recommendations emerging from the EC exercise, as appropriate, and already included in the separate report produced for the EC exercise (see also par.1.1.6 below).

**1.1.5** In considering these matters, the Council of Europe’s experts generally followed the approach they have adopted in other work for the Council of Europe. This approach argues that, especially for the long-term, the strengthening of integrity in education (including HE) must be based upon a full commitment to fundamental positive ethical principles and ethical behaviours in professional and public life. Essentially, integrity is then seen as the connection between positive ethical principles and quality in education.

This emphasis on the importance of the overall quality of education means the approach taken is wider than simply a narrow consideration of a deficit ‘corruption’ agenda and an associated set of top-down, mechanistic ‘anti-corruption’ measures. Of course, such measures will also have their place, especially in the short to medium term, within the development of the current joint CoE/EU project by the CoE and its Montenegrin partners.

However, it follows from the wider approach that the experts will suggest dialogue with the Montenegrin authorities and other senior Montenegrin stakeholders not only on the narrower aspects of an anti-corruption agenda, but also on some wider issues seen as relevant to setting the framework for the longer-term strengthening of integrity in Montenegrin HE (see also par.1.1.6 below).

The general approaches taken by the experts are expanded on in other work for the Council of Europe, for example in the documents ‘Ethical Principles for Education’ and ‘The Ethical Behaviour of All Actors in Education’, available as part of the development of the Council’s Pan-European Platform on Ethics, Transparency and Integrity in Education (ETINED) (Council of Europe 2016a,b in References).

**1.1.6** The baseline assessment is organised into nine Sections.

**Section 1** - Introduction, including General Approaches, Methodologies and Use of Previous Work

**Section 2** - National Policies on Anti-Corruption

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As indicated in par.1.1.4 above, some of these Sections (Sections 2 to 6) correspond closely to equivalent sections in the experts’ earlier EC report, although additional material has been included in each. Sections 7 and 8 develop into completely new topics from the EC report.

On the relationship between Sections 2 to 6 and the experts’ earlier EC report, the EC report focused particularly on specific ‘Measures/Activities’ identified from the Government of Montenegro ‘Operating Document for the Prevention of Corruption in the Areas exposed to Special Risk (Annex to the Action Plan for Chapter 23, Judiciary and Fundamental Rights)’, July 2016, linked of course to the ‘Government of Montenegro Action Plan for Chapter 23, Judiciary and Fundamental Rights’ of February 2015 (also referred to as AP 23).

This means that almost all the Recommendations within Sections 2 to 6 call for actions which generally correspond to many of those recommended in the earlier EC report as required to address areas identified in the July 2016 ‘Operating Document’ and AP 23 (the exceptions being Recommendations 5[b], [c], [d] in Section 3, which are more specific to this report). Therefore, the relevant Recommendations in the current baseline assessment can be seen as reinforcing the actions viewed important to continue progress on EU-accession Chapter 23 negotiations around combating corruption risks in education.

As indicated in par.1.1.5 above, the current baseline assessment will certainly address some wider issues seen as relevant to setting the framework for the longer-term strengthening of integrity in Montenegrin HE. This may be the case particularly with Section 7.

## **1.2 Methodology of the Baseline Assessment**

There have been essentially two methodologies for this baseline assessment.

**1.2.1** Firstly, desk research has been carried out on a wide range of printed resources, particularly official Montenegrin documents made available to the experts, and the outputs of the current World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC). There is particular discussion of some of these documents in par.1.3.1 and 1.3.2 below. All these documents are listed in the References at the end of the report.

**1.2.2** Secondly, the experts have undertaken content analysis of the extensive series of meetings which they had with a wide range of groups of key stakeholders.

This has included not only the meetings set up as part of the CoE baseline study on integrity in higher education in Montenegro. It also includes relevant content from the meetings set up as part of the EC mission on an assessment of prevention of corruption in the overall education system in Montenegro. As already indicated, the full programmes of relevant meetings for both the CoE and EC exercises appear as Appendices 1 and 2.

## **1.3 Use of Previous Work**

### ***World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC)***

**1.3.1** In their desk research, the experts have been very conscious of the scale and scope of the World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC). The Project is planned over a five-year period, 2012-2017, and is financed by a World Bank loan of €12million. There are a number of components to the Project, including specific investment in research and development (aspects of initiatives supported by the World Bank in this area are discussed in the ‘Research’ Section 6 of the current report).

However, particularly relevant as general background to the current baseline assessment, the HERIC Project has also included a major exercise in evaluation of the Montenegrin HE system, carried out by the Institutional Evaluation Programme (IEP), an independent service of the European University Association (EUA). An institutional Evaluation Report was produced on each of ten HEIs – the public University of Montenegro, the two private universities (the University of Donja Gorica and the University ‘Mediterranean’) and the seven private ‘Faculties’ (each Report c.20 pages). A ‘Cross-cutting summary report’ (31 pages) was produced on the Evaluations of all ten HEIs. As will be indicated at various points elsewhere in the current report, this full work produced a wide range of Project recommendations, at both overall national and institution-specific levels, on how to strengthen and enhance the quality of Montenegrin HE.

In addition, while completing the current baseline assessment, the experts have received a copy of the World Bank Project report on a ‘Feasibility study on the proposed tailor-made system(s) for the prevention of plagiarism in Montenegro’. This is dated September 23<sup>rd</sup> 2016, and the lead consultant is given as Professor Miroslav Trajanovic.

This ‘Feasibility study’ report is a very extensive piece of work. The report extends to 108 pages. The report’s wide-ranging content goes well beyond an analysis of narrower definitions of academic plagiarism and electronic systems for detecting plagiarism. The report produces a comprehensive and detailed set of proposals on how to address academic integrity in Montenegrin HE, with an identification of the specific actors involved, and with a precise timetable for implementation, and anticipated financial costings.

The implications of the existence of such a fully developed report from the World Bank Project for the current joint CoE/EU project will be discussed more fully elsewhere in this baseline assessment.

However, at this stage it is important to emphasise the general point that the implementation of joint CoE/EU project activities must include full discussions with relevant Montenegrin stakeholders, including representatives of the World Bank Project, to ensure joint CoE/EU project activities recognise what has already been achieved by the World Bank Project, and add distinctive new value to existing World Bank outputs, avoiding unhelpful duplication with them.

#### ***‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)***

**1.3.2** In their desk research on official Montenegrin documents, the experts think it is particularly important to emphasise the importance of the ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020). This July 2016 document of the Government of Montenegro, Ministry of Education, is generally an impressively broad-ranging and analytical attempt to address important issues for the strategic development of Montenegrin HE moving forward. As such, for example, it is an important source for the exploration of many of the areas discussed by the experts elsewhere in the current report, especially in Section 7.

#### **Recommendations from Section 1 (on General Approaches, Methodologies and Use of Previous Work)**

##### **Recommendation 1(a):**

**The fullest connection possible should be developed between the activities of the joint Council of Europe/EU ‘Strengthening Integrity and Combating Corruption in Higher Education in Montenegro’ project and continuing progress on Montenegro’s EU-accession Chapter 23 negotiations around combating corruption risks in education.**

**In particular, the implementation of Recommendations within Section 2 to 6 of the current baseline assessment should be viewed as important contributions to addressing the areas identified for focus in existing Government of Montenegro documents such as the ‘Operating Document for the Prevention of Corruption in the Areas exposed to Special Risk (Annex to the Action Plan for Chapter 23, Judiciary and Fundamental Rights)’, July 2016.**

##### **Recommendation 1(b):**

**In implementing activities of the joint Council of Europe/EU project, there must be the fullest possible discussions with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project’s activities add**

**distinctive new value to the outputs of the World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC), and avoid unhelpful duplication with these outputs.**

## **2. NATIONAL POLICIES ON ANTI-CORRUPTION**

**2.1** As mentioned in par.1.1.2 above, the current CoE baseline assessment of integrity specifically in the Montenegrin HE system was conducted alongside a broader EC assessment of prevention of corruption across the overall education system in Montenegro. As part of the broader EC assessment, it became clear that the Government of Montenegro has developed a national strategy on the prevention of corruption across all public institutions, based on the work of the national Anti-Corruption Agency and its leadership on the production of institutional Integrity Plans.

As an initial topic for the current baseline study, the experts think it is important to explore the connections between such overall Government approaches and the position on integrity within the HE system.

### **Strengths of the Anti-Corruption Agency and Integrity Plans**

**2.2.** The experts are impressed by the initial dynamism of the Anti-Corruption Agency and what its staff have achieved in a short time, particularly in moving the public bodies of Montenegro towards the completion of so many Integrity Plans.

The Law on the Prevention of Corruption, January 2016, provides generally clear details on the overall responsibilities, governance and funding of the Agency, and on Integrity Plans specifically (with the separate Agency document ‘Rules for the Drafting and Implementation of the Integrity Plan’ providing appropriate additional guidance).

It was also clear that the Agency had put considerable efforts into staff development to support the production of Integrity Plans, including publishing a model Integrity Plan and working with the HR Management Agency to provide staff development training.

### **Some Areas for Further Development on the Anti-Corruption Agency, Integrity Plans and Associated Matters**

**2.3.1** However, there may also be a need to ensure that staff development programmes target education staff sufficiently. The experts are not completely clear on the relationship between the HR Management Agency and the Anti-Corruption Agency in providing staff development, and they have some sense that training to date may have focused more on other Government civil servants/officials, rather than on groups such as staff within education institutions, including HEIs.

**2.3.2** More generally, this may link to a wider point about the relationship between Government anti-corruption policies and the education system. The experts understand that references to ‘public officials’ in documents like the Law on the Prevention of Corruption include management within universities, but not teaching staff. This would suggest that the position of wider staff groups in

education, including HE, needs to be clarified in relation to anti-corruption responsibilities, e.g., through relevant professional codes of ethics.

**2.3.3** The experts would also emphasise the importance of the Agency conducting a national analysis of completed Integrity Plans for nation-wide patterns on corruption risks and preventive measures. The findings of this analysis should then be used by all relevant stakeholders, including those in HE, for discussion of continuous enhancement of integrity approaches.

**The Work of the Anti-Corruption Agency within Coherent National Approaches to Integrity and Combating Corruption, including the Position of an Inspectorate in relation to HE**

**2.4.1** Given the emerging potential strengths of the Anti-Corruption Agency, the experts think it is very important that this is located within a national approach to issues of integrity and combating corruption which is coherent.

**2.4.2** For example, in education generally, the relationship between the Anti-Corruption Agency and the Education Inspectorate needs to be considered. More specifically regarding inspection and higher education, the October 2014 Law on Higher Education simply mentions at Articles 8 and 32 that the Education Inspectorate will inspect the work of HEIs and has the power to temporarily suspend the work of the HEI and set a time frame for removing ‘deficiencies’, where these have been identified. If deficiencies are not ‘removed’ within this time frame, the Ministry ‘shall prohibit the work’ of the HEI (Article 32).

However, these Articles do not detail exactly what aspects of an HEI’s work will be ‘inspected’. In discussions with officials, the experts were still not clear precisely what the Education Inspectorate considers when ‘inspecting HEIs’. When the experts were subsequently provided with the Law on Inspection in Education, this seemed dated (going back to 2004), and not sufficiently focused on how inspection should be taken forward in HE, specifically to respect the appropriate autonomy of HEIs.

**Recommendations from Section 2 (on National Policies on Anti-Corruption)**

**Recommendation 2(a):**

**Montenegrin stakeholders should be encouraged to build upon the positive initial achievements of the Anti-Corruption Agency in leading the national development of Integrity Plans by the public bodies of Montenegro. The ongoing enhancement of such approaches will make a major contribution to strengthening integrity within Montenegrin society, including in HE.**

**Recommendation 2(b):**

**It will be particularly important to ensure that a coherent, extensive and well-resourced approach is developed and sustained nationally to provide appropriate staff development for those staff who are responsible for producing institutional Integrity Plans, including those in HE. This should include co-ordination of the relevant roles of the HR Management Agency and the Anti-Corruption Agency.**

**Recommendation 2(c):**

At national level, full use must be made of the Anti-Corruption Agency's upcoming national analysis of completed Integrity Plans for nation-wide patterns on corruption risks and preventive measures. This should include explicit consideration of patterns specifically relevant to HE, which can then be reviewed in the staff development described in Recommendation 2(b) above.

**Recommendation 3:**

Further consideration should be given to the position of the wider teaching staff in education, including in HE, in relation to anti-corruption responsibilities.

Given that existing references to 'public officials' in legislation such as the Law on the Prevention of Corruption appear to relate only to senior managers within universities, the position of wider staff groups needs to be clarified. This should include a full exploration of the potential role of codes of ethics in formalising the anti-corruption responsibilities of these wider staff groups.

**Recommendation 4:**

Given its emerging potential strengths, the Anti-Corruption Agency should be located within a national approach to integrity and combating corruption which is coherent.

For education, this requires further review of the position of the Education Inspectorate. In particular for HE, any Education Inspectorate being considered for a role should be required to demonstrate that it is sufficiently contemporary and 'fit for purpose' to add value to the work of the Anti-Corruption Agency in addressing integrity in HE, and that it can function in a way which respects appropriate autonomy of HEIs.

### **3. MORE GENERAL ISSUES ON GOVERNANCE, QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ENHANCEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION (HE)**

#### **More General Issues of Quality Assurance and Enhancement of HE**

**3.1.1** The issues about inspection of HE discussed above also relate to more general issues of quality assurance and enhancement of HE. The 'Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)' emphasises the importance of external evaluation of HEIs, in addition to internal self-evaluation procedures (pp.3-4). The Strategy further stresses the importance of quality improvement (pp.17-19). The October 2014 Law on Higher Education also includes a specific section on Quality Assurance (Section IV, Articles 41-42).

#### ***Strengths in the Current Approaches to Internal Quality Assurance: The Role of Students within Internal Quality Assurance Procedures at the University of Montenegro***

**3.1.2** There are certainly strengths in current approaches to internal quality assurance. In the meeting with senior staff from the University of Montenegro, the experts were provided with a full description of internal approaches to quality assurance at the University. This description certainly

seemed to demonstrate positive involvement of students. Emphasis was given to the full role of students within the relevant processes. This involves student membership of quality assurance commissions at various levels, and extends to student membership of the University's Management Board and Senate. Students grade the performance of professors in student surveys, and it was claimed that low grades could ultimately lead to dismissal for poor quality of teaching.

### ***Limitations with the Current Approaches to External Quality Assurance, and Proposed Alternative Developments***

**3.1.3** However, while both the Strategy and the Law also emphasise the importance of external quality assurance (see par.3.1.1 above), the experts note that policy and procedures are based on the use of foreign accreditation agencies for quality assurance. The experts understand the thinking behind this, given the small scale of the Montenegrin HE system and its dominance by one major public university. On the other hand, the experts would suggest that ultimately the system should aspire to establishing a national quality assurance agency as part of achieving a fully mature HE system. For example, a national Montenegrin agency could still make significant use of international experts within its procedures. The experts found it interesting that student representatives indicated a clear preference for a national agency.

**3.1.4** If any such national agency is established, it will be important for it to be fully independent of Government. Current approaches to external quality assurance do not demonstrate this type of independence from Government.

At present, the Ministry appears to decide which 'internationally recognised' accreditation agency carries out external institutional evaluation, having received the opinion of the Council for Higher Education. The Commissions which carry out accreditation of study programmes are appointed 'from an established list of experts by the Council for Higher Education'. (See 'Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)', p.3, for these points. Article 42 of the Law on Higher Education also deals with the roles of the Ministry and Council in relation to the accreditation and re-accreditation of institutions.)

More generally, Article 28 of the Law on Higher Education makes clear that 'the procedure of study programme accreditation, content and form of accreditation certificate shall be prescribed by the Ministry, following the proposal of the Council'.

Therefore, current procedures give significant roles to both the Ministry and the current Council for Higher Education. This raises the broader issue of the position of the Council for Higher Education, as one of a number of wider issues on the governance of HE.

### **Wider Issues on the Governance of HE**

#### ***The Council for Higher Education***

**3.2.1** The Council for Higher Education is 'appointed and dismissed by the Government' (October 2014 Law on Higher Education, Article 12).

In the meeting with the President of the Council for Higher Education, the President of the Council acknowledged that the Council is not an independent agency, but appointed by Government. The

Council includes representatives of the University of Montenegro, the two private universities, the business sector, student representatives (including private university students) and the Ministry of Education. Similar details on the ‘Composition and Appointment’ of the Council are provided in Article 12 of the Law on Higher Education.

**3.2.2** On the other hand, the President of the Council indicated that the Council’s ‘primary task’ is to progress the quality of HE. The Council had asked for the ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’. The President of the Council argued strongly for the ‘wider social role’ of the University of Montenegro, and that the Council does not support a ‘market approach’ to HE.

The experts judge that a Council which is more fully independent of Government will be better able to carry forward such positive approaches.

#### ***The Governance of HE: Institutional Autonomy***

**3.3.1** The Law on Higher Education certainly asserts the principle of institutional autonomy (Articles 4 and 17). On the other hand, a representative of an NGO argued that the Chair of the Governing Body ‘still controlled everything’.

**3.3.2** The experts understand from Article 46 of the Law on Higher Education that one third (five) of the total number of the Governing Board members of the University of Montenegro are ‘Representatives of the founder’ (presumably, in the case of a public university, the Government), with the other ten members being ‘representatives of academic staff, other employees and students’. This still seems to give significant influence to Government over the membership of the Governing Body.

**3.3.3** Article 50 of the Law on Higher Education indicates that the Rector of a public university shall be elected ‘by the Governing Board, from among full professors’ ‘on the basis of public competition’. Article 52 also indicates that deans etc. of a public university shall be elected by the Governing Board. Finally, Article 54 indicates that the senate of a public university should comprise the rector, vice-rectors, representatives of academic staff (at least 50% of senate members must be from among the full professors), and representatives of students. Therefore, there seems something of a ‘mixed picture’ on the implications of these arrangements for institutional autonomy. On the one hand, there is significant internal power with institutional staff on Senate, and those on the Governing Body. On the other hand, the indirect influence with Government seems to remain because there are Government representatives on the Governing Body, which itself has significant powers over senior appointments.

**3.3.4** In general terms, the World Bank Summary Report argues for increasing university autonomy in Montenegro, although also talking of ‘autonomy with accountability’ (World Bank Summary Report, Recommendation 1). On the other hand, specifically at the University of Montenegro, this is linked to the argument that the position of the central senior leadership should be strengthened relative to the position of individual faculties (see World Bank Summary Report, par.2.1.2, p.6). This argument is also developed in the University of Montenegro World Bank institutional report, pp.6-7 and pp.21-22.

### ***The Governance of HE: The Role of Students***

**3.4.1** In terms of the position of students within HE governance, there appear to be many positive features in Montenegro, as these were described to the experts by student representatives.

**3.4.2** The Students' Parliament of the University of Montenegro (SPUM) had to prove its national status to achieve membership of the European Students' Union (ESU). SPUM's Advisory Board includes students from private universities, and students from the public university and private universities must work together. On the Council for Higher Education, there are two places for students, with one from SPUM and one from the private universities. SPUM student representatives seemed happy with this.

**3.4.3** Within the University of Montenegro, there seems to a full structure to student representation. Every study programme has student representatives. Every Faculty has an elected student council. The students chose representatives from these councils to sit on the 'General Assembly' of 24 which effectively is the Student Parliament. The Student Parliament has a 7 member Executive.

**3.4.4** On the other hand, student representatives are still full-time students, and do not enjoy sabbaticals to allow them to focus on their representative roles.

**3.4.5** Student representatives referred to major student protests five years ago, to which the University of Montenegro had 'responded well'. On the other hand, representatives of an NGO suggested that there is a lack of current student activism, although this NGO is offering student leadership programmes. The representative of another NGO argued that nationally student leaders tend to be linked to the ruling party. This NGO representative suggested the current political leadership had previously been student leaders.

While the experts are not in a position to judge the political affiliations of the student representatives they met at the University of Montenegro, they found these representatives to be articulate and positive.

### ***The Governance of HE: Transparency***

**3.5.1** Representatives of an NGO argued that the amount of data available on the University of Montenegro's website had been 'scaled down' under the new leadership of the University, e.g. contracts are no longer disclosed. These NGO representatives suggested that this reduction in transparency was linked to private interests being given precedence over public interests. These NGO representatives also argued that some aspects of the University's senior management had not changed. While there was a new Rector and a new Rector's team, the 'Secretary General' of the 'Managing Board' had been there 'for decades'.

Again, the experts are not in a position to independently judge the accuracy of these comments. However, the experts would generally emphasise the importance of ensuring maximum transparency and progressive governance at the main public university and all other HEIs.

**Recommendations from Section 3 (on More General Issues on Governance, Quality Assurance and Enhancement in HE)**

**Recommendation 5(a):**

Specifically in relation to HE, robust procedures for quality assurance/enhancement and accreditation should be central to strengthening integrity and combating corruption. Following general European best practices, a national quality assurance agency for HE should be established, fully independent of Government. Such an approach to HE quality assurance should respect the distinctive autonomy of HEIs, and is likely to remove any role for an Education Inspectorate in HE.

**Recommendation 5(b):**

The Council for Higher Education should be clearly established as independent of Government. This will strengthen the Council's position in progressing its current commitment to positive developments in Montenegrin HE.

**Recommendation 5(c):**

Maximum appropriate autonomy should be secured for the University of Montenegro within the Montenegrin HE system. However, the University, and all other Montenegrin HEIs, should demonstrate transparency and progressive governance in exercising this autonomy.

**Recommendation 5(d):**

The Students' Parliament of Montenegro (SPUM) should be supported in its work in representing students within the University of Montenegro and nationally. This support should extend to offering sabbaticals to leading student representatives so that they have sufficient time to devote to their representative roles.

## **4. STAFFING AND HUMAN RESOURCES (HR) ISSUES IN HE**

### **Staffing in HE - Background**

**4.1** In HE, issues were raised about individual breaches and individual irregularities in appointments (see below). However, the issues raised were also more structural around staffing levels, teaching loads, funding of new appointments. Some of these issues were referred to in the EC report, but they are better explored more fully in the current CoE baseline assessment.

### **Staffing in HE – Positive Features**

**4.2** Certainly, the October 2014 Law on Higher Education details the range of 'Academic Titles' available to university staff in Montenegro, and the conditions and procedures which should be met to achieve the various titles (Articles 72-77). Senior public university staff also informed the experts that recruitment to the main public university is not a problem. In particular, they said that the University of Montenegro offered better salaries than private universities, and provided more time for research and scientific work.

## **Staffing in HE - Issues**

**4.3.1** On the other hand, ‘The Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’ mentions that a large number of institutions ‘rely on visiting professors from Montenegro and abroad in terms of staff’, and also highlights ‘Teachers’ workload...as a problem’ (p.5). In addition, the Strategy stresses the need for enhanced professional development for university teachers (p.18).

More specifically, the experts think it will be particularly important to explore whether there are any issues around University of Montenegro staff working in private universities.

**4.3.2** More significantly in relation to integrity risks, representatives of NGOs argued strongly that there are issues with career progression of academic staff.

Issues include appointment of teaching assistants. Contracts for these posts should be for 3 years, up to 7 years, but they are ‘always’ offered on a shorter basis.

NGO representatives also claimed that the promotion process to full Professor is not applied equitably, with preference given to those ‘who know the Rector’. Some full Professors have inferior qualifications to those holding lesser posts. More generally, these representatives claimed that ‘clientism’ meant individuals are being appointed to Assistant/Associate/Full Professor posts for party loyalty. These individuals do not meet the formal criteria, and do not teach. Cases were also highlighted of individuals in the most senior posts who do not have the necessary appropriate academic credentials. Specifically, cases were highlighted of senior staff accused of very serious plagiarism, and against whom effective action had not yet been achieved.

**4.3.3** In addition to the these specific issues raised about staffing in HE, it is worth emphasising more generally that the World Bank Summary Report devotes a sub-section (Sub-Section 2.3) to ‘Human resources’, with an associated Recommendation (World Bank Summary Report, Recommendation 5). Generally, the Summary Report is arguing that more contemporary human resource management approaches need to be introduced within Montenegrin HE, including more appropriate approaches to managing staff workloads and providing staff development. These themes are also highlighted in Section 2 of the University of Montenegro World Bank institutional report.

### **Recommendations from Section 4 (on Staffing and HR Issues in HE)**

#### **Recommendation 6(a):**

**Full use should be made of the opportunities to strengthen integrity in the appointment of academic staff provided by the October 2014 Law on Higher Education’s clarity in detailing the range of ‘Academic Titles’ available to university staff in Montenegro, and the conditions and procedures which should be met to achieve the various titles.**

**Full use should also be made of the opportunities to achieve quality in staffing provided by the positive achievement that salary levels at the University of Montenegro appear to be sufficiently**

high to secure recruitment of staff.

**Recommendation 6(b):**

**The Government of Montenegro should be fully supported in implementing the overall vision to strengthen the quality of Montenegrin HE which has been demonstrated in the completion of 'The Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)'.**

**In particular, staffing issues identified in that document must be addressed, such as academic staff workload and the need for enhanced professional development for academic staff.**

**Recommendation 6(c):**

**All relevant stakeholders should make every effort to ensure that the stated promotion process for academic posts is applied equitably and rigorously. Appropriate contracts should be offered to teaching assistants. In particular, the posts of Assistant/Associate/Full Professor should only be gained by those who clearly have the necessary appropriate academic credentials.**

## **5. ISSUES OF INTEGRITY IN TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT IN HE**

### **The Overall Position on 'Vulgar Corruption' In Teaching, Learning and Assessment within Montenegrin HE**

**5.1.1** 'Vulgar corruption' in teaching, learning and assessment in HE refers to such systemic abuses as widespread incidences of lecturers seeking bribes, students offering bribes etc. The experts have not encountered evidence from stakeholders that this type of corruption is seen as a major issues in Montenegro.

**5.1.2** For example, staff in a major Faculty at the University of Montenegro (the Faculty of Science) said explicitly that they were not aware of 'vulgar corruption' within their Faculty. They felt that staff and student behaviour was essentially 'self-regulating'. They suggested that plagiarism is a problem, 'but not a big problem', although they did highlight the threat of 'predator magazine' periodicals and journals.

**5.1.3** On 'vulgar corruption', student representatives at the University of Montenegro said there could be 'rumours and stories', but they encouraged students to report issues to them, or to the University or the Ministry. Student representatives certainly supported the development of anti-plagiarism software.

**5.1.4** Therefore, while general 'vulgar corruption' was not emphasised, some specific comments were highlighted on plagiarism. There were also some implications that there may be particular risks round potential cheating in examinations.

### **Plagiarism in HE**

#### ***Challenges with Plagiarism in HE***

**5.2.1** Clearly, there are challenges on plagiarism facing the HE system in Montenegro, although of course these issues are not unique to Montenegro. Challenges around plagiarism can involve both students and academic staff, and they certainly appear to include some very significant risks of senior staff profiles being built on plagiarised materials. Representatives of one NGO were particularly strong in their criticisms here. These criticisms overlap with the criticisms by this NGO of the system of appointment of staff to full Professor and other senior academic posts (see par.4.3.2 above). To re-emphasise the key relevant points here, it was claimed that there had been public exposure of cases where very prominent senior academic staff had presented their claimed academic credentials using very seriously plagiarised materials. Effective action had not yet been taken on these cases.

#### ***General Responses to Plagiarism in HE, including the Development of Relevant Software***

**5.2.2** Responses to these challenges should definitely include the development and use of software to combat plagiarism, and effective sanctions against both staff and students, including reference to codes of ethics. Student representatives certainly supported the use of software to address issues with plagiarism. Academic staff in one Faculty at the University of Montenegro said that ‘self-regulation’ is also an important element in combating plagiarism, although they also agreed that a national software system would be useful.

These various positive comments on the development of national software clearly support further work on the World Bank Project report on a ‘Feasibility study on the proposed tailor-made system(s) for the prevention of plagiarism in Montenegro’, as called for earlier in par.1.3.1 of the current report.

#### ***The University of Montenegro’s Code of Ethics as a Response to Plagiarism: Positive Perspectives***

**5.2.3** The University of Montenegro has recently revised and republished its Code of Ethics and this process and its outcomes were explored in meetings with both senior academic staff and student representatives at the University. Senior academic staff emphasised that the process had been carried out in a transparent and open manner among academic staff, and there was a wide acceptance of the value of having such a Code. The revision of the Code had been in the context of the University reforming all its statutes and acts.

Senior academic staff indicated that the Code covers both academic staff and students. An Ethical Commission/Committee (which includes student members) considers sanctions for breaches, although these will ultimately involve referral to the Senate for students (Senate can suspend students). If staff were to breach the Code, this could be a violation of Labour Laws, and the civil courts could be involved. For example, if there are problems with staff over plagiarism, such cases can proceed to the civil courts.

This University of Montenegro Code of Ethics (2015) has been made available to the experts in translation.

Generally, this appears to be a careful and comprehensive document, and the details generally support the summary presented by university staff in their meeting with the experts.

As the Preamble makes clear, the Code applies to ‘faculty members, and other personnel and students’. The Code is based on ‘moral and professional principles’ and a ‘common set of values’.

The Code works through a range of ‘Moral and Professional Principles’. These include ‘Professional responsibility’ (Article 1); ‘Responsibility to students – the responsibility of students’ (Article 2); ‘Responsibility to peers’ (Article 3); ‘Responsibility to the institution’ (Article 4); ‘Social mission’ (Article 5); ‘Responsibility for the violation of intellectual property’ (Article 6).

There is then an Article on ‘Application’ (Article 7).

The Code then develops extensively ‘Procedures in the Case of a Violation of Moral and Professional Principles’. These Procedures include details on how the Court of Honour operates. Articles 8 to 39 are devoted to these ‘Procedures in the Case of a Violation’.

However, the experts would emphasise that ‘Procedures in the Case of a Violation’ for academic staff within the Code tend to stop at emphasising the ‘naming and shaming’ of staff. It will be important also to consider the full range of sanctions described above (i.e. up to, and including, proceeding to the civil courts), where these more severe sanctions are appropriate.

#### ***The University of Montenegro’s Code of Ethics as a Response to Plagiarism: Some Issues***

There were however some concerns about the use of the Code.

**5.2.4** Student representatives broadly saw the Code as a significant move towards general ‘European’ ethical standards. The student representatives seemed to use the term ‘Court of Honour’, which the experts assume refers to the Ethical Commission/Committee. On the other hand, the student representatives had some issues with inconsistent use of the Code across Faculties. They indicated that one Faculty in particular makes use of the Code’s provisions in the area of plagiarism far more regularly than the other Faculties, which simply deal with matters ‘in-house’. There is clearly a need for greater consistency in how the Code of Ethics is used. The same transgression should not be dealt with differently, simply depending on which Faculty it has occurred in, and hence the recommendation would be that ongoing work in this area is needed.

**5.2.5** Academic staff from one Faculty also had some reservations about the Code of Ethics. They suggested some degree of disengagement of academic staff with the process for developing and using the Code. These staff suggested that the Code may not be used fairly. Rather, it may be used to ‘punish’ staff ‘not preferred by the University authorities’, while corruption issues with ‘preferred’ staff are ignored.

#### **Potential Cheating in HE Examinations**

##### ***Use of Electronic Devices to Cheat in Examinations, and Electronic Responses to This***

**5.3.1** Clearly, there are challenges here in HE, particularly perhaps students using increasingly sophisticated electronic means to attempt cheating in examinations. Although again, of course, these issues are not unique to Montenegro. Responses should include investing in electronic responses, such as electronic jamming devices.

### ***Other Specific Responses to Cheating in HE Examinations***

**5.3.2** Specifically in HE, one Faculty in the University of Montenegro emphasised that there was no funding for such technological responses. This Faculty emphasised that its academic staff invigilate their own exams, and the senior Faculty staff were confident that this is done with integrity.

**5.3.3** In HE, responses should also involve the development and application of effective sanctions, e.g. through the University of Montenegro Honour Court and Senate, linked to the Code of Ethics. Within the University of Montenegro, as with plagiarism issues, student representatives emphasised that it is also important to have consistency of approach to issues of cheating in exams across all Faculties at the University.

### **Recommendations from Section 5 (on Issues of Integrity in Teaching, Learning and Assessment in HE)**

#### **Recommendation 7(a):**

**All relevant stakeholders must address the significant issues of plagiarism which face HE in Montenegro (while also recognising these are not unique to that country, and indeed are common in many countries).**

#### **Recommendation 7(b):**

**Given the issues highlighted of plagiarism, support should be offered for the development of appropriate language-specific software through which both student and staff academic work can be analysed. Specifically, this should involve the fullest engagement with the proposals in the World Bank Project report on a ‘Feasibility study on the proposed tailor-made system(s) for the prevention of plagiarism in Montenegro’.**

#### **Recommendation 8(a):**

**All relevant stakeholders must address the significant threat which faces Montenegro from the potential use of sophisticated electronic devices as a means of cheating in HE examinations (again, while also recognising that this is not unique to that country, and indeed is common in many countries).**

#### **Recommendation 8(b):**

**Within the University of Montenegro, and as appropriate in other HEIs, support should be provided for funding electronic jamming devices to enhance security against attempted electronic-based cheating in examinations.**

#### **Recommendation 8(c):**

**Of course, the University of Montenegro, and other HEIs, should still see an important role for academic staff invigilating their own examinations with integrity as a method of preventing cheating in examinations.**

#### **Recommendation 9(a):**

**All relevant stakeholders should build upon the positive work which has been done on developing a Code of Ethics and forming an Ethical Commission at the University of Montenegro, and emphasise the value of this work as models for other HEIs.**

**Recommendation 9(b):**

**However, greater consistency should be developed in the use of the Code of Ethics across the University of Montenegro, particularly ensuring that similar plagiarism or cheating breaches should be dealt with robustly and consistently by all Faculties.**

## **6. ISSUES FOR RESEARCH IN HE**

### **Positive Background Context for Scientific Research in relation to EU Accession**

**6.1** In their EC report, the experts indicated their understanding that the ‘Science and Research’ Negotiation Chapter of the EU-accession negotiations has been provisionally closed. Indeed, the Secretary of the Ministry of Science stated that Chapter 25 had been closed in terms of opening and closing benchmarks. There is a Council for Research Activity, set up by the Government. The experts are also aware that there are some specific references to scientific research work in the October 2014 Law on Higher Education (see Article 17). All of this provides evidence of a positive context being set for scientific research in Montenegro.

### **Some Possible Legal Limitations on the Full Integration of Scientific Research into the University System**

**6.2** On the other hand, Article 17 in the Law on Higher Education simply indicates that ‘Scientific-research work of an institution shall be regulated by a special law’. Apart from the fact that they were not provided with a copy of this special law, the experts would suggest it is important that details of research activity issues for HEIs are fully covered in the overall Law on Higher Education.

### **Wider Challenges in Developing Research within HE**

**6.3** In addition, the Government of Montenegro ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’ opens up some issues for the future development of research in HE. For example, this document highlights the need to invest in institutional capacity building for international level research, including growing doctoral education (p.8). There is a specific suggestion to develop a ‘broader interdisciplinary doctoral school’ (p.26). ICT developments to underpin research growth are also highlighted (pp.27-28). The fuller integration of the Montenegrin research community in the European Research Area (ERA) is also advocated, and specifically intensifying the use of EU structural funds (p.29).

### **Recent and Current Achievements of the Ministry of Science in Developing Scientific Research Activity within Montenegro**

**6.4** The experts heard a very full description from the Ministry of Science on recent and current developments of scientific research activity across Montenegro, particularly projects based on World Bank funding.

For example, reference was made to the Centre of Excellence in Montenegro for Bioinformatics. This is based in the Faculty of Electronics and Electronic Engineering at the University of Montenegro. This is a World Bank project, with funding so far of €3.4M.

Reference was also made other aspects of World Bank projects, with eight grants totalling €2.6M. These grants were broadly to develop projects similar to the Centre of Excellence, but on a much smaller scale.

World Bank projects are also supporting national scholarships for excellence, with 32 Ph.D. students abroad, and also support for post-Doctoral courses.

Reference was also made to ‘Technological Park’ developments. This seems to involve three innovation centres, particularly Technopolis from September 2016, with €2M funding, and currently fourteen residents. There had been a public call for all ‘entities’ interested. These largely seem to be start-up companies, and a second call is being prepared.

Involvement in EU projects was also detailed.

### **Research within the University of Montenegro, and Associated Issues**

**6.5.1** On the relationship between research and teaching at the University of Montenegro, the Secretary of the Ministry of Science indicated that the funding structure for the University will fund 70% of academic staff time for teaching activity, and 30% of academic staff time for research activity. The experts understood the Secretary to say that this produces up to four research months a year for staff. The experts understand that staff receive twelve salaries, with four additional salaries as a fee for their research activity. This is open to all University academic staff, and is used extensively.

**6.5.2** However, the experts judge that it is important to ensure that the initiatives of the Ministry of Science connect fully to developing and sustaining appropriate support for all academic staff in the University of Montenegro to have opportunities to engage in research to underpin their teaching.

Discussion with senior staff in one major Faculty at the University, which would be expected to be heavily involved in scientific research, produced a different perspective from these staff, compared to the overwhelmingly positive narrative from the Ministry of Science. These staff essentially claimed that their budget was absorbed in meeting the needs of teaching. The salary structure related to teaching. While there were national calls for research projects, the procedures were heavily bureaucratic. This Faculty found it very difficult to fund equipment needed for teaching, never mind research. It was also difficult to fund general staff development. The experts understood staff to say that the Faculty can find itself competing for research projects with ‘institutes’ which effectively only comprise one individual. The suggestion seemed to be that these small ‘institutes’ may not even have any relevant scientific equipment.

It is also worth noting that these senior staff did not see the ‘Academies of Science’ as providing any significant positive support here. The experts understood these staff to say that Montenegro has two Academies of Science. However, these staff did not attribute much significance to these Academies of Science within any national system for scientific research. They seemed to indicate that there is no network of scientific institutes or research laboratories within an Academies of Science structure.

**6.5.3** The representative of one NGO mentioned a view that one of the private universities will be given ‘preferential treatment’ in the allocation of funding for natural sciences because this university has close ties with senior Government figures.

**6.5.4** The experts are not in a position to judge if there is any validity to that particular claim from an NGO representative. In preparing this baseline assessment, they are also not in a position to access further detailed information on which specific organisations have accessed funds through World Bank initiatives such as ‘Technological Park’ developments etc., and then compare these with research funding allocated to each major Faculty in the University of Montenegro. They are certainly not aware of any evidence suggesting specific ‘corrupt’ influences affecting research funding allocation. However, the experts would suggest that the apparent disconnect between the very optimistic narrative from the Ministry of Science and the much more pessimistic narrative from a major University Faculty requires further consideration.

#### **The Economic and Financial Basis for Future Research Activity in Montenegro**

**6.6** When questioned on how national research activity will be sustained and developed further, given its current heavy reliance on World Bank funding, the Secretary of the Ministry of Science seemed to give much emphasis to optimism that current World Bank funding would be renewed, and new World Bank funding made available. The Secretary also seemed generally optimistic about Montenegrin Government money being available (although the experts are not clear on the detailed grounds for this optimism, given the general economic and financial challenges facing Montenegro and its Government).

#### **Views from the World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC).**

**6.7** In addition to the points made above from the experts’ own desk research and content analysis of meetings, it is worth emphasising that the World Bank Summary Report devotes an entire Section (Section 4) to ‘Research’, covering ‘Building research capacity’ more generally, and ‘Doctoral education’ more specifically. This leads to more general Recommendations on the need to develop research capacity through initiatives such as increased funding, the refinement of appropriate funding models, and participation in international networks (World Bank Summary Report Recommendations 14 and 15). It also leads to more specific Recommendations on the development of Doctoral education (World Bank Summary Report Recommendations 16 and 17). Similar points are also made in Section 4 of the University of Montenegro World Bank institutional report.

## **Recommendations from Section 6 (on Issues for Research in HE)**

### **Recommendation 10:**

**Montenegrin stakeholders should build upon the significant achievements of the Ministry of Science in co-ordinating a wide range of scientific and technical research developments based on World Bank project funding.**

### **Recommendation 11(a):**

**However, further consideration should be given to ensuring that adequate support for scientific research activity is provided across all major academic areas of the University of Montenegro, thus ensuring that all academic staff have opportunities to engage in meaningful research, which will also underpin and enrich their teaching.**

### **Recommendation 11(b):**

**While recognising how important World Bank project funding has recently been in supporting developments in scientific and technical research, the Montenegrin authorities should also develop a strategy to identify more diverse sources of funding for scientific and technical research, thus avoiding the risk of over-reliance on one major source.**

## **7. STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR THE STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HE SYSTEM**

**7.1** This Section of the baseline assessment explores some wider issues seen as relevant to setting the framework for the longer-term structural development of a high-quality system of HE in Montenegro. These issues of structural development are seen as relevant to the longer-term strengthening of integrity in Montenegrin HE.

### **The Full Implementation of the Bologna Process**

**7.2.1** In the general context of aligning the Montenegrin HE system with the Bologna process, Montenegro faces some specific issues.

As analysed in the ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’, Montenegro has offered initial ‘postgraduate specialist studies’ after three-year Bachelor studies, prior to a ‘very small number of students’ continuing onto Master studies. This ‘is not in line with the three-cycle Bologna system’, although it is ‘preferred by employers’ (see ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro [2016-2020]’, p.4). The ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’ commits moving from the current system to the ‘3+2+3 model’ prevalent in Europe, with ‘Enrolment in undergraduate studies according to the reformed model of studies’ beginning in session 2017/2018, and ‘enrolment in two-year master’s studies for this generation of students’ beginning in session 2020/2021 (see ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro [2016-2020]’, pp.13-14).

**7.2.2** These reforms are consistent with similar Recommendations in the World Bank Summary

Report (see World Bank Summary Report Recommendations 8 and 9, especially Recommendation 8).

### **The HE System and Meeting Labour Market Needs**

**7.3.1** The ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’ argues strongly that current Montenegrin HE does not adequately meet the needs of the Montenegrin labour market and required economic development policy (pp.5-8). Specifically, it is claimed that the system produces ‘a surplus of non-productive staff in the labour market’ (p.5). The Strategy document identifies occupational groups with the largest surpluses of supply of graduates over demand, and those with supply deficits (p.7). The Strategy document moves on to arguing for the need to ‘harmonise education with labour market needs’ (pp.22-23).

**7.3.2** Similar arguments are developed in the World Bank Summary Report, particularly around the integration of practical work within student programmes as a way of enhancing student employability (see World Bank Summary Report Section 3.2 and Recommendations 10 and 11). These themes are also developed in Sections 3 and 5 of the University of Montenegro World Bank institutional report.

### **Funding for HE**

**7.4.1** The ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’ also explores issues of HE funding (see p.10, pp.36-37).

**7.4.2** Weaknesses identified in the present system include: the current approach of combining direct funding with some indirect funding through student scholarships and student loans does not provide sufficient funds for the University of Montenegro; only a minority of students at the University of Montenegro (21%) are ‘budget-funded students’, with others covering tuition fees ‘from their own resources and have the status of self-funded students’; ‘Allocated Budget funds do not include the funding of basic research activities of the University, nor the cost of educating doctoral students’ (p.10).

**7.4.3** The Strategy document goes on to argue for the establishment of a ‘sustainable funding model’.

The document argues that ‘more funds from the state Budget have to be allocated for education’ (p.36).

More specifically, the ‘impact of students’ material status’ should be given fuller consideration in ‘providing scholarships, accommodation in dormitories, loans and other instruments of support, determining tuition fees’ (pp.36-37). This will provide ‘greater access to education’ and ‘equal opportunities for successful completion’ (pp.36-37).

The particular mechanism advocated appears to be ‘programme contracts’. These will be three-year contracts between the Government and the University of Montenegro, and ‘will represent the basis for funding public higher education institutions i.e. the University of Montenegro’. However, it is also stated that ‘the contract may be applied to fund students at private higher education institutions, if there is a clearly identified social need, and if these programmes are not carried out at public institutions’ (pp.37-38).

These contracts are also described as ‘performance contracts between the Government and University of Montenegro’, with clearly defined ‘mutual obligations as well as the dynamics of fulfilment of obligations and the implementation of activities’ (p.38).

The aspiration seems to be that this will lead to ‘Funding all students of undergraduate and master studies at the University of Montenegro’, and, ‘As of 2020, students of undergraduate and master studies would acquire the status of budget-funded students upon their enrolment in the first year of studies’ (p.38).

**7.4.4** These more strategic developments may require moving beyond the current provisions on the financing of HE, as included within Articles 64-70 of the Law on Higher Education. For example, it may be necessary to revisit Article 70 (on ‘Determining Tuition Fee’) to assert more robustly the ‘equal opportunities’ commitments on tuition fees described above, relative to the apparent institutional autonomy on tuition fees granted in the current Article 70. On the other hand, on institutional autonomy, it may be questioned whether the current Articles 66 and 67 place excessive constraints on the public university to raise and use its own funds.

**7.4.5** On tuition fees specifically, student representatives at the University of Montenegro indicated that current tuition fees are reasonably low and accessible for the majority of students. Apparently, the fees have not changed for several years now. On the other hand, the student representatives welcomed the new national Strategy, and SPUM had been involved in producing this. The majority (eventually all?) of students will not have to pay tuition fees.

On the funding of the University more generally, the student representatives suggested that the level of funding for the University of Montenegro is improving, although slowly. The student representatives still described income as essentially covering only salaries, with a lack of ‘development’ income to invest in infrastructure, especially in the sciences.

**7.4.6** Both the World Bank Summary Report (see Section 2.2 and Recommendations 3 and 4), and the University of Montenegro World Bank institutional report (see within Section 2), pursue general arguments on the need to enhance the level of funding of Montenegrin HE.

### **Geographical Spread of HEIs**

**7.5** Moving on to some more specific ‘structural issues’ in Montenegrin HE, the ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’ raises some relevant issues around the geographical spread of HEIs across Montenegro (see p.9). The Strategy indicates that the University of Montenegro ‘has several campus facilities throughout the country’, and that this is largely a response to the ‘risk of population displacement’, ‘especially in the north of Montenegro’. On the other hand, the Strategy highlights the ‘expressed fear’ that the ‘conditions in which teaching is carried out, as well as the teaching itself’ is not at the same level in these other campuses as at the main Podgorica facilities.

These points suggest that further consideration is needed on to whether public HE can be provided beyond Podgorica, and, if so, to what extent and in what form. Consideration of these issues may also relate to the review of private HE provision beyond Podgorica.

## **Should there be more than one public university in Montenegro?**

**7.6** Another fundamental structural issue on Montenegrin HE arose in discussions with a representative of an NGO. This concerns the internationally ‘unusual’ situation that the Montenegrin HE system only has one public university. The underlying demographic reason for this clearly lies with Montenegro’s small overall population (c.620,000). On the other hand, it could be argued that this carries ‘monopolistic risks’, and that there may be attractions in establishing at least two separate public universities. For example, one approach would be to disaggregate the current University of Montenegro, with Social Sciences and Arts in one university, and Technical and Natural Sciences in another. The representative of the NGO also seemed to indicate that a ‘three university’ model had been considered ten to fifteen years ago.

## **Particular Issues with HE Provision for Medicine and Architecture**

**7.7.1** Other more specific structural issues were raised in meetings around the position of the academic disciplines of Medicine and Architecture within Montenegrin HE.

**7.7.2** Representatives of an NGO argued strongly that Medicine and Architecture at the University of Montenegro should be ‘closed down’, as these subjects were not sustainable. These NGO representatives highlighted very grave public concerns about the quality of graduates in Medicine particularly, but also Architecture. They argued that, prior to 1974, students had gone to Belgrade and Zagreb to study Medicine and Architecture. From 1974 to the early-2000s, students in these subjects had still tended to go to Belgrade and Zagreb. However, from the early-2000s, the Government had attempted to stop this, with these students now studying in Podgorica. While the political reasons for this were understandable (.e.g., many graduates in Medicine and Architecture had never returned to Montenegro), this policy had not been a success. The quality of the Faculties of Medicine and Architecture at the University of Montenegro is simply too low. The NGO representatives also indicated that the private universities are not interested in offering Medicine and Architecture. The NGO representatives argued that Medicine and Architecture students should once again be sent abroad.

**7.7.3** The representative of a second NGO agreed that the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Montenegro had been a ‘huge mistake’. This NGO representative argued that academic staff appointments in the Faculty of Medicine had been ‘political’, and that medical students should be sent abroad, with full scholarships and a formal undertaking to return after completing their studies.

**7.7.4** The experts are not in a position to independently verify the accuracy of these NGO claims about current HE provision of Medicine and Architecture in Montenegro. However, these claims were presented very forcefully by the relevant NGOs. They clearly relate to issues which could potentially present profoundly significant threats to the personal well-being of Montenegrin citizens and the overall well-being of Montenegrin society. As such, the experts feel it is important to identify these as areas for further consideration.

## **Wider Structural Review of the Capacity of the University of Montenegro, and the Montenegrin HE System More Generally, to Meet Montenegro’s Needs**

**7.8.1** A number of the more specific structural points discussed above (especially those relating to

provision in Medicine and Architecture) can be linked to a more general discussion which the experts had with senior staff at the University of Montenegro around overall structural review of the University of Montenegro's provision. These senior staff indicated that the University is reviewing its capacity to meet Montenegro's overall needs. This review is based on awareness that the current structure does not correspond to the country's needs today.

**7.8.2** The review is trying to reduce provision in certain areas, particularly so that the subjects and skills of graduates meet labour market needs. The work of individual units is being reviewed. This exercise has not yet been completed, but the intention is to reduce the number of individual study programmes from 260 to 160 by 2017 (although obligations to current students have to be met).

**7.8.3** As part of this review process, the senior staff talked about trying to combine with other international universities to offer joint study programmes. Examples of subjects given appeared to include pharmacy within the Faculty of Medicine (but not the medical degree itself), and Social Sciences. Examples of institutions given appeared to include the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

The experts certainly think that it will be important for the Montenegrin HE system to give the fullest consideration to this type of international collaboration with universities elsewhere, particularly perhaps regional collaboration with universities in the rest of the Western Balkans and other parts of the former Yugoslavia. This approach may be an important positive response to the issues with Medicine and Architecture which have been discussed above.

The experts wish to emphasise that this is not intended as negative criticism of innate Montenegrin abilities. Rather, they would emphasise the uniquely demanding challenge facing a country with a population of c.620,000 and one public university in meeting all its HE needs on its own.

**7.8.4** The World Bank Summary Report also picks up on the recommendation in the University of Montenegro World Bank institutional report that the University reduces its very high number of study programmes (see Section 3.3, p.18, in the Summary Report and Section 3 in the institutional report). The World Bank Summary Report also mentions 'developing joint programmes' within the Section and Recommendations on 'Internationalisation' (World Bank Summary Report Section 6, and Recommendations 20 and 21). The institutional report makes some similar points in Section 7.

#### **Position on HE 'Colleges'?**

**7.9.1** The 'Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)' makes some interesting comments on 'Development of colleges' (p.21). This states that 'Applied study programmes should be organised at higher education institutions that have the status of colleges, as is the practice in the countries of the region'. The implication clearly is that Montenegro does not yet have any such HEIs, given the statement 'Should we opt for this model, it is necessary to amend laws and secondary legislation'.

**7.9.2** However, the Law on Higher Education lists at Article 15 the following types of (HE) 'institutions': university; faculty; art academy; college. Then, after Article 38 provides a general definition of the purposes of a university, Article 39 discusses the 'Organisation of University', and rather confusingly states that 'A university carries out its activity through: faculties, art academies, institutes and colleges, acting as organisational units'. The phrase 'Non-University Institution' is

then used at Articles 48 (on its 'Governing Body'), 53 (on its 'Managing Body') and 55 (on its 'Professional Body').

**7.9.3** All of this suggests the need for much greater clarity on what precise options exist to have 'non-university' public HEIs within Montenegro (the position on private 'non-university' HEIs will be discussed separately below). In particular, the position needs to be clearer on the possibilities for 'colleges', both specifically vocational and more generally.

**Recommendations from Section 7 (on Strategic Issues for the Structural Development of the HE System)**

**Recommendation 12:**

**The Montenegrin authorities should be encouraged to ensure that their reforms of HE provision include making programme provision fully consistent with the three-cycle Bologna system.**

**Recommendation 13:**

**The Montenegrin authorities should be encouraged in their attempts to align HE graduate outputs more closely to the needs of Montenegro's developing labour market.**

**Recommendation 14(a):**

**While recognising the challenges facing the Montenegrin economy and public finances, the Government of Montenegro must look to increase the overall level of public funding for the HE system.**

**Recommendation 14(b):**

**The Montenegrin Government should be supported in its aim that all undergraduate and master studies students should be state-funded, particularly as a way of providing wider access and equal opportunities for entry to HE.**

**Recommendation 14(c):**

**The Montenegrin Government should further review the Law on Higher Education to ensure that excessive constraints are avoided on the autonomy of the public University of Montenegro to raise and use its own funds.**

**Recommendation 15:**

**The Montenegrin authorities must continue the process of critically reviewing the overall basis for the most appropriate structural development of the HE system. This critical review should involve consideration of the following issues:-**

- (a) how best to meet any regional needs for HE provision beyond the capital, Podgorica
- (b) whether it remains appropriate for there to be only one public university in Montenegro, or whether more than one public university should be developed
- (c) whether the Montenegrin HE system can sustain sufficiently high-quality provision in the key disciplines of Medicine and Architecture on its own, or whether it is necessary to look to international collaboration, and regional collaboration with Western Balkan countries

and other parts of the former Yugoslavia specifically, to meet provision in these subjects, either through collaborative delivery or through students studying abroad

- (d) more generally, the extent to which regional collaboration with Western Balkan countries and other parts of the former Yugoslavia should be considered for other aspects of the development of the Montenegrin HE system
- (e) clarifying the possible place of ‘non-university’ public HEIs within the Montenegrin HE system.

## **8. PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HEIs) WITHIN THE HE SYSTEM**

### **The Scope of Private HE**

**8.1.1** There appear to be two private HEIs in Montenegro with university status; the University of Donja Gorica and the University ‘Mediterranean’. According to the World Bank Summary Report, the University of Donja Gorica had 1,600 students in 2014, and the University ‘Mediterranean’ had 1,375 students (p.3).

**8.1.2** In addition, there appear to be a number of private HEIs called ‘Faculties’. The World Bank Summary Report lists seven of these. One is in Podgorica, the ‘Faculty of Administrative and European Studies’. The rest are in other cities and towns. There is a ‘Faculty of Business Economy’ and a ‘Faculty of Business Management’ in Bar; a ‘Faculty for Traffic, Communication and Logistics’ in Berane; a ‘Faculty of Business and Tourism’ in Budva; a ‘Faculty of Management’ in Herceg Novi; and a ‘Faculty of Mediterranean Business Studies’ in Tivat. According to the World Bank Summary Report, student numbers in these ‘Faculties’ range from 120 to 442 (pp.3-4).

### **Range of Evidence Gathered on Private HEIs**

**8.2.1** The experts were able to meet senior staff from the University ‘Mediterranean’. A meeting had been set up with senior staff from the University of Donja Gorica. In fact, this did not take place, but the experts were provided with various documents from the University of Donja Gorica.

**8.2.2** In addition, the private HEIs were discussed in a number of other meetings, as will be mentioned below.

**8.2.3** Beyond evidence from meetings, the experts were aware that the World Bank Summary Report made a number of wider comments which seem to apply to the private HEIs. More specifically, the World Bank Project has produced individual Evaluation Reports for the University of Donja Gorica (30 pages) and the University ‘Mediterranean’ (20 pages). The World Bank Project has also produced individual Evaluation Reports for the seven ‘Faculties’ listed above (these Reports range in length from 16 to 28 pages). Relevant details from these various World Bank project reports will be returned to below.

## **Evidence from Meetings**

### ***Ministry of Education***

**8.3** In the meeting at the Ministry of Education to discuss the ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’, there seemed to be suggestions that the private HEIs had poor staff:student ratios and offered limited ranges of programmes.

### ***NGOs***

**8.4** Representatives of one NGO appeared to suggest that the private universities may be able to retain the ‘3+1’ degree model while the public university moves to the ‘3+2’ model, thus giving the private university graduates an advantage in when they can enter the labour market. These NGO representatives also suggested that the University of Donja Gorica will be given significant public funding for natural sciences, although they also seemed to suggest that there was not much public concern about this. Generally, these NGO representatives indicated the general perception is that private university students are poor quality, and that they ‘buy their degrees’, which are seen as ‘easier’ than degrees at the public university.

**8.5** In contrast, the representative of another NGO was very positive about the University of Donja Gorica specifically, describing it as a ‘good university’ which is ‘doing a good job’. However, this NGO representative also seemed more critical of certain aspects of this University, suggesting at one point that it was the ‘personal fiefdom’ of the Rector, and appearing to imply that the public University of Montenegro was being ‘starved of funds’ to make it less capable of competing with the University of Donja Gorica.

### ***University ‘Mediterranean’***

**8.6.1** In a meeting with senior staff of the University ‘Mediterranean’, these staff argued that their institution made a valuable contribution to the national HE system. They had participated in the drafting of the recent Law on Higher Education and in the production of the ‘Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’. Specifically, these senior staff highlighted the distinctive strengths of their programmes in including practical work, thus preparing their graduates for employment in the economy. The University’s membership of the Atlas Group contributed to this.

**8.6.2** The University provided free scholarships for students with disabilities. More generally on funding, the senior staff would prefer a voucher system, where all students receive vouchers, and which presumably could then be used for private university programmes. Clearly, this system is not available. On the new ‘three-year programme contracts’, the University seemed to have significant concerns. Senior staff doubted that they would be able to conclude these contracts, given the requirements that contracts would only be possible for them if their programmes met an ‘identified social need’ and were not available at a public institution. Senior staff suggested that they should be able to make a case that their programmes are of distinctive ‘practical importance’, and therefore of ‘national importance’.

**8.6.3** The senior staff claimed that the University has 150 staff (the experts presume this refers to

academic staff) and 2,000 students. The ease with which staff can be recruited depends on the course, with the biggest challenges being in IT and Visual Arts.

**8.6.4** The University is fully committed to contemporary developments and innovations in teaching and learning, and quality enhancement. The University has been involved in Tempus, Erasmus+ and World Bank projects on teaching and learning.

**8.6.5** The University recognises the challenges in achieving research activity and output. One strategy has been to engage experts from practice as research collaborators.

### **Evidence from Desk Research**

#### ***University of Donja Gorica***

**8.7.1** As indicated above, no meeting took place with staff from the University of Donja Gorica, but the experts did receive written materials from the University. They received a short 'Information Document', which summarises the range of faculties and study programmes, including those at Master's and Doctoral level. This document also emphasises the University's international collaborations, and its commitment to 'Intensive research activities'. The University's quality assurance system is also detailed. In total, the University has more than 2,000 students, and it is claimed that the 'academic staff totals 289 full-time equivalent (FTE), of whom 155 are full-time and 134 part-time'.

**8.7.2** This 'Information Document' also places considerable emphasis on the University's commitment to 'the development of entrepreneurship as well as its promotion among students and youth in general'. Indeed, entrepreneurial education is considered as 'strategic orientation of this higher education institution'. This is widened into the 'principles of UDG model of studies', which 'is focused on each student as an individual and encouraging each student to reveal his/her talents and make the best of it in his future professional and personal life'. This model is expanded upon in the 'Almanac of study – the concept of philosophy and vision of UDG studies', a copy of which was also made available to the experts.

#### ***Views from World Bank funded Project on 'Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness' (HERIC), especially on Governance of Private HEIs***

**8.8.1** In relation to private HEIs, the World Bank Summary Report states that 'In the smaller institutions, formal governance structures are rather weak and personal instead of institutional and professional' (Section 2.1.1, p.5). The Report goes on to state that 'it is clear that many of the small institutions are *de facto* governed through a personalised, charismatic leadership model rather than a professional, institutional one' (*ibid.*). The experts presume these points certainly apply to the small, individual 'Faculties'. However, the intention also seems to apply them, at least partly, to the private universities. Quotations to this effect are given in the Summary Report which are clearly drawn from the institutional Evaluation Report of the University of Donja Gorica (see Summary Report, p.5 and institutional Evaluation report, pp.7-8).

**8.8.2** As the World Bank Summary Report concludes, 'Regardless of 'whether the personalised and

often *ad hoc* leadership style is effective, it does not present a sustainable governance model' (p.5). On the other hand, the Report is not necessarily suggesting that the small institutions should be closed down. There is the optimistic statement that 'time should bring a process of institutional maturation, provided that attention is paid to fostering professionalism and institutionalisation of decision-making processes' (p.5-6).

**8.8.3** As indicated above, the World Bank Project has produced institutional Evaluation Reports for both the private Universities, and seven individual private 'Faculties'. An overview analysis of these institutional Evaluation Reports suggests a common concluding Project position. While generally criticisms of the type outlined above are made of all the private HEIs, in no cases are the criticisms so fundamental that the Reports suggest any particular institution should be closed. Rather, there is a broadly optimistic tone of 'giving institutions the benefit of the doubt' that they have the potential for positive future development.

#### **Some Overall Comments by the Experts on Private HEIs**

**8.9** The experts are not in a position to independently verify the stronger criticisms which they heard from NGOs on private universities (see par.8.4 and 8.5 above). However, they think it is relevant to mention these as potential issues which should at least be considered in the continuing review of private HE.

They also recognise that they have not had the extensive direct access to private HEIs which was available to the World Bank Evaluation Teams. Therefore, they are perhaps not in a position to directly challenge what appear to be the underlying positive World Bank Project evaluations of all the private HEIs, including the very small private 'Faculties'.

The experts also recognise the positive evidence of strong enthusiasm and commitment which they obtained from meetings with staff at the University 'Mediterranean' and from documents of the University of Donja Gorica.

However, the experts continue to see potential issues with private HE in Montenegro. While there is clear evidence of enthusiasm and commitment from the two main private universities, the experts have concerns about the capacity of a small country like Montenegro to support two private universities of sufficient size to be viable, alongside a large public university. They are also not convinced that the provision at the two private universities is as distinctive as staff claim. From the experts' perspective, it is difficult to see the private 'Faculties' as large enough to provide appropriate 'critical mass' for student learning experiences and for research activity to underpin teaching. They certainly also share World Bank evaluation concerns about the nature of governance within private HEIs.

#### **Private HEIs and Integrity Plans**

**8.10** More specifically, given the importance of the national development of Integrity Plans (as already discussed), the experts suggest it will be particularly important for the requirement to produce Integrity Plans to be extended formally to private HEIs.

## **Recommendations from Section 8 (on Private Higher Education Institutions [HEIs] within the HE System)**

### **Recommendation 16:**

While recognising the strong beliefs of staff at Montenegro's two private universities that they make distinctive and valuable contributions to the national HE system, the Government of Montenegro should continue to lead a national conversation about whether a small country such as Montenegro can adequately support two sufficiently large private universities, as well as a major public university.

In particular, the Government must ensure that there is no significant 'leakage' of staffing and other resources from the public university to private universities which would undermine the quality of the public university. The Government must also clarify whether it will be realistic for private universities to expect significant access to the 'three year programme contract' system.

### **Recommendation 17:**

Although recent World Bank evaluations appear to support the continuation of the separate individual 'Faculty' HEIs, any continuing role for these 'Faculties' in the Montenegrin HE system should be subject to ongoing rigorous review.

In particular, such reviews must continue to ask questions about whether these very small institutions can support an adequate student experience and a sufficient 'critical mass' of research to underpin teaching.

These reviews must also continue to consider whether these institutions are able to move from 'personalised leadership' to 'a sustainable institutional governance model' (there must also be ongoing review of the two larger private universities on this last issue).

### **Recommendation 18:**

Although the national development of Integrity Plans is essentially intended for public institutions, the requirement to produce institutional Integrity Plans should be extended formally to all private HEIs.

## **9. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

**9.1** This baseline assessment is being forwarded by the experts to Council of Europe officials, who will share it with relevant Montenegrin stakeholders. The experts hope that the analysis in the baseline assessment, and particularly its Recommendations, will provide a helpful basis for future discussions with Montenegrin stakeholders in the context of progressing the joint Council of Europe/European Union project on 'Strengthening Integrity and Combating Corruption in Higher Education in Montenegro'. In particular, the experts understand that there will be opportunities to discuss the baseline assessment specifically at a round table for major stakeholders in March 2017, and reflect on its wider implications at a larger international conference in May 2017.

**9.2** As emphasised in Recommendation 1 of the current baseline assessment, the experts would repeat that they think it is particularly important for these future discussions to include full engagement with the World Bank funded Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ (HERIC).

## REFERENCES

Agency for Prevention of Corruption Montenegro, ‘Rules for the Drafting and Implementation of the Integrity Plan’, the Council of the Agency for Prevention of Corruption, December 2015

### Council of Europe documents

‘Ethical Principles for Education’, Ian Smith and Tom Hamilton, now published as Resource Volume 2 for the Council of Europe Platform on Ethics, Transparency and Integrity in Education (ETINED), November 2016

‘The Ethical Behaviour of All Actors in Education’, Ian Smith and Tom Hamilton, now published as Resource Volume 3 for the Council of Europe Platform on Ethics, Transparency and Integrity in Education (ETINED), November 2016

### Government of Montenegro documents

‘Government of Montenegro Action Plan for Chapter 23, Judiciary and Fundamental Rights’ of February 2015 (also referred to as AP 23)

‘Operating Document for the prevention of Corruption in the Areas exposed to Special Risk (Annex to the Action Plan for Chapter 23, Judiciary and Fundamental Rights)’, July 2016

‘The Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Montenegro (2016-2020)’, Ministry of Education, July 2016

Law on Higher Education, October 2014

Law on the Prevention of Corruption, January 2016

University of Donja Gorica, ‘Information Document’ and ‘Almanac of Studies – the concept of philosophy and vision of UDG studies’, 2016

University of Montenegro, ‘Code of Ethics’, 2015

### World Bank documents (from the Project on ‘Higher Education and Research for Innovation and Competitiveness’ [HERIC])

‘Evaluation of ten higher education institutions in Montenegro: Cross-cutting summary report’, August 2014, described in the current report as ‘World Bank Summary Report’

‘University of Montenegro: Evaluation Report’, June 2014

‘University of Donja Gorica: Evaluation Report’, June 2014

‘University “Mediterranean”: Evaluation Report’, May 2014

‘Faculty of Administrative and European Studies, Podgorica: Evaluation Report’, May 2014

‘Faculty of Business Economics, Bar: Evaluation Report’, July 2014

‘Faculty for Business Management, Bar: Evaluation Report’, July 2014

‘Faculty for Traffic, Communication and Logistics, Berane: Evaluation Report’, May 2014

‘Faculty of Business and Tourism, Budva: Evaluation Report’, May 2014

‘Faculty of Management, Herceg Novi: Evaluation Report’, June 2014

‘Faculty for Mediterranean Business Studies, Tivat: Evaluation Report’, June 2014

‘Feasibility study on the proposed tailor-made system(s) for the prevention of plagiarism in Montenegro’, September 2016

## **APPENDIX 1 – PROGRAMME FOR CoE MISSION MEETINGS**

### **“Strengthen Integrity and Combat Corruption in the Higher Education in Montenegro”**

PROGRAMME for mission to Podgorica to carry out  
*Baseline study on integrity in higher education*  
25 - 26 October 2016

#### **24 October, Monday**

- 17h30 – 18h30**      **Preparatory meeting**  
*(Council of Europe Programme Office in Podgorica, Blvd. Dzordza Vasingtona 98, floor I, Capital Plaza)*

#### **25 October, Tuesday**

- 09h00 – 10h00**      **General Secretary of the Ministry of Education plus colleagues**
- 10h00 – 11h00**      **Member of the Parliament of Montenegro and head of the Working Group tasked to develop the 2016-2020 Strategy on Higher Education; Adviser at the Directorate for Higher Education plus colleagues**  
*(Ministry of Education, Vaka Djurovica bb)*
- 11h15 – 12h15**      **Executive director of the NGO “Centre for Civic Education” plus colleagues**  
*(Njegoseva 36, 1<sup>st</sup> floor)*
- 12h15 – 15h00**      **Lunch break**
- 15h15 – 16h00**      **Executive Director of the NGO “Centre for Monitoring and Research”**  
*(PR Centar, Bulevar Josipa Broza 23A)*
- 16h20 – 17h20**      **Lecturer at the private university “Donja Gorica” (Meeting did not take place but written materials supplied)**  
*(Donja Gorica bb)*

**26 October, Wednesday**

<b>08h00 – 08h45</b>	<b>Rector of the private university “Mediteran” plus colleague</b> <i>(Vaka Djurovica bb)</i>
<b>10h15 – 11h15</b>	<b>President of the Council for Higher Education/Vice-Rector of the University of Montenegro; Head of the Centre for studies and quality control at the UoM</b> <i>(UoM Rectorate, Cetinjska 2)</i>
<b>11h15 – 12h00</b>	<b>Dean of the Faculty of Sciences plus colleague</b> <i>(Dzordza Vasingtona bb)</i>
<b>12h00 – 13h15</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
<b>13h30 – 14h30</b>	<b>Representatives of the Students’ Parliament at the University of Montenegro</b> <i>(UoM Rectorate, Cetinjska 2)</i>
<b>14h45 – 15h45</b>	<b>Secretary of the Ministry of Science plus colleague</b> <i>(Ministry of Science, Rimski trg bb)</i>
<b>16h30 – 17h30</b>	<b>Meeting with the EU Delegation’s team</b> <i>(EU Delegation to Montenegro, Vuka Karadzica 12)</i>

## APPENDIX 2 – PROGRAMME FOR EC MISSION MEETINGS

<b>Prevention of corruption in particularly vulnerable areas - education Peer-review mission (24 – 28 October 2016)</b>			
<b>24 October, Monday</b>			
<b>Time</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>MNE institutions</b>
<b>14:00-15:00</b>		Introductory meeting with the government representatives – chapter 23 negotiator and the team, the Ministry of Education	<b>Negotiating Team Ministry of education</b>
<b>15:15-16:45</b>	Anti-Corruption Agency  Kralja Nikole 27/5	Meeting with the Anti-Corruption Agency	<b>Anti-Corruption Agency</b>
<b>27 October, Thursday</b>			
<b>9:00-12:30</b>	<b>Ministry of Education  Vaka Đurovica b.b. Second floor, Meeting room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and management, including procurement,</li> <li>• Recruitment of teaching staff,</li> <li>• Supplies and distribution of equipment, food and textbook, and allocation of dormitories</li> <li>• Allocation of allowances and funds</li> <li>• Examinations</li> <li>• Private educational institutions</li> </ul>	<b>Ministry of Education  Department of Education  Centre for Vocational Education  The Examination Centre  Institute for textbooks and teaching material</b>

<b>12:30- 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
<b>14:00- 17:00</b>	<b>Ministry of Education</b>  <b>Vaka Đurovica b.b. Second floor, Meeting room</b>	Meeting with the Ministry of Education, Inspection services	<b>Ministry of Education</b>  <b>Directorate for Inspection Affairs</b>
<b>28 October, Friday</b>			
<b>8:30- 10:00</b>	<b>Elementary school "21. Maj", Podgorica</b>  <b>Secondary school "Slobodan Škerović", Podgorica</b>	Visit to one primary/ secondary school in Podgorica	<b>Elementary school "21. Maj", Podgorica</b>  <b>Secondary school "Slobodan Škerović", Podgorica</b>
<b>10:00- 12:00</b>	<b>MFAEI, Address: Stanka Dragojevića no.2, Office no.119</b>	Final wrap-up meeting	<b>Ministry of Education</b>



**Jačanje integriteta  
i borba protiv korupcije  
u visokom obrazovanju**

# **POLAZNO ISTRAŽIVANJE INTEGRITETA U VISOKOM OBRAZOVANJU U CRNOJ GORI**

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POLAZNO ISTRAŽIVANJE  
INTEGRITETA U VISOKOM  
OBRAZOVANJU U CRNOJ GORI

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Mart 2017. godine

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## KRATAK PREGLED

Polazno istraživanje je organizovano u devet djelova.

**Prvi dio** – Uvod zajedno sa izlaganjem generalnih polazišta, metodologije i korišćenja tekovina ranijih aktivnosti

**Drugi dio** – Nacionalne politike borbe protiv korupcije

**Treći dio** – Opšta pitanja upravljanja, obezbjeđivanja i poboljšanja kvaliteta u visokom obrazovanju (VO)

**Četvrti dio** – Pitanja zapošljavanja i ljudskih resursa (LjR) u VO

**Peti dio** – Pitanja integriteta u nastavi, sticanju znanja i ocjenjivanju u VO

**Šesti dio** – Pitanja istraživanja u VO

**Sedmi dio** – Strateška pitanja strukturnog razvoja sistema VO

**Osmi dio** – Privatne visokoškolske ustanove (VŠU) unutar sistema VO

**Deveti dio** – Zaključci i naredni koraci

Prvi dio opisuje kontekst misije koju su eksperti Savjeta Evrope (SE) sproveli u Crnoj Gori i dovodi je u vezu sa sličnim poslom obavljenim za Evropsku komisiju (EK). Pristup „Polaznom istraživanju integriteta u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“ povezan je sa projektom SE/Evropske unije (EU) o „Jačanju integriteta i borbi protiv korupcije u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“ i širim pristupima Panevropske platforme SE o etici, transparentnosti i integritetu u obrazovanju (ETINED). Ovaj dio takođe sadrži posebnu preporuku o povezivanju aktivnosti Savjeta Evrope sa projektom „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost“ (HERIC) koji finansira Svjetska banka u Crnoj Gori.

Od drugog do osmog dijela se potom analizira sedam aspekata sistema VO u Crnoj Gori a svaki dio sadrži preporuke o specifičnim oblastima koje treba urediti kako bi se postigao napredak u odnosu na integritet sistema.

Deveti dio sadrži određene kraće komentare o „Zaključcima i narednim koracima“.

Ostatak ovog kratkog pregleda u osnovi predstavlja ponavljanje preporuka od prvog do osmog dijela polaznog istraživanja (gdje su preporuke u odgovarajućim djelovima glavnog teksta još jednom date podebljanim slovima).

### **Preporuke iz prvog dijela (o generalnim polazištima, metodologiji i korišćenju tekovina ranijih aktivnosti)**

#### **Preporuka 1(a):**

Treba uspostaviti što snažniju povezanost aktivnosti zajedničkog projekta Savjeta Evrope/EU „Jačanje integriteta i borba protiv korupcije u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“ i kontinuiranog

napretka u pregovorima Crne Gore o pristupanju EU u poglavlu 23 u odnosu na borbu protiv rizika od korupcije u obrazovanju.

Konkretno, realizaciju preporuka od drugog do šestog dijela ovog polaznog istraživanja treba posmatrati kao važan doprinos uređivanju oblasti koje su identifikovane kao ključne u postojećim dokumentima Vlade Crne Gore kao što su „Operativni dokument za sprječavanje korupcije u oblastima od posebnog rizika (Aneks Akcionog plana za poglavje 23, Pravosuđe i osnovna prava“, jul 2016.g.).

**Preporuka 1(b):**

Prilikom implementacije aktivnosti zajedničkog projekta Savjeta Evrope/EU moraju se obaviti što sveobuhvatniji razgovori sa svim relevantnim akterima kako bi aktivnosti ovog projekta donijeli sasvim novu vrijednost u odnosu na rezultate projekta „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (HERIC)“ koji je finansirala Svjetska banka i kako bi se izbjeglo nepotrebno dupliranje rezultata oba projekta.

**Preporuke iz drugog dijela (o nacionalnim politikama borbe protiv korupcije)**

**Preporuka 2(a):**

Crnogorske aktere treba podsticati da koriste pozitivna inicijalna dostignuća koja je Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije stekla upravljujući izradom planova integriteta državnih organa Crne Gore na nacionalnom nivou. Aktuelno usavršavanje takvih pristupa uveliko će doprinijeti jačanju integriteta u crnogorskom društvu uključujući i VO.

**Preporuka 2(b):**

Biće posebno važno obezbijediti razvoj i održivost koherentnog, sveobuhvatnog i finansijski podržanog pristupa na nacionalnom nivou i odgovarajuće osposobljavanje službenika koji se bave izradom institucionalnih planova integriteta uključujući i takve službenike u sistemu VO. To podrazumijeva koordinaciju relevantnih uloga Uprave za kadrove i Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije.

**Preporuka 2(c):**

Na nacionalnom nivou se mora u potpunosti iskoristiti predstojeća nacionalna analiza urađenih planova integriteta koju će sprovesti Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije u cilju uočavanja obrazaca rizika od korupcije i preventivnih mjera na nacionalnom nivou. To bi podrazumijevalo eksplisitno razmatranje obrazaca posebno relevantnih za sistem VO što se potom može razraditi kroz osposobljavanje opisano u Preporuci 2(b).

**Preporuka 3:**

Potrebitno je dodatno razmotriti položaj nastavnog kadra u obrazovanju u najširem smislu, uključujući i onaj u sistemu VO, u odnosu na odgovornosti za borbu protiv korupcije.

Obzirom da se pominjanje „javnih funkcionera“ u zakonodavstvu, kao što je Zakon o sprječavanju korupcije, odnosi samo na visoki rukovodni kadar na univerzitetima, potrebno je precizirati položaj ostalog kadra. To bi podrazumijevalo detaljno ispitivanje potencijalne uloge etičkih kodeksa u formalizovanju odgovornosti svih zaposlenih u borbi protiv korupcije.

**Preporuka 4:**

Obzirom na njene rastuće potencijalne prednosti, Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije treba da bude u središtu koherentnog nacionalnog pristupa integritetu i borbi protiv korupcije.

U pogledu obrazovanja, ovakav pristup zahtijeva preispitivanje položaja prosvjetne inspekcije. Kada je u pitanju sistem VO konkretno, obrazovna inspekcijska koja se namjerava baviti ovim poslom treba da demonstrira da je u dovoljnoj mjeri savremena i „dorasla“ da doprinese radu Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije prilikom bavljenja pitanjima integriteta u sistemu VO kao i to da može funkcionišati na način koji poštuje odgovarajuću autonomiju VŠU.

**Preporuke iz trećeg dijela (o opštim pitanjima upravljanja, obezbjeđivanja i poboljšanja kvaliteta u VO)**

**Preporuka 5(a):**

Centralno mjesto u smislu jačanja integriteta i borbe protiv korupcije, posebno u odnosu na VO, trebalo bi da zauzimaju jasne procedure za obezbjeđenje, odnosno unaprijeđenje kvaliteta i akreditaciju. U skladu sa opštim evropskim najboljim praksama trebalo bi osnovati nacionalnu agenciju za obezbjeđivanje kvaliteta u oblasti VO, potpuno nezavisnu od vlade. Takav pristup obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta u VO treba da poštuje prepoznatljivu autonomiju VŠU, što će vjerovalno učiniti nepotrebnom bilo kakvu ulogu prosvjetne inspekcijske u VO.

**Preporuka 5(b):**

Savjet za visoko obrazovanje treba bez sumnje da bude nezavisan od Vlade. Time će se ojačati pozicija Savjeta i unaprijediti njegova aktuelna posvećenost pozitivnim dešavanjima u crnogorskom sistemu VO.

**Preporuka 5(c):**

Treba obezbijediti maksimalnu odgovarajuću autonomiju Univerziteta Crne Gore u okviru crnogorskog sistema VO. Međutim, Univerzitet i sve ostale VŠU Crne Gore treba da pokazu transparentnost i progresivno upravljanje u ostvarivanju ove autonomije.

**Preporuka 5(d):**

Studentski parlament Crne Gore (SPCG) treba da dobije podršku u svom radu na predstavljanju studenata u okviru Univerziteta Crne Gore i na nacionalnom nivou. Podrška treba da obuhvati omogućavanje pauza od studiranja (sabatikala) studentskim predstavnicima kako bi imali dovoljno vremena da se posvete svojim reprezentativnim ulogama.

**Preporuke iz četvrтog dijela (o pitanjima zapošljavanja i ljudskih resursa u VO)**

**Preporuka 6(a):**

Treba maksimalno iskoristiti mogućnosti za jačanje integriteta prilikom izbora akademskog kadra u skladu sa Zakonom o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine i njegovim jasnim određenjem „akademskih zvanja“ univerzitetskog osoblja u Crnoj Gori kao i uslova i postupaka prema kojima se stiču različita zvanja.

Takođe, maksimalno treba iskoristiti mogućnosti postizanja kvaliteta u zapošljavanju imajući u vidu pozitivno dostignuće u odnosu na iznos primanja na Univerzitetu Crne Gore koja se smatraju dovoljno visokim za zapošljavanje kadra.

**Preporuka 6(b):**

Vladu Crne Gore treba maksimalno podržati u ostvarivanju sveukupne vizije jačanja kvaliteta crnogorskog sistema VO koja je demonstrirana pripremom „Strategije razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“.

Konkretno, kadrovski problemi identifikovani u tom dokumentu kao što su obim posla akademskog osoblja i potreba za pojačanim stručnim usavršavanjem akademskog osoblja, moraju se rješavati.

**Preporuka 6(c):**

Svi relevantni akteri treba da ulože maksimalne napore da se obezbijedi da se pomenuti postupak izbora u akademska zvanja sprovodi pravično i strogo. Odgovarajuće ugovore treba ponuditi asistentima. Konkretno, zvanja docenta, vanrednog profesora ili redovnog profesora treba da dobiju samo oni koji nesumnjivo imaju potrebne odgovarajuće akademske reference.

**Preporuke iz petog dijela (o pitanjima integriteta u nastavi, sticanju znanja i ocenjivanju u VO)**

**Preporuka 7(a):**

Svi relevantni akteri moraju se pozabaviti značajnim problemom plagijarizma sa kojim se suočava sistem VO u Crnoj Gori (istovremeno priznajući da takvi problemi nisu specifični samo za ovu zemlju već da su česta pojava u mnogim zemljama).

**Preporuka 7(b):**

Obzirom na naglašene probleme sa plagiranjem, treba podržati razvoj odgovarajućeg, jezički prilagođenog softvera kroz koji se mogu analizirati akademski radovi studenata i osoblja. Konkretno, to bi prepostavljalo puno uvažavanje preporuka „Studije izvodljivosti za predloženi prilagođeni sistem za sprječavanje plagijarizma u Crnoj Gori“ koja je izrađena u okviru projekta kojeg finansira Svjetska banka.

**Preporuka 8(a):**

Svi relevantni akteri moraju raditi na ozbiljnim prijetnjama koje postoje u Crnoj Gori od potencijalne upotrebe sofisticiranih elektronskih uređaja kao načina nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitima koji se organizuju u VO (opet, istovremeno priznajući da ova pojava nije jedinstvena samo za ovu zemlju već da je zaista česta u mnogim zemljama).

**Preporuka 8(b):**

U okviru Univerziteta Crne Gore, a po potrebi i na drugim VŠU, treba obezbijediti podršku za finansiranje elektronskih uređaja za ometanje da bi se poboljšala bezbjednost od pokušaja nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitima uz pomoć elektronskih uređaja.

**Preporuka 8(c):**

Svakako Univerzitet Crne Gore i druge VŠU i dalje treba da pridaju važnu ulogu akademskom osoblju koje polaganje svojih ispita nadgleda sa integritetom kao metodom prevencije nepoštenog ponašanja na istim.

**Preporuka 9(a):**

Svi relevantni akteri treba da iskoriste pozitivno iskustvo rada na izradi Etičkog kodeksa i formiranju Suda časti na Univerzitetu Crne Gore i naglase vrijednost ovog posla kao modela za druge VŠU.

**Preporuka 9(b):**

Potrebna je, međutim, veća dosljednost u primjeni Etičkog kodeksa na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, pri čemu se posebno mora voditi računa da se slični slučajevi plagijata ili nepoštenog ponašanja rješavaju odlučno i dosljedno na svim fakultetima.

**Preporuke iz šestog dijela (o pitanjima istraživanja u VO)**

**Preporuka 10:**

Crnogorski akteri treba da iskoriste značajna dostignuća Ministarstva nauke u koordinaciji širokog spektra dešavanja u oblasti naučnih i tehničkih istraživanja koja su omogućena projektom koji je finansirala Svjetska banka.

**Preporuka 11(a):**

Međutim, potrebno je dodatno razmotriti pružanje adekvatne podrške naučno-istraživačkoj djelatnosti u svim značajnijim akademskim oblastima Univerziteta Crne Gore čime se obezbjeđuje da svi akademski radnici imaju priliku da se uključe u svrshodna istraživanja koja će istovremeno podržati i obogatiti njihovu nastavu.

**Preporuka 11(b):**

Priznajući važnost projekta koji je finansirala Svjetska banka za najnoviju podršku razvoju naučnih i tehničkih istraživanja, crnogorske vlasti bi takođe trebalo da osmisle strategiju u cilju pronalaska različitih izvora finansiranja za naučna i tehnička istraživanja čime se izbjegava rizik od pretjeranog oslanjanja na jedan glavni izvor finansiranja.

**Preporuke iz sedmog dijela (o strateškim pitanjima strukturnog razvoja sistema VO)**

**Preporuka 12:**

Crnogorske vlasti treba podstaknuti da obezbijede da reforme sistema VO koje sprovode obuhvate potpunu usklađenost programa sa trocikličnim Bolonjskim sistemom.

**Preporuka 13:**

Crnogorske vlasti treba ohrabriti u nastojanjima da usklade rezultate koje donosi diploma VO sa potrebama razvoja tržišta rada u Crnoj Gori.

**Preporuka 14(a):**

Uvažavajući izazove sa kojima se suočava crnogorska privreda i javne finansije, Vlada Crne Gore mora nastojati da poveća opšti nivo javnog finansiranja sistema VO.

**Preporuka 14(b):**

Vlada Crne Gore treba podržati u nastojanjima da svi studenti osnovnih i magistarskih studija budu finansirani od strane države pogotovo što bi to bio način da se omogući šira pristupačnost i jednakе mogućnosti za pohađanje VO.

**Preporuka 14(c):**

Potrebitno je da Vlada Crne Gore pristupi daljim izmjenama Zakona o visokom obrazovanju kako bi se osiguralo da se izbjegnu prevelika ograničenja autonomije državnog Univerziteta Crne Gore u dobijanju i korišćenju sopstvenih budžetskih sredstava.

**Preporuka 15:**

Crnogorske vlasti moraju nastaviti proces kritičkog preispitivanja sveukupne baze za strukturni razvoj sistema VO koji im najviše odgovara. Tako važan proces treba da obuhvati sljedeća pitanja:

- (a) kako najbolje zadovoljiti regionalne potrebe za obavljanje djelatnosti VO izvan glavnog grada Podgorice
- (b) da li i dalje postoji potreba za samo jednim državnim univerzitetom u Crnoj Gori i da li je potrebno osnovati više državnih univerziteta
- (c) da li crnogorski sistem VO može samostalno da održi dovoljno visok kvalitet obavljanja djelatnosti visokog obrazovanja u tako važnim disciplinama medicine i arhitekture ili je neophodno razmisli o međunarodnoj pa i regionalnoj saradnji sa zemljama Zapadnog Balkana, a posebno ostalim djelovima bivše Jugoslavije, kako bi se pružilo odgovarajuće obrazovanje u ovim oblastima, bilo kroz saradnju u nastavi ili slanjem studenata u inostranstvo
- (d) uopšteno govoreći, u kojoj mjeri treba uzeti u obzir regionalnu saradnju sa zemljama Zapadnog Balkana i drugim djelovima bivše Jugoslavije kad su u pitanju i ostali aspekti razvoja crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja
- (e) razjašnjenje mogućeg položaja državnih visokoškolskih „ustanova koje nisu univerziteti“ u okviru crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja.

**Preporuke iz osmog dijela (o privatnim visokoškolskim ustanovama [VŠU] u sistemu VO)**

**Preporuka 16:**

Uvažavajući čvrsta uvjerenja zaposlenih na dva privatna univerziteta Crne Gore da isti daju prepoznatljiv i dragocjen doprinos nacionalnom sistemu VO, Vlada Crne Gore treba da nastavi da predvodi unutrašnji dijalog o tome da li mala zemlja kao što je Crna Gora, pored glavnog državnog univerziteta, može podržavati i dva dovoljno velika privatna univerziteta.

Konkretno, Vlada mora obezbijediti da ne dolazi do značajnog „odliva“ zaposlenih i drugih resursa sa državnog univerziteta ka privatnim univerzitetima što bi podrivalo kvalitet državnog univerziteta. Vlada takođe mora učiniti jasnim da li je realno da privatni univerziteti očekuju značajniji pristup sistemu „trogodišnjeg programskog ugovora“.

**Preporuka 17:**

Iako nedavne evaluacije Svjetske banke podržavaju dalje postojanje zasebnih pojedinačnih „fakultetskih“ VŠU, buduće funkcionisanje ovih „fakulteta“ u crnogorskom sistemu visokog obrazovanja treba da bude predmet stalne rigorozne kontrole.

Konkretno, takve kontrole moraju kontinuirano ispitivati da li ove, veoma male ustanove, mogu dati adekvatnu podršku sticanju iskustva studenata i dovoljnu „kritičnu masu“ istraživanja za podršku nastavi.

Ovakvim kontrolama se takođe mora utvrditi da li su ove ustanove u mogućnosti da pređu sa modela „personalizovanog liderstva“ na „model održivog institucionalnog upravljanja“ (po ovom pitanju mora postojati i konstantna kontrola dva najveća privatna univerziteta).

**Preporuka 18:**

Bez obzira što je izrada planova integriteta na nacionalnom nivou u suštini predviđena za javne institucije, uslov produkovanja institucionalnih planova integriteta treba formalno proširiti i na sve privatne VŠU.

**1. UVOD ZAJEDNO SA IZLAGANJEM GENERALNIH POLAZIŠTA, METODOLOGIJE I KORIŠĆENJA TEKOVINA RANIJIH AKTIVNOSTI**

**1.1. Generalna polazišta**

**1.1.1.** Ovo polazno istraživanje je urađeno nakon misije koju su međunarodni eksperti profesor Ian Smith i profesor Tom Hamilton sproveli u Crnoj Gori od 23. do 28. oktobra 2016. godine. Eksperti su obavili ovu misiju dijelom za Savjet Evrope (SE) a dijelom za Evropsku komisiju (EK).

**1.1.2.** Aspekti misije za SE usmjerili su se na polaznu studiju integriteta u sistemu visokog obrazovanja (VO) u Crnoj Gori. Aspekti misije za EK fokusirali su se na procjenu prevencije korupcije u čitavom obrazovnom sistemu Crne Gore u kontekstu pregovora EK/EU i Vlade Crne Gore o pristupanju Evropskoj uniji (EU) u poglavlu 23. Polazna studija za Savjet Evrope biće prvi rezultat zajedničkog projekta SE/EU, „Jačanje integriteta i borba protiv korupcije u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“ koji se sprovodi pod okriljem Horizontalnog Instrumenta Evropske unije/Savjeta Evrope za Zapadni Balkan i Tursku.

**1.1.3.** Tokom dva dana, za potrebe SE, održani su odvojeni cjelodnevni sastanci sa nizom crnogorskih aktera u sistemu VO. Za potrebe EK, posebni sastanci sa velikim brojem crnogorskih zvaničnika (i dva direktora škola) održani su tokom jednog cijelog dana i dva prijepodneva (programi za oba seta sastanaka priloženi su uz ovaj izvještaj kao Prilozi 1 i 2).

**1.1.4.** Iako je ovo polazno istraživanje urađeno za potrebe SE i fokusira se na pitanja relevantna za tu oblast, ono se istovremeno u odgovarajućoj mjeri oslanja i na činjenice i preporuke koje proističu iz rada obavljenog za EK, a koje se već nalaze u posebnom izvještaju nastalom za potrebe EK (vidjeti takođe stav 1.1.6. dalje teksta).

**1.1.5.** Eksperti Savjeta Evrope su prilikom razmatranja ovih pitanja uglavnom slijedili pristup koji su imali u ranijim angažmanima za Savjet Evrope. Prema ovom pristupu, posebno na dug rok, jačanje integriteta u obrazovanju (uključujući VO) mora se zasnivati na punom poštovanju fundamentalnih

pozitivnih etičkih načela i etičkom ponašanju u profesionalnom i javnom životu. U suštini, integritet se onda smatra vezom između pozitivnih etičkih načela i kvaliteta u obrazovanju.

Ovaj naglasak na važnosti ukupnog kvaliteta obrazovanja podrazumijeva da je pomenuti pristup širi od samog užeg promišljanja nepotpune agende na temu „korupcije“ i odgovarajućih mehaničkih mjera za „borbu protiv korupcije“ po principu „odozgo na dolje“. Naravno, takve mjere će imati svoje mjesto, posebno u kratkoročnom i srednjeročnom periodu, tokom daljeg rada SE i crnogorskih partnera na aktuelnom zajedničkom projektu SE/EU.

Međutim, ovaj širi pristup podrazumijeva da će eksperti predložiti dijalog sa crnogorskim vlastima i drugim značajnim crnogorskim akterima ne samo o užim aspektima agende borbe protiv korupcije već i o pojedinim opsežnijim pitanjima koja se smatraju relevantnim za postavljanje okvira za dugoročno jačanje integriteta u crnogorskem sistemu VO (vidjeti stav 1.1.6. dalje teksta).

Generalni pristupi koji su eksperti zauzeli u ovom dokumentu postoje i u drugim djelatnostima koje su obavljali za Savjet Evrope, kao na primjer u dokumentima „Etički principi za obrazovanje“ i „Etičko ponašanje svih aktera u obrazovanju“, koji su dostupni kao dio razvoja Panevropske platforme Savjeta Evrope o etici, transparentnosti, i integritetu u obrazovanju (ETINED) (Savjet Evrope 2016a,b u Literaturi).

#### **1.1.6. Polazno istraživanje je organizovano u devet djelova.**

**Prvi dio** – Uvod zajedno sa izlaganjem generalnih polazišta, metodologije i korišćenja tekovina ranijih aktivnosti

**Drugi dio** – Nacionalne politike borbe protiv korupcije

**Treći dio** – Opšta pitanja upravljanja, obezbjeđivanja i poboljšanja kvaliteta u sistemu VO

**Četvrti dio** – Pitanja zapošljavanja i ljudskih resursa u sistemu VO

**Peti dio** – Pitanja integriteta u nastavi, sticanju znanja i ocjenjivanju u sistemu VO

**Šesti dio** – Pitanja istraživanja u sistemu VO

**Sedmi dio** – Strateška pitanja za strukturni razvoj sistema VO

**Osmi dio** – Privatne visokoškolske ustanove (VŠU) u okviru sistema VO

**Deveti dio** – Zaključci i naredni koraci

Kao što je navedeno u stavu 1.1.4. prethodnog teksta, neki od ovih djelova (od drugog do šestog dijela) odgovaraju ekvivalentnim djelovima ranije pomenutog izještaja eksperata urađenog za EK, mada je u svaki od njih uključen dodatni materijal. Sedmi i osmi dio obrađuju potpuno nove teme u odnosu na izještaj rađen za EK.

Kada je u pitanju odnos između drugog i šestog dijela izještaja eksperata rađenog za EK, izještaj EK se posebno fokusira na određene „mjere/aktivnosti“ koje je Vlada Crne Gore identifikovala u „Operativnom dokumentu za sprječavanje korupcije u oblastima od posebnog rizika (Aneks Akcionog plana za poglavje 23, Pravosuđe i osnovna prava“, iz jula 2016. godine) koji je, kao što je poznato, priložen uz „Akcioni plan Vlade Crne Gore za poglavje 23, Pravosuđe i osnovna prava“ iz februara 2015. godine (navodi se i kao AP 23).

To znači da se gotovo sve preporuke od drugog do šestog dijela odnose na aktivnosti koje, uopšteno govoreći, korespondiraju sa velikim brojem aktivnosti koje su preporučene u ranijem izještaju EK, kako je i traženo da bi se obradile oblasti identifikovane u „Operativnom dokumentu“ iz jula 2016. godine i AP 23 (izuzeci su preporuke 5[b], [c], [d] u trećem dijelu, koje su specifične za ovaj izještaj). Zbog toga relevantne preporuke u ovom polaznom istraživanju jesu takve da podupiru aktivnosti koje se smatraju važnim za dalji napredak u pregovaračkom poglavju 23 u smislu borbe protiv rizika od korupcije u obrazovanju.

Kao što je navedeno u stavu 1.1.5. prethodnog teksta, ovo polazno istraživanje će se svakako baviti određenim širim pitanjima koja se smatraju važnim za postavljanje okvira za dugoročno jačanje integriteta u crnogorskom VO. To se posebno odnosi na sedmi dio.

#### **1.2. Metodologija polaznog istraživanja**

Za potrebe ovog polaznog istraživanja u osnovi su korišćene dvije metodologije.

**1.2.1.** Najprije je sprovedeno pripremno istraživanje velikog broja štampanih izvora, naročito zvaničnih crnogorskih dokumenata koji su stavljeni na raspolaganje ekspertima, i rezultata aktuelnog projekta „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (ERIC)“ koji je finansirala Svjetska banka. Poseban osvrt na te dokumente dat je u stavovima 1.3.1. i 1.3.2. dalje teksta. Svi ovi dokumenti navedeni su u spisku literature na kraju izještaja.

**1.2.2.** Drugo, eksperti su uradili analizu sadržaja izuzetno velikog broja sastanaka koje su imali sa širokim spektrom grupa kao zainteresovanih partnera.

To je podrazumijevalo ne samo sastanke u okviru polazne studije Savjeta Evrope o integritetu u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori nego i relevantne sadržaje sa sastanaka u okviru misije Evropske komisije o ocjeni stanja u oblasti prevencije korupcije u cijelokupnom obrazovnom sistemu Crne Gore. Kao što je već navedeno, detaljni programi pomenutih sastanaka, održanih kako za potrebe SE tako i za potrebe EK, dati su u Prilozima 1 i 2.

#### **1.3. Korišćenje tekovina ranijih aktivnosti**

**Projekat „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (ERIC)“ koji finansira Svjetska banka**

**1.3.1.** Radeći pripremno istraživanje, eksperti su bili veoma svjesni obima i dometa projekta „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (ERIC)“ koji finansira Svjetska banka. Projekat je planiran na period od pet godina, 2012-2017. godina, a finansiran je iz kredita Svjetske banke u iznosu od 12 miliona eura. Postoji veliki broj komponenti projekta uključujući i specifično ulaganje u istraživanje i razvoj (aspekti inicijativa podržanih od strane Svjetske banke u ovoj oblasti obrađeni su u dijelu 6 „Istraživanja“ ovog izještaja).

Međutim, ono što je posebno relevantno, kao opšte polazište ovog istraživanja, je to što je HERIC projekat takođe obuhvatio opsežnu aktivnost evaluacije crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja, koja je izvršena u okviru Programa institucionalne evaluacije (PIE), samostalnog i nezavisnog programa Evropske asocijacije univerziteta (EAU). Izještaj o institucionalnoj evaluaciji urađen je za svih deset VŠU – državni Univerzitet Crne Gore, dva privatna univerziteta (Univerzitet Donja Gorica i Univerzitet „Mediteran“) i sedam privatnih „fakulteta“ (svaki izještaj je imao oko 20 stranica). „Sveobuhvatni sistemski izještaj“ (31 stranica) nastao je na osnovu evaluacija svih deset

visokoškolskih ustanova. Kao što će biti naznačeno na mnogim mjestima ovog dokumenta, ovaj dalekosežni rad u okviru projekta je iznjedrio veliki broj preporuka, kako na nacionalnom tako i na specifičnom institucionalnom nivou, o tome kako da se ojača i unaprijedi kvalitet crnogorskog VO.

Pored toga, eksperti su tokom rada na ovom polaznom istraživanju dobili primjerak izvještaja sa projekta Svjetske banke pod nazivom „Studija izvodljivosti za predloženi prilagođeni sistem za sprječavanje plagijarizma u Crnoj Gori“. Studija je završena 23. septembra 2016. godine a glavni konsultant prilikom njene izrade bio je profesor Miroslav Trajanović.

Ova „Studija izvodljivosti“ je veoma obiman rad. Izvještaj sadrži 108 stranica. Obimnost ove studije daleko prevaziđa analizu užih definicija akademskih plagijata i elektronskih sistema za detekciju plagijata. Izvještaj daje sveobuhvatan i detaljan set predloga o tome kako rješavati pitanja akademskog integriteta u crnogorskom VO sa identifikacijom specifičnih aktera i sa preciznim rasporedom za implementaciju, kao i očekivanim finansijskim troškovima.

O implikacijama postojanja jednog takvog potpunog izvještaja sa projekta Svjetske banke za postojeći zajednički projekat SE/EU, biće više riječi na drugim mjestima ovog polaznog istraživanja.

Međutim u ovoj fazi je važno naglasiti da, uopšteno govoreći, realizacija zajedničkih aktivnosti projekta SE/EU mora da ima u planu detaljne razgovore sa relevantnim crnogorskim akterima, uključujući i predstavnike projekta Svjetske banke, kako bi se osiguralo da zajedničke aktivnosti projekta SE/EU uvaže ono što je već postignuto projektom Svjetske banke i nadograđi rezultate ovog projekta prepoznatljivom novom vrijednošću čime bi se izbjeglo nepotrebno dupliranje.

#### ***„Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“***

**1.3.2.** U svom pripremnom istraživanju službenih crnogorskih dokumenata, eksperti su smatrali da je posebno važno da se naglasi značaj „Strategije razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“. Ovaj dokument Ministarstva prosvjete Vlade Crne Gore iz jula 2016. godine je generalno impresivan i dalekosežan analitički pokušaj rješavanja važnih pitanja za strateški razvoj i napredak sistema VO Crne Gore. Kao takav, na primjer, on je važan izvor za istraživanje mnogih područja kojima su se bavili eksperti na drugim mjestima u ovom izvještaju, naročito u sedmom dijelu.

#### **Preporuke iz dijela 1 (o generalnim polazištima, metodologiji i korišćenju tekovina ranijih aktivnosti)**

##### **Preporuka 1(a):**

Treba uspostaviti što snažniju povezanost aktivnosti zajedničkog projekta Savjeta Europe/EU „Jačanje integriteta i borba protiv korupcije u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“ i kontinuiranog napretka u pregovorima Crne Gore o pristupanju EU u poglavljju 23 u odnosu na borbu protiv rizika od korupcije u obrazovanju.

Konkretno, realizaciju preporuka od drugog do šestog dijela polaznog istraživanja treba posmatrati kao važan doprinos uređenju oblasti koje su identifikovane kao ključne u postojećim dokumentima Vlade Crne Gore kao što su „Operativni dokument za sprječavanje korupcije u oblastima od posebnog rizika (Aneks Akcionog plana za poglavlje 23, Pravosuđe i osnovna prava“, jul 2016).

##### **Preporuka 1(b):**

Prilikom implementacije aktivnosti zajedničkog projekta Savjeta Europe/EU moraju se obaviti što sveobuhvatniji razgovori sa svim relevantnim akterima kako bi aktivnosti ovog projekta donijeli sasvim novu vrijednost u odnosu na rezultate projekta „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (HERIC)“ koji je finansirala Svjetska banka i da bi se izbjeglo nepotrebno dupliranje rezultata ova projekta.

## **2. NACIONALNE POLITIKE BORBE PROTIV KORUPCIJE**

**2.1.** Kao što je pomenuto u stavu 1.1.2. prethodnog teksta, ovo polazno istraživanje SE integriteta crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja sprovedeno je istovremeno sa širom ocjenom stanja koju je sprovela EK u oblasti prevencije korupcije u cijelokupnom obrazovnom sistemu Crne Gore. Prilikom ocjene stanja sprovedenog za potrebe EK postalo je jasno da je Vlada Crne Gore uradila nacionalnu strategiju prevencije korupcije u svim javnim ustanovama čije temelje je postavila Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije svojim radom i liderском ulogom u izradi institucionalnih planova integriteta.

Eksperti su smatrali da je, kao inicijalnu temu ove polazne studije, važno istražiti vezu između takvih sveukupnih vladinih polazišta i stanja u oblasti integriteta u sistemu VO.

#### **Prednosti Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije i planova integriteta**

**2.2.** Eksperti su impresionirani početnom dinamičnošću Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije i onim što su zaposleni u njoj postigli za kratko vrijeme, posebno u pogledu pružanja podrške državnim organima Crne Gore u izradi ogromnog broja planova integriteta.

Zakon o sprječavanju korupcije iz januara 2016. godine predviđa uglavnom jasne detalje o ukupnim nadležnostima, upravljanju i finansiranju Agencije, a posebno o planovima integriteta (pri čemu poseban dokument Agencije „Pravila za izradu i sprovođenje plana integriteta“ pruža odgovarajuće dodatne smjernice).

Takođe je učinjeno jasnim da je Agencija uložila značajne napore u stručno osposobljavanje zaposlenih u pružanju podrške izradi planova integriteta što je podrazumijevalo da se model plana integriteta učini dostupnim, kao i rad sa Upravom za kadrove u cilju pružanja obuke za stručno osposobljavanje zaposlenih.

#### **Prostor za dalji razvoj Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije, planovi integriteta i povezane teme**

**2.3.1.** Međutim, može se ukazati potreba da se programi stručnog osposobljavanja u dovoljnoj mjeri osmisle za zaposlene u obrazovanju. Ekspertima nije bio sasvim jasan odnos između Uprave za kadrove i Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije u organizaciji stručnog osposobljavanja a i imali su utisak da se dosadašnja obuka možda više fokusirala na druge državne službenike, odnosno funkcionere, a ne na grupe kao što su zaposleni u prosvjetnim ustanovama uključujući i visokoškolske ustanove.

**2.3.2.** Na generalnom nivou, navedeno se može nadovezati na šire razmatranje odnosa između vladinih politika borbe protiv korupcije i obrazovnog sistema. Eksperti razumiju da pojам „javnih funkcionera“ u dokumentima poput Zakona o sprječavanju korupcije obuhvata menadžment na univerzitetima ali ne i nastavni kadar. To drugim riječima znači da je potrebno razjasniti položaj širih grupa zaposlenih u prosvjeti, uključujući VO, u pogledu odgovornosti za borbu protiv korupcije, što bi se, na primjer, moglo uraditi u relevantnim profesionalnim etičkim kodeksima.

**2.3.3.** Eksperti takođe naglašavaju značaj nacionalne analize urađenih planova integriteta koju sprovodi Agencija za utvrđivanje obrazaca rizika od korupcije i preventivnih mjera. Nalaze ove analize treba da koriste svi relevantni akteri, uključujući i one u VO, za razgovore o kontinuiranom unapređenju metoda jačanja integriteta.

**Djelovanje Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije u okviru koherentnih nacionalnih pristupa integritetu i borbi protiv korupcije uključujući položaj inspekcijskog nadzora u odnosu na VO**

**2.4.1.** Imajući u vidu rastuće potencijalne prednosti Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije, eksperti su mišljenja da je veoma važno da ona bude u središtu koherentnog nacionalnog pristupa pitanjima integriteta i borbe protiv korupcije.

**2.4.2.** Na primjer, u obrazovanju uopšte, treba razmotriti odnos između Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije i prosvjetne inspekcije. Preciznije, u pogledu odnosa inspekcijskog nadzora i visokog obrazovanja, Zakon o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine jednostavno navodi u članovima 8 i 32 da inspekcijski nadzor nad radom ustanova visokog obrazovanja vrši nadležna prosvjetna inspekcija i da ista ima nadležnost da privremeno zabrani rad ustanove i odredi rok u kojem ustanova mora otkloniti utvrđene „nedostatke“. Ako se u ovom roku ne „otklone“ nedostaci, Ministarstvo će zabraniti obavljanje djelatnosti te ustanove (član 32).

Međutim, ovi članovi ne navode detaljno koji aspekti rada VŠU će biti podvrgnuti „inspekcijskom nadzoru“. Ekspertima je tokom razgovora sa zvanicnicima ostalo nejasno šta prosvjetna inspekcija uzima u obzir kada „vrši inspekcijski nadzor nad VŠU“. Kada je ekspertima naknadno dostavljen Zakon o prosvjetnoj inspekciji, izgledao je prilično star (iz 2004. godine) i nedovoljno fokusiran na način vršenja inspekcijskog nadzora u odnosu na VŠU, posebno ne na to kako vršiti nadzor a pri tom ispoštovati odgovarajuću autonomiju VŠU.

**Preporuke iz dijela 2 (o nacionalnim politikama borbe protiv korupcije)**

**Preporuka 2(a):**

Crnogorske aktere treba podsticati da koriste pozitivna inicijalna dostignuća koja je Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije stekla upravljujući izradom planova integriteta državnih organa Crne Gore na nacionalnom nivou. Aktuelno usavršavanje takvih pristupa uveliko će doprinijeti jačanju integriteta u crnogorskom društvu uključujući i VO.

**Preporuka 2(b):**

Biće posebno važno obezbijediti razvoj i održivost koherentnog, sveobuhvatnog i finansijski podržanog pristupa na nacionalnom nivou i odgovarajuće osposobljavanje službenika koji se bave izradom institucionalnih planova integriteta uključujući i takve službenike u sistemu VO. To podrazumijeva koordinaciju relevantnih uloga Uprave za kadrove i Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije.

**Preporuka 2(c):**

Na nacionalnom nivou se mora u potpunosti iskoristiti predstojeća nacionalna analiza urađenih planova integriteta koju će sprovesti Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije u cilju uočavanja obrazaca rizika od korupcije i preventivnih mjera na nacionalnom nivou. To bi podrazumijevalo eksplicitno

razmatranje obrazaca posebno relevantnih za sistem VO što se potom može razraditi kroz osposobljavanje opisano u Preporuci 2(b).

**Preporuka 3:**

Potrebno je dodatno razmotriti položaj nastavnog kadra u obrazovanju u najširem smislu, uključujući i onaj u sistemu VO, u odnosu na odgovornosti za borbu protiv korupcije.

Obzirom da se pominjanje „javnih funkcionera“ u zakonodavstvu, kao što je Zakon o sprječavanju korupcije, odnosi samo na visoki rukovodni kadar na univerzitetima, potrebno je precizirati položaj ostalog kadra. To bi podrazumijevalo detaljno ispitivanje potencijalne uloge etičkih kodeksa u formalizovanju odgovornosti svih zaposlenih u borbi protiv korupcije.

**Preporuka 4:**

Obzirom na njene rastuće potencijalne prednosti, Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije treba da bude u središtu koherentnog nacionalnog pristupa integritetu i borbi protiv korupcije.

U pogledu obrazovanja, ovakav pristup zahtijeva preispitivanje položaja prosvjetne inspekcije. Kada je u pitanju sistem VO konkretno, obrazovna inspekcija koja se namjerava baviti ovim poslom treba da demonstrira da je u dovoljnoj mjeri savremena i „dorasla“ da doprinese radu Agencije za sprječavanje korupcije prilikom bavljenja pitanjima integriteta u sistemu VO, kao i to da može funkcionisati na način koji poštuje odgovarajuću autonomiju VŠU.

**3. OPŠTA PITANJA UPRAVLJANJA, OBEZBJEĐIVANJA I POBOLJŠANJA KVALITETA U VISOKOM OBRAZOVANJU (VO)**

**Opšta pitanja obezbjeđivanja i unapređenja kvaliteta u VO**

**3.1.1.** Pitanja u vezi sa inspekcijskim nadzorom nad VO razmatrana u prethodnom tekstu takođe se odnose na opšta pitanja obezbjeđivanja i jačanja kvaliteta VO. „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ naglašava značaj eksterne evaluacije visokoškolskih ustanova, pored internih samoevaluacionih procedura (str. 3-4). Strategija ističe značaj unaprijeđenja kvaliteta (str. 17-19). Zakon o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine takođe sadrži poseban dio o obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta (Dio IV, članovi 41-42).

**Prednosti postojećih pristupa internom obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta: uloga studenata u okviru postupaka internog obezbjeđivanja kvaliteta na Univerzitetu Crne Gore**

**3.1.2.** Aktuelni pristupi internom obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta svakako imaju svoje prednosti. Na sastanku sa rukovodiocima na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, eksperti su dobili detaljan opis internih pristupa obezbjeđivanja kvaliteta na Univerzitetu. Ovaj razgovor je ukazao na pozitivnu uključenost studenata. Akcenat je stavljen na punopravno učešće studenata u relevantne postupke. To podrazumijeva članstvo studenata u komisijama za obezbjeđivanje kvaliteta na različitim nivoima a pored toga su i članovi Upravnog odbora i Senata Univerziteta. Studenti ocjenjuju učinak profesora putem anketa a često se na sastancima da niže ocjene u krajnjem mogu rezultirati prekidom radnog odnosa zbog lošeg kvaliteta nastave.

**Ograničenja postojećih pristupa eksternom obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta i predložene alternative**

**3.1.3.** Bez obzira što i Strategija i Zakon naglašavaju važnost eksternog obezbjeđivanja kvaliteta (vidjeti stav 3.1.1. prethodnog teksta), eksperti ističu da se politika i procedure zasnivaju na korišćenju inostranih akreditacionih agencija za obezbjeđivanje kvaliteta. Eksperti razumiju logiku ovakve situacije uvezši u obzir manji omjer crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja i dominantnu poziciju velikog državnog univerziteta. S druge strane eksperti bi predložili da sistem u krajnjem treba da teži osnivanju nacionalne agencije za obezbjeđivanje kvaliteta u cilju uspostavljanja do kraja zrelog sistema visokog obrazovanja. Na primjer, nacionalna agencija Crne Gore mogla bi i dalje značajno da koristi međunarodne stručnjake u okviru svojih postupaka. Ekspertima je bilo interesantno što su se studentski predstavnici jasno opredijelili u korist osnivanja nacionalne agencije.

**3.1.4.** U slučaju da se pristupi osnivanju takve nacionalne agencije, bilo bi važno da ista bude potpuno nezavisna od vlade. Postojeći pristupi eksternom obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta ne ukazuju na ovakvu nezavisnost od vlade.

Ministarstvo trenutno odlučuje koja „međunarodno priznata“ agencija za akreditaciju vrši eksternu institucionalnu evaluaciju nakon što dobije mišljenje Savjeta za visoko obrazovanje. Komisije koje sprovode akreditaciju studijskih programa imenuju se „sa utvrđene liste eksperata od strane Savjeta za visoko obrazovanje“. (za više detalja o ovim pitanjima vidjeti „Strategiju za razvoj visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“, str. 3). Član 42 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju bavi se ulogom Ministarstva i Savjeta u vezi sa akreditacijom i reakreditacijom institucija.

Uopšteno govoreći, član 28 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju jasno ističe da „postupak akreditacije studijskih programa, sadržinu i oblik sertifikata o akreditaciji propisuje Ministarstvo, na predlog Savjeta“.

Stoga se u postojećim procedurama daje značajna uloga i Ministarstvu i Savjetu za visoko obrazovanje. Ovim se otvara šire pitanje položaja Savjeta za visoko obrazovanje kao jednog od brojnih širih pitanja o upravljanju u VO.

#### **Šira pitanja upravljanja u VO**

##### **Savjet za visoko obrazovanje**

**3.2.1.** Savjet za visoko obrazovanje „imenuje i razriješava Vlada“ (član 12 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine).

Na sastanku sa predsjednikom Savjeta za visoko obrazovanje, predsjednik Savjeta je potvrdio da Savjet nije nezavisna agencija već da ga imenuje Vlada. Savjet čine predstavnici Univerziteta Crne Gore, dva privatna univerziteta, privrede, studentskih predstavnika (uključujući studente privatnih univerziteta) i Ministarstva prosvjete. Ostale pojedinosti o „sastavu i imenovanju“ Savjeta date su u članu 12 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju.

**3.2.2.** S druge strane, predsjednik Savjeta naveo je da je „primarni zadatak“ Savjeta unaprijeđenje kvaliteta VO. Savjet je predložio izradu „Strategije razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“. Predsjednik Savjeta jasno se zalaže za „širu društvenu ulogu“ Univerziteta Crne Gore i ističe da Savjet ne podržava „tržišni pristup“ VO.

Eksperti procjenjuju da će Savjet koji je u potpunosti nezavisan od Vlade moći bolje da ostvari napredak u primjeni pomenutih pozitivnih principa.

##### **Upravljanje VO: institucionalna autonomija**

**3.3.1.** Zakon o visokom obrazovanju svakako potvrđuje princip institucionalne autonomije (članovi 4 i 17). S druge strane, predstavnik NVO istakao je da osoba na visokoj poziciji „i dalje sve kontroliše“.

**3.3.2.** Sagledavajući član 46 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju eksperti su razumjeli da jednu trećinu (pet) od ukupnog broja članova Upravnog odbora Univerziteta Crne Gore čine „predstavnici osnivača“ (vjerovatno je u slučaju državnog univerziteta riječ o Vladu), a da su ostalih deset članova „predstavnici akademskog osoblja, drugih zaposlenih i studenata“. Utisak je da se Vlad i dalje ostavlja značajan uticaj na članstvo u Upravnom odboru.

**3.3.3.** Član 50 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju predviđa da rektora državnog univerziteta bira „Upravni odbor, iz redova redovnih profesora“ „na osnovu javnog konkursa“. Član 52 takođe predviđa da dekane i osobe na sličnim pozicijama na državnom univerzitetu bira Upravni odbor. Naposlijetku, član 54 predviđa da Senat državnog univerziteta treba da čine rektor, prorektori, predstavnici akademskog osoblja (najmanje 50% članova Senata mora biti iz redova redovnih profesora) i predstavnici studenata. Prema tome čini se da postoji „ambivalentna slika“ o implikacijama ovih aranžmana na institucionalnu autonomiju. S jedne strane postoji značajan unutrašnji uticaj institucionalnog osoblja na Senat i na Upravni odbor. S druge strane prisutan je i dalje Vladin uticaj zbog toga što predstavnici Vlade sjede u Upravnom odboru koji sam po sebi ima značajne nadležnosti nad imenovanjem rukovodilačkog kadra.

**3.3.4.** Uopšteno govoreći, Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke zalaže se za povećanje autonomije univerziteta u Crnoj Gori, uz „odgovorno shvatanje autonomije“ (Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke, Preporuka 1). S druge strane, posebno na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, to je povezano sa argumentom da položaj vodećeg rukovodstva treba ojačati u odnosu na položaj pojedinačnih fakulteta (vidjeti Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke, stav 2.1.2., str. 6). Ovaj argument je takođe razrađen u Institucionalnom izvještaju Svjetske banke o Univerzitetu Crne Gore, str. 6-7 i str. 21-22.

##### **Upravljanje VO: uloga studenata**

**3.4.1.** U pogledu položaja studenata u upravljanju VO čini se da postoje mnoge pozitivne karakteristike u Crnoj Gori, kako su ih predstavnici studenata opisali ekspertima.

**3.4.2.** Studentski parlament Univerziteta Crne Gore (SPUCG) morao je da dokaže svoj nacionalni status da bi postao član Evropske studentske unije (ESU). Savjetodavni odbor SPUCG uključuje studente sa privatnih univerziteta tako da mora postojati saradnja studenata sa državnog i privatnih univerziteta. Za studente su predviđena dva mesta u Savjetu za visoko obrazovanje i to po jedno za SPUCG i za studente sa privatnih univerziteta. Predstavnici studenata iz SPUCG su zadovoljni ovakvom situacijom.

**3.4.3.** U okviru Univerziteta Crne Gore postoji dovršena struktura predstavljanja studenata. Svaki studijski program ima predstavnike studenata. Svaki fakultet ima izabrani Savjet studenata. Studenti biraju predstavnike iz ovih savjeta u „Generalnu skupštinu“ od čega 24 člana praktično dolazi iz Studentskog parlamenta. Studentski parlament ima izvršno tijelo od sedam članova.

**3.4.4.** S druge strane, predstavnici studenata su još uvijek redovni studenti i nemaju pravo na pauze od studiranja (sabatikali) da bi se usredsredili na svoje reprezentativne uloge.

**3.4.5.** Predstavnici studenata pomenuli su velike studentske proteste od prije pet godina na koje je Univerzitet Crne Gore „dobro reagovao“. S druge strane predstavnici NVO ukazali su na trenutni nedostatak studentskog aktivizma iako ova nevladina organizacija nudi programe liderstva za studente. Predstavnik druge NVO tvrdio je da lideri studentskih tijela na nacionalnom nivou imaju

sklonost da budu povezani sa vladajućom partijom. Ovaj predstavnik NVO pomenuo je da je aktuelno političko rukovodstvo poteklo iz redova studentskih lidera.

Iako eksperti nisu u poziciji da sude o političkoj pripadnosti studentskih predstavnika sa kojima su se sastali na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, mišljenja su da su oni artikulisani i pozitivni u svojim stavovima.

#### ***Upravljanje VO: transparentnost***

**3.5.1.** Predstavnici NVO smatrali su da je količina podataka dostupnih na internet stranici Univerziteta Crne Gore „reducirana“ od kada je došlo novo rukovodstvo Univerziteta, te se, na primjer, ugovori više ne objavljaju. Predstavnici ovih nevladinih organizacija istakli su da je ovo smanjenje transparentnosti povezano sa privatnim interesima kojima se daje prednost u odnosu na javne interese. Predstavnici ovih NVO takođe su tvrdili da se neki aspekti menadžmenta univerzitetom nisu promijenili. Iako je izabran novi rektor i novi tim u rektoratu, „generalni sekretar“ „Upravnog odbora“ je tamo „decenijama“.

Pa ipak, eksperti i po ovom pitanju nisu u mogućnosti da samostalno donesu sud o tačnosti ovih komentara. Međutim, eksperti bi na generalnoj ravni naglasili značaj obezbjeđivanja maksimalne transparentnosti i progresivnog upravljanja na glavnom državnom univerzitetu i svim drugim VŠU.

#### **Preporuke iz dijela 3 (o opštim pitanjima upravljanja, obezbjeđivanja i unaprijeđenja kvaliteta u VO)**

##### **Preporuka 5(a):**

Posebno u odnosu na VO, centralno mjesto u smislu jačanja integriteta i borbe protiv korupcije trebalo bi da zauzimaju jasne procedure za obezbjeđivanje, odnosno unaprijeđenje kvaliteta i akreditaciju. U skladu sa opštim evropskim najboljim praksama trebalo bi osnovati nacionalnu agenciju za obezbjeđivanje kvaliteta u oblasti VO, potpuno nezavisnu od vlade. Takav pristup obezbjeđivanju kvaliteta u VO treba da poštuje prepoznatljivu autonomiju VŠU što će vjerovatno učiniti nepotrebnom bilo kakvu ulogu prosvjetne inspekcije u VO.

##### **Preporuka 5(b):**

Savjet za visoko obrazovanje treba bez sumnje da bude nezavisan od Vlade. To će ojačati poziciju Savjeta i unaprijediti njegovu aktuelnu posvećenost pozitivnim dešavanjima u crnogorskom sistemu VO.

##### **Preporuka 5(c):**

Treba obezbijediti maksimalnu odgovarajuću autonomiju Univerzitetu Crne Gore u okviru crnogorskog sistema VO. Međutim, Univerzitet i sve ostale VŠU Crne Gore treba da pokažu transparentnost i progresivno upravljanje u ostvarivanju ove autonomije.

##### **Preporuka 5(d):**

Studentski parlament Crne Gore (SPCG) treba da dobije podršku u svom radu na predstavljanju studenata u okviru Univerziteta Crne Gore i na nacionalnom nivou. Ovakva podrška treba da podrazumijeva omogućavanje pauza od studiranja (sabatikala) studentskim predstavnicima kako bi imali dovoljno vremena da se posvete svojim reprezentativnim ulogama.

#### **4. PITANJA ZAPOŠLJAVANJA I LJUDSKIH RESURSA (LjR) U VO**

##### **Zapošljavanje u VO – osnovne informacije**

**4.1.** Pomenuto je kao problem VO nepoštovanje pravila i nepravilnosti u pojedinim slučajevima izbora kadra (vidjeti u nastavku teksta). Međutim, ovi problemi su više strukturne prirode i odnose se na broj zaposlenih, opterećenje nastavom i finansiranje izbora novog kadra. Neka od ovih pitanja su pomenuta u izveštaju EK ali su bolje i potpunije istražena u ovom polaznom istraživanju SE.

##### **Zapošljavanje u VO – pozitivne karakteristike**

**4.2.** Zakon o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine detaljno navodi niz „akademskih zvanja“ koja su na raspolaganju univerzitskom osoblju u Crnoj Gori i uslove i postupke prema kojima se stiču različita zvanja (članovi 72-77). Rukovodioci na državnom univerzitetu informisali su eksperte da zapošljavanje na glavnom državnom univerzitetu nije problem. Štaviše, oni su rekli da Univerzitet Crne Gore nudi bolje plate od privatnih univerziteta i da omogućava više vremena za istraživanje i naučni rad.

##### **Zapošljavanje u VO – problemi**

**4.3.1.** S druge strane, „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ navodi da se veliki broj institucija „u smislu nastavnog kadra oslanja na gostujuće profesore iz Crne Gore i inostranstva“, i takođe ističe „opterećenje nastavnika... kao problem“ (str. 5). Pored toga, Strategija naglašava potrebu za boljim stručnim usavršavanjem univerzitskih profesora (str.18).

Tačnije, eksperti misle da bi bilo posebno važno istražiti da li postoje bilo kakvi problemi u vezi sa radom kadra Univerziteta Crne Gore na privatnim univerzitetima.

**4.3.2.** Ono što je još značajnije u odnosu na rizike po integritet, predstavnici nevladinih organizacija odlučno su tvrdili da postoje problemi sa karijernim napredovanjem akademskog osoblja.

Problemi se odnose izbor asistenata. Ugovori za ove pozicije treba da budu na tri do sedam godine ali se oni „uvijek“ zaključuju na kraći period.

Predstavnici NVO takođe su tvrdili da se proces napredovanja do pozicije redovnog profesora ne primjenjuje jednako i da se prednost daje onima „koji poznaju rektora“. Neki redovni profesori imaju lošije kvalifikacije u odnosu na one na nižim pozicijama. Uopšteno govoreći, ovi predstavnici su istakli da „klijentizam“ znači da se pojedinci imenuju u zvanja docenta, vanrednog ili redovnog profesora zbog lojalnosti stranci. Takvi pojedinci ne ispunjavaju formalne kriterijume i ne rade u nastavi. Takođe su pomenuti slučajevi pojedinaca na najvišim pozicijama koji nemaju potrebne odgovarajuće akademske reference. Konkretno, istaknuti su slučajevi visokih zvančnika optuženih za veoma ozbiljne plagijate a protiv kojih još uvijek nije pokrenut odgovarajući postupak.

**4.3.3.** Pored ovih specifičnih pitanja koja su istaknuta u vezi sa zapošljavanjem u sistemu VO, vrijedi naglasiti da, na generalnoj ravni, Sveobuhvatni izveštaj Svjetske banke posvećuje jedan segment (poglavlje 2.3) „Ljudskim resursima“ i daje preporuku u vezi sa tim (Sveobuhvatni izveštaj Svjetske banke, Preporuka 5). Sveobuhvatni izveštaj je, uopšte uezv, na stanovištu da treba uesti savremenije pristupe upravljanju ljudskim resursima u crnogorskom VO uključujući adekvatnije načine upravljanja obimom poslova zaposlenih i njihovim stručnim osposobljavanjem. Ove teme su takođe naglašene u dijelu 2 Institucionalnog izveštaja Svjetske banke o Univerzitetu Crne Gore.

## Preporuke iz četvrtog dijela (o pitanjima zapošljavanja i ljudskih resursa u VO)

### Preporuka 6(a):

Treba maksimalno iskoristiti mogućnosti jačanja integriteta prilikom izbora akademskog osoblja u skladu sa Zakonom o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine i njegovim jasnim određenjem „akademskih zvanja“ univerzitetskog osoblja u Crnoj Gori kao i uslova i postupaka prema kojima se stiču različita zvanja.

Takođe, maksimalno treba iskoristiti mogućnosti postizanja kvaliteta u zapošljavanju imajući u vidu pozitivno dostignuće u odnosu na iznos primanja na Univerzitetu Crne Gore koja se smatraju dovoljno visokim za zapošljavanje kadra.

### Preporuka 6(b):

Vladu Crne Gore treba maksimalno podržati u ostvarivanju sveukupne vizije jačanja kvaliteta crnogorskog sistema VO koja je demonstrirana pripremom „Strategije razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“.

Konkretno, kadrovski problemi identifikovani u tom dokumentu kao što su obim posla akademskog osoblja i potreba za pojačanim stručnim usavršavanjem akademskog osoblja, moraju se rješavati.

### Preporuka 6(c):

Svi relevantni akteri treba da ulože maksimalne napore da se obezbijedi da se pomenuti postupak izbora u akademska zvanja sprovodi pravično i strogo. Odgovarajuće ugovore treba ponuditi asistentima. Konkretno, zvanja docenta, vanrednog profesora ili redovnog profesora treba da dobiju samo oni koji nesumnjivo imaju potrebne odgovarajuće akademske reference.

## 5. PITANJA INTEGRITETA U NASTAVI, STICANJU ZNANJA I OCJENJIVANJU U VO

### Opšte određenje u odnosu na o „vulgarnu korupciju“ u nastavi, sticanju znanja i ocjenjivanju u crnogorskom VO

**5.1.1.** „Vulgarna korupcija“ u nastavi, sticanju znanja i ocjenjivanju u sistemu VO odnosi se na takve sistemske zloupotrebe kao što je raširenost pojave slučajeva kada predavači traže mito, studenti nude mito i druge. Eksperti od sagovornika nisu dobili dokaze da se ova vrsta korupcije smatra glavnim problemom u Crnoj Gori.

**5.1.2.** Na primjer, nastavnici na jednom velikom fakultetu Univerziteta Crne Gore (Prirodno-matematički fakultet) izričito su naglasili da nemaju saznanja o „vulgarnoj korupciji“ na svom fakultetu. Smatrali su da ponašanje nastavnika i studenata u suštini funkcioniše po principu „samoregulacije“. Tvrđili su da je plagijarizam problem „ali ne veliki problem“, mada su upozorili na opasnost od „predatorskih“ časopisa i žurnala.

**5.1.3.** Predstavnici studenata na Univerzitetu Crne Gore su na temu „vulgarne korupcije“, rekli da možda postoje „glasine i priče“ ali da ohrabruju studente da njima, Univerzitetu ili ministarstvu

prijave probleme. Predstavnici studenata svakako su podržali razvoj softvera za sprječavanje plagijata.

**5.1.4.** Bez obzira što generalno „vulgarna korupcija“ nije istaknuta kao problem, određeni specifični komentari o plagijarizmu su se našli u centru pažnje. Takođe je bilo i naznaka o posebnim rizicima od potencijalnog nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitima.

### Plagijarizam u VO

#### *Izazovi plagijarizma u VO*

**5.2.1.** Jasno je da postoje izazovi plagijarizma sa kojima se suočava sistem VO u Crnoj Gori, iako, naravno, ovi problemi nisu karakteristični samo za Crnu Goru. Izazovi plagijarizma mogu se odnositi i na studente i na akademsko osoblje a isti zasigurno podrazumijevaju značajne rizike građenja reputacije visokopozicioniranih osoba na plagiranom materijalu. Predstavnici jedne nevladine organizacije bili su naročito strogi u svojim kritikama u ovom pogledu. Ova kritičnost se podudara sa kritikama iste te NVO o sistemu izbora nastavnika u zvanje redovnog profesora i druga visoka akademска zvanja (vidjeti stav 4.3.2. prethodnog teksta). Nanovo potencirajući ključne relevantne stvari na ovom mjestu, navodi se da je javnost upoznata sa slučajevima u kojima su istaknuti visokopozicionirani akademski građani prezentovali svoje akademske reference stečene na osnovu ozbiljno plagiranog materijala. Djelotvoran postupak još uvijek nije pokrenut u ovim slučajevima.

#### **Generalne reakcije na plagijarizam u VO uključujući i razvoj odgovarajućih softvera**

**5.2.2.** Odgovori na ove izazove treba svakako da uključuju razvoj i korišćenje softvera za borbu protiv plagijata i efikasne sankcije protiv osoblja i studenata uključujući i primjenu etičkog kodeksa. Predstavnici studenata svakako su podržali korišćenje softvera kako bi se odgovorilo na problem plagijarizma. Akademsko osoblje na jednom fakultetu Univerziteta Crne Gore istaklo je da je „samoregulacija“ takođe važan element u borbi protiv plagijata iako su se složili da bi nacionalni softverski sistem bio od koristi.

Ovi i mnogi drugi pozitivni komentari o razvoju nacionalnog softvera nedvosmisleno podržavaju dalji rad baziran na izvještaju projekta Svjetske banke o „Studiji izvodljivosti za predloženi prilagođeni sistem za spriječavanje plagijarizma u Crnoj Gori“, kao što je naznačeno ranije u stavu 1.3.1 ovog izvještaja.

#### *Etički kodeks Univerziteta Crne Gore kao odgovor na plagijarizam: pozitivne perspektive*

**5.2.3.** Univerzitet Crne Gore nedavno je revidirao i objavio svoj Etički kodeks i taj proces i njegovi rezultati su razmatrani na sastancima sa rukovodećim akademskim osobljem i predstvincima studenata Univerziteta. Vodeći ljudi na Univerzitetu su naglasili da se proces odvijao na transparentan i otvoren način među akademskim osobljem a vrijednost postojanja takvog kodeksa je široko prihvaćena. Revizija Kodeksa desila se u kontekstu reforme svih pravilnika i akata Univerziteta.

Sagovornici iz uprave Univerziteta istakli su da se kodeks odnosi kako na akademsko osoblje tako i na studente. Etička komisija/odbor (Sud časti) (koji uključuje i pripadnike studenata) razmatra sankcije u slučaju povrede iako se u krajnjem postupku u slučaju studenata završava pred Senatom (Senat može suspendovati studente). Ako zaposleni prekrše kodeks to može značiti kršenje zakona o radu a može biti i predmet postupanja parničnih sudova. Na primjer, u slučaju problema koje osoblje ima sa plagijatima može se desiti da se isti procesuiraju pred parničnim sudovima.

Etički kodeks Univerziteta Crne Gore (2015) je preveden i dostavljen na uvid ekspertima.

Uopšte uzev, to je pažljivo izrađen i sveobuhvatan dokument a detalji su uglavnom u skladu sa osnovnim pojedinostima koji je univerzitetsko osoblje dalo na sastanku sa ekspertima.

Kako Preamble jasno ističe, kodeks se odnosi na „akademsko i drugo osoblje i studente“. Kodeks se zasniva na „moralnim i profesionalnim načelima“ i „zajedničkom sistemu vrijednosti“.

Kodeks se oslanja na niz „moralnih i profesionalnih načela“. Ona obuhvataju „profesionalnu odgovornost“ (član 1); „odgovornost prema studentima – odgovornost studenata“ (član 2); „odgovornost prema kolegama“ (član 3); „odgovornost prema instituciji“ (član 4); „društvenu misiju“ (član 5); i „odgovornost zbog povrede intelektualne svojine“ (član 6).

Postoji i član o „primjeni“ (član 7).

Kodeks potom ekstenzivno razrađuje „Postupak zbog povrede moralnih i profesionalnih načela“. Ovaj dio o postupku predviđa detalje o tome kako funkcioniše Sud časti. Članovi 8 do 39 su posvećeni ovom „Postupku zbog povrede“.

Međutim, eksperti bi željeli da naglase da „Postupak zbog povrede“ kodeksa akademskog osoblja ima tendenciju da se zaustavi kod „upiranja prsta u konkretnu osobu“ iz reda osoblja. Biće takođe važno da se razmotri čitav niz prethodno opisanih sankcija (npr. u fazi dok ne dolazi do pokretanja parničnog postupka, pa i nakon njegovog pokretanja), samo ako su ovakve teže sankcije odgovarajuće.

#### **Etički kodeks Univerziteta Crne Gore kao odgovor na plagijarizam: neki problemi**

Međutim, bilo je nekih nedoumica oko primjene kodeksa.

**5.2.4.** Predstavnici studenata su sa šireg stanovišta smatrali kodeks značajnim korakom prema opštim „evropskim“ etičkim standardima. Predstavnici studenata koristili su termin „Sud časti“, koji se, kako eksperti prepostavljaju, odnosi na Etičku komisiju/odbor. S druge strane, predstavnici studenata vidjeli su problem u nekonistentnoj primjeni kodeksa na različitim fakultetima. Oni su ukazali da jedan određeni fakultet primjenjuje odredbe kodeksa u oblasti plagijarizma mnogo češće od ostalih fakulteta koji se više bave „unutrašnjim“ pitanjima. Jasno je da postoji potreba za većom dosljednošću u primjeni Etičkog kodeksa. Isti prestup ne treba rješavati različito, samo u zavisnosti od toga na kom fakultetu se dogodio, i zato bi preporuka bila da se ovim pitanjima treba stalno baviti.

**5.2.5.** Akademsko osoblje sa jednog fakulteta je takođe imalo određene rezerve u vezi sa Etičkim kodeksom. Oni su smatrali da akademsko osoblje nije bilo u potpunosti uključeno u proces izrade i korišćenja kodeksa. Oni su ukazali da se kodeks ne koristi na pravičan način. Umjesto toga, isti se koristi za „kažnjavanje“ osoblja koje „nije omiljeno univerzitetskoj upravi“ dok se problemi korupcije kod „miljenika“ u redovima osoblja ignorisu.

#### **Potencijalno nepošteno ponašanje na ispitu u VO**

##### **Upotreba elektronskih uređaja u svrhu nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitu i elektronski odgovor**

**5.3.1.** Jasno je da u ovom pogledu postoje izazovi u sistemu VO, naročito možda zbog toga što studenti koriste sve sofisticirane elektronske sredstva u pokušaju nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitu. Doduše ovi problemi nisu karakteristični samo za Crnu Goru. Reakcija na ovakvo ponašanje treba da obuhvati ulaganje u elektronske odgovore kao što su elektronski uređaji za ometanje.

#### **Drugi specifični odgovori na nepošteno ponašanje na ispitu u VO**

**5.3.2.** Kada je u pitanju sistem VO konkretno, jedan fakultet Univerziteta Crne Gore naglasio je da nije bilo sredstava za takve tehničke odgovore. Ovaj fakultet je istakao da njegovo akademsko osoblje nadgleda svoje ispite a uprava fakulteta je sigurna da se to izvodi sa integritetom.

**5.3.3.** Odgovori u sistemu VO treba da obuhvate i osmišljavanje i primjenu djelotvornih sankcija i to na primjer putem Suda časti i Senata Univerziteta Crne Gore a u vezi sa Etičkim kodeksom. Predstavnici studenata naglasili su da na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, isto kao i kod problema plagijarizma, treba da postoji konzistentnost pristupa pitanjima nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitu na svim fakultetima Univerziteta.

#### **Preporuke iz dijela 5 (o pitanjima integriteta u nastavi, sticanju znanja i ocenjivanju u VO)**

##### **Preporuka 7(a):**

**Svi relevantni akteri moraju se pozabaviti značajnim problemom plagijarizma sa kojim se suočava sistem VO u Crnoj Gori (istovremeno priznajući da takvi problemi nisu specifični za ovu zemlju već da su česta pojava u mnogim zemljama).**

##### **Preporuka 7(b):**

Obzirom na naglašene probleme sa plagiranjem, treba podržati razvoj odgovarajućeg, jezički prilagođenog softvera kroz koji se mogu analizirati akademski radovi studenata i osoblja. Konkretno, to bi prepostavljalo puno uvažavanje preporuka „Studije izvodljivosti za predloženi prilagođeni sistem za sprječavanje plagijarizma u Crnoj Gori“ koja je izrađena u okviru projekta kojeg finansira Svjetska banka.

##### **Preporuka 8(a):**

**Svi relevantni akteri moraju raditi na ozbiljnim prijetnjama koje postoje u Crnoj Gori od potencijalne upotrebe sofisticiranih elektronskih uređaja kao načina nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitu koji se organizuju u VO (opet, istovremeno priznajući da to nije jedinstveno za tu zemlju, već da je zaista česta pojava u mnogim zemljama).**

##### **Preporuka 8(b):**

**U okviru Univerziteta Crne Gore, a po potrebi i na drugim VŠU, treba obezbijediti podršku za finansiranje elektronskih uređaja za ometanje da bi se poboljšala bezbjednost od pokušaja nepoštenog ponašanja na ispitu uz pomoć elektronskih uređaja.**

##### **Preporuka 8(c):**

**Svakako Univerzitet Crne Gore i druge VŠU i dalje treba da pridaju važnu ulogu akademskom osoblju koje polaganje svojih ispita nadgleda sa integritetom kao metodom prevencije nepoštenog ponašanja na istim.**

##### **Preporuka 9(a):**

**Svi relevantni akteri treba da iskoriste pozitivno iskustvo rada na izradi Etičkog kodeksa i osnivanja Suda časti na Univerzitetu Crne Gore i naglase vrijednost ovog posla kao modela za druge VŠU.**

**Preporuka 9(b):**

Potrebna je, međutim, veća dosljednost u primjeni Etičkog kodeksa na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, pri čemu se posebno mora voditi računa da se slični slučajevi plagijata ili nepoštenog ponašanja rješavaju odlučno i dosljedno na svim fakultetima.

## 6. PITANJA ISTRAŽIVANJA U VO

### Pozitivan kontekst za naučna istraživanja u odnosu na pristupanje EU

**6.1.** U svom izvještaju za EK eksperti su naveli da su razumjeli da je pregovaračko poglavlje „Nauka i istraživanje“ u okviru pristupnih pregovora sa EU privremeno zatvoreno. I zaista, generalna sekretarka Ministarstva nauke je navela da je poglavlje 25 zatvoreno u smislu mjerila za otvaranje i zatvaranje poglavlja. Postoji Savjet za naučno-istraživačku djelatnost koji je formirala Vlada. Eksperti su takođe u saznanju da postoje neke specifične odredbe o naučno-istraživačkom radu u Zakonu o visokom obrazovanju iz oktobra 2014. godine (vidjeti član 17). Sve navedeno predstavlja dokaz o pozitivnom kontekstu za naučna istraživanja u Crnoj Gori.

#### Moguća pravna ograničenja pune integracije naučnih istraživanja u univerzitetski sistem

**6.2.** S druge strane, član 17 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju jednostavno navodi da se „naučno-istraživački rad ustanove uređuje posebnim zakonom“. Osim činjenice da nisu dobili primjerak ovog posebnog zakona, eksperti ističu da je važno da pojedinosti o aktivnostima istraživanja visokoškolskih ustanova budu u potpunosti obuhvaćene jedinstvenim Zakonom o visokom obrazovanju.

#### Širi izazovi razvoja istraživanja u okviru VO

**6.3.** Pored navedenog „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ Vlade Crne Gore otvara neka pitanja budućeg razvoja istraživanja u sistemu VO. Na primjer, ovaj dokument ukazuje na potrebu za ulaganjem u izgradnju institucionalnih kapaciteta za međunarodna istraživanja uključujući sve veći rast doktorskih studija (str. 8). U opticaju je poseban prijedlog da se formira „šira interdisciplinarna doktorska škola“ (str. 26). Takođe je naglašen razvoj IKT kao doprinos istraživanjima (str. 27-28). Postoji i zalaganje za potpuniju integraciju istraživačke zajednice Crne Gore u Evropski istraživački prostor (EIP) a posebno intenziviranje upotrebe strukturalnih fondova EU (str.29).

#### Nedavna i aktuelna dostignuća Ministarstva nauke u razvoju naučno-istraživačke djelatnosti u Crnoj Gori

**6.4.** Eksperti su od Ministarstva nauke dobili veoma detaljan opis nedavnih i aktuelnih dešavanja u naučno-istraživačkoj djelatnosti širom Crne Gore, naročito o projektima koje je finansirala Svjetska banka.

Na primjer, pomenut je Centar izvrsnosti u Bioinformatici u Crnoj Gori. Nastao je u okviru Elektrotehničkog fakulteta Univerziteta Crne Gore. Riječ je o projektu Svjetske banke koji se finansira sredstvima u iznosu od 3.4 miliona eura.

Ukazano je i na druge aspekte projekata Svjetske banke, sa osam donacija u ukupnom iznosu od 2.6 miliona eura. Ovi grantovi su generalno imali namjenu razvoja projekata sličnim Centru izvrsnosti ali u znatno manjem obimu.

Projekti Svjetske banke takođe podržavaju nacionalne stipendije za izvrsnost i to 32 studenta doktorskih studija u inostranstvu a daju i podršku za post-doktorske studije.

Ukazano je i na razvoj „Tehnološkog parka“ koji obuhvata tri inovativna centra, posebno Tehnopolis koji je osnovan u Nikšiću u septembru 2016. godine, u vrijednosti od 2 miliona eura i trenutno broji četrnaest stanara. Objavljen je javni poziv za sve zainteresovane „subjekte“. To su uglavnom „start-up“ kompanije a drugi poziv je u pripremi.

Učešće u projektima EU je takođe detaljno opisano.

#### Istraživanje u okviru Univerziteta Crne Gore i povezana pitanja

**6.5.1.** U pogledu odnosa između istraživanja i nastave na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, sekretarka Ministarstva nauke ukazala je na to da će se iz finansijske strukture Univerziteta finansirati 70% vremena akademskog osoblja za nastavne aktivnosti, a 30% vremena akademskog osoblja za istraživačku djelatnost. Eksperti su sekretarku razumjeli da se ovako obezbjeđuje četiri istraživačka mjeseca godišnje za osoblje. Eksperti su shvatili da zaposleni primaju dvanaest plata uz još četiri plate kao naknadu za njihovu istraživačku djelatnost. Ovako nešto je dostupno za sve akademsko osoblje univerziteta i intenzivno se koristi.

**6.5.2.** Međutim, eksperti procjenjuju da je važno da se osigura da su inicijative Ministarstva nauke povezane sa razvojem i obezbjeđivanjem adekvatne podrške svim članovima akademskog osoblja na Univerzitetu Crne Gore kako bi imali mogućnost da se posvete istraživanjima koja bi potpomogla njihovu nastavu.

Razgovor sa rukovodicima jednog većeg fakulteta Univerziteta, za koji se prepostavlja da je snažno uključen u istraživanja, pružio je drugačiju perspektivu u poređenju sa veoma pozitivnim narativom Ministarstva nauke. Oni su naime tvrdili da se u suštini njihov budžet apsorbuje potrebama nastave. Struktura plata vezana je za nastavu. Iako postoje nacionalni pozivi za istraživačke projekte, procedure su veoma birokratizovane. Za ovaj fakultet je bilo veoma teško da finansira opremu potrebnu za nastavu a kamo li istraživanja. Takođe je bilo teško da se finansira opšte stručno osposobljavanje zaposlenih. Na osnovu onoga što su čuli od osoblja, eksperti su razumjeli da se fakultet takmiči za istraživačke projekte sa „institutima“ koji u nekim slučajevima čine samo jednu osobu. Uz to, istaknuto je da ovi mali „instituti“ možda nemaju ni svu relevantnu naučnu opremu.

Vrijedno je takođe pomena da uprava ovog fakulteta smatra da „akademije nauka“ ne daju bilo kakvu značajniju pozitivnu podršku u ovom smislu. Eksperti su ih razumjeli da Crna Gora ima dvije akademije nauka. Međutim, sagovornici sa ovog fakulteta nisu pridavali veći značaj ulozi ovih akademija nauka u nekom od nacionalnih sistema naučnih istraživanja. Ukazali su da ne postoji mreža naučnih instituta ili istraživačkih laboratorijskih struktura akademija nauka.

**6.5.3.** Predstavnik jedne NVO iznio je viđenje prema kom će jedan od privatnih univerziteta imati „povlašćen tretman“ u raspodjeli sredstava za prirodne nauke jer ovaj univerzitet ima bliske veze sa visokim vladinim zvaničnicima.

**6.5.4.** Eksperti nisu u poziciji da sude da li je izjava tog predstavnika NVO opravdana. U pripremi ovog polaznog istraživanja, eksperti nisu bili u mogućnosti ni da dobiju detaljnije informacije o tome koje

konkretnе organizacije su do bile sredstva kroz inicijative Svjetske banke, kao što su „Tehnološki park“ i ostale, a zatim ih uporede sa finansiranjem istraživanja koje je opredijeljeno svakom većem fakultetu na Univerzitetu Crne Gore. Eksperti zasigurno nemaju saznaja o bilo kakvим dokazima koji ukazuju na specifične „korumpirane“ uticaje na dodjelu sredstava za istraživanje. Međutim, eksperti bi željeli da ukažu da postoji očigledan raskorak između veoma optimističnih navoda Ministarstva nauke i još pesimističnijih navoda jednog od većih fakulteta na Univerzitetu, što bi iziskivalo dalje ispitivanje.

#### **Ekonomska i finansijska osnova za buduću istraživačku djelatnost u Crnoj Gori**

**6.6.** Na pitanje o tome kako nacionalna istraživačka djelatnost može biti održiva i dalje se razvijati obzirom na njenu sadašnje pretežno oslanjanje na sredstva Svjetske banke, utisak je da se sekretarka Ministarstva nauke naročito pouzdala u optimizam da će se finansiranje Svjetske banke nastaviti i da će Svjetska banka ponuditi nova sredstva. Sekretarka je bila optimistična i u vezi sa novcem Vlade Crne Gore koji je na raspolaganju (iako ekspertima nisu jasne osnove ovog optimizma, obzirom na opšte ekonomske i finansijske izazove sa kojima se suočava Crna Gora i njena vlada).

#### **Stavovi izneseni u okviru projekta „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (HERIC)“ koji je finansirala Svjetska banka**

**6.7.** Pored zaključaka do kojih su eksperti došli kroz pripremno istraživanje i analizom sadržaja sastanaka, vrijedno je naglasiti da Sveobuhvatni sistemski izvještaj Svjetske banke posvećuje čitav dio (dio 4) „istraživanju“ baveći se na generalnom nivou „Izgradnjom istraživačkih kapaciteta“ i nešto konkretnije „Doktorskim obrazovanjem“. Na taj način dolazi se do uopštenijih preporuka o potrebi razvijanja istraživačkih kapaciteta kroz inicijative kao što su povećanje sredstava, usavršavanje odgovarajućeg modela finansiranja i učešće u međunarodnim mrežama (Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke, preporuke 14 i 15). Takođe se mogu naći konkretnije preporuke o razvoju doktorskog obrazovanja (Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke, preporuke 16 i 17). Slične teme su takođe obrađene u dijelu 4 Institucionalnog izvještaja Svjetske banke o Univerzitetu Crne Gore.

#### **Preporuke iz dijela 6 (o pitanjima istraživanja u VO)**

##### **Preporuka 10:**

**Crnogorski akteri treba da iskoriste značajna dostignuća Ministarstva nauke u koordinaciji širokog spektra aktivnosti u oblasti naučnih i tehničkih istraživanja koja su omogućena projektom koji je finansirala Svjetska banka.**

##### **Preporuka 11(a):**

**Međutim, potrebno je dodatno razmotriti pružanje adekvatne podrške naučno-istraživačkoj djelatnosti u svim značajnijim akademskim oblastima Univerziteta Crne Gore čime se obezbjeđuje da svi akademski radnici imaju priliku da se uključe u svrshodna istraživanja koja će istovremeno podržati i obogatiti njihovu nastavu.**

##### **Preporuka 11(b):**

**Priznajući važnost projekta koji je finansirala Svjetska banka za najnoviju podršku razvoju naučnih i tehničkih istraživanja, crnogorske vlasti bi takođe trebalo da osmisle strategiju u cilju pronalaska**

**različitih izvora finansiranja za naučna i tehnička istraživanja čime se izbjegava rizik od pretjeranog oslanjanja na jedan glavni izvor finansiranja.**

#### **7. STRATEŠKA PITANJA STRUKTURNOG RAZVOJA SISTEMA VO**

**7.1.** Ovaj dio polaznog istraživanja ispituje određena šira pitanja koja se smatraju relevantnim za postavljanje okvira dugoročnog strukturnog razvoja kvalitetnog sistema VO u Crnoj Gori. Ova pitanja strukturnog razvoja se smatraju relevantnim za dugoročno jačanje integriteta u crnogorskem VO.

##### **Potpuna implementacija Bolonjskog procesa**

**7.2.1.** U opštem kontekstu usklađivanja crnogorskog sistema VO sa Bolonjskim procesom, Crna Gora se suočava sa specifičnim pitanjima.

Kao što je analizirano u „Strategiji razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“, Crna Gora je ponudila inicijalne „postdiplomske specijalističke studije“ nakon tri godine osnovnih studija, nakon čijeg završetka „veoma mali broj studenata“ nastavlja obrazovanje na magistarskim studijama. Tako nešto „nije u skladu sa trocikličnim Bolonjskim sistemom“ iako ga „favorizuju poslodavci“ (vidjeti „Strategiju razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori [2016-2020]“, str. 4). „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ predviđa prelazak sa postojećeg na „model 3+2+3“ kao preovlađujući u Evropi, uz „upis na osnovne studije po reformisanom modelu studija“ koji bi počeo studijske 2017/2018. godine dok bi „upis na dvogodišnje magistarske studije za ovu generaciju studenata počeo od studijske 2020/2021. godine (vidjeti „Strategiju razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori [2016-2020]“, str. 13-14).

**7.2.2.** Ove reforme su u skladu sa sličnim preporukama Sveobuhvatnog sistemskog izvještaja Svjetske banke (vidjeti Preporuke 8 i 9 Sveobuhvatnog izvještaja Svjetske banke, posebno Preporuku 8).

##### **Sistem VO i usklađivanje sa potrebama tržišta rada**

**7.3.1.** „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ jasno ističe da aktuelni crnogorski sistem VO ne zadovoljava na odgovarajući način potrebe tržišta rada u Crnoj Gori i neophodnih politika ekonomskog razvoja (str. 5-8). Naime, tvrdi se da sistem stvara „suficit neproizvodnih kadrova na tržištu rada“ (str. 5). Strategija identificuje grupe zanimanja sa najvećim prilivom viškova diplomaca u odnosu na tražnju kao i ona koja su deficitarna (str. 7). Strategija se dalje zalaže za neophodnost „usklađivanja obrazovanja sa potrebama tržišta rada“ (str. 22-23).

**7.3.2.** Slični argumenti postoje i u Sveobuhvatnom izvještaju Svjetske banke, posebno kada je riječ o uključivanju praktičnog rada u studentske programe kao načina povećanja mogućnosti zapošljavanja studenata (vidjeti Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke, Dio 3.2 i preporuke 10 i 11). Ove teme su razrađene i u djelovima 3 i 5 Institucionalnog izvještaja Svjetske banke o Univerzitetu Crne Gore.

##### **Finansiranje VO**

**7.4.1.** „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ takođe se bavi pitanjima finansiranja VO (vidjeti str. 10, str. 36-37).

**7.4.2.** Uočene su sledeće slabosti sistema: sadašnji model kombinovanja direktnog finansiranja sa indirektnim finansiranjem putem studentskih stipendija i studentskih kredita ne obezbjeđuje

dovoljno sredstava za Univerzitet Crne Gore; samo mali broj studenata na Univerzitetu Crne Gore (21%) se „finansira iz budžeta“ dok ostali plaćaju školarinu „iz sopstvenih sredstava i imaju status samofinansirajućih studenata“; „opredijeljena budžetska sredstva ne uključuju osnovno finansiranje istraživačkih aktivnosti Univerziteta, čak ni troškove edukovanja doktoranata“ (str. 10).

#### 7.4.3. Strategija se dalje zalaže za uspostavljanje „održivog modela finansiranja“.

U dokumentu se navodi da se „za obrazovanje mora izdvajati više iz državnog budžeta nego što se to do sada čini“ (str. 36).

Preciznije, „materijalni status studenata bi trebao imati veći uticaj pri raspodjeli stipendija, domova, kredita i drugih instrumenata podrške, utvrđivanju školarine“ (str. 36-37). Ovo će obezbijediti „jednake uslove školovanja“ i „iste šanse za uspješno završavanje“ (str. 36-37).

Konkretan mehanizam koji se zagovara su „programski ugovori“. Radilo bi se o trogodišnjim ugovorima između Vlade i Univerziteta Crne Gore koji bi predstavljali „temelj finansiranja javnih ustanova visokog obrazovanja odnosno Univerziteta Crne Gore“. Međutim, takođe se navodi da se „ugovor može primijeniti i u dijelu finansiranja studenata na privatnim ustanovama visokog obrazovanja, ako za to postoji jasno prepoznata društvena potreba, i ako se ti programi ne realizuju na javnim ustanovama“ (str. 37-38).

Ovi ugovori su takođe opisani kao „ugovori o ostvarivanju rezultata između Vlade i Univerziteta Crne Gore“, sa jasno definisanim „međusobnim obavezama, kao i dinamikom ispunjavanja obaveza i realizacija aktivnosti“ (str. 38).

Ova težnja će dovesti do „finansiranja svih studenata osnovnih i magistarskih studija na Univerzitetu Crne Gore“ i „od 2020. godine studenti osnovnih i magistarskih studija imali bi prilikom upisa u prvu godinu studija status budžetski finansiranih studenata“ (str. 38).

**7.4.4.** Ovakav strateški razvoj može zahtijevati odstupanje od sadašnjih odredbi o finansiranju VO kako je to predviđeno članovima 64-70 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju. Na primjer, možda će biti potrebno da se izmjeni član 70 (o „utvrđivanju školarine“) i jasnije odrede obaveze primjene „jednakih mogućnosti“ za dobijanje školarina, kako je već opisano, u odnosu na očiglednu institucionalnu autonomiju u pogledu školarina koja je data u postojećem članu 70. S druge strane, u pogledu institucionalne autonomije, može se postaviti pitanje da li sadašnji članovi 66 i 67 suviše ograničavaju državni univerzitet u dobijanju i korišćenju sopstvenih sredstava.

**7.4.5.** Kada su u pitanju školarine, predstavnici studenata na Univerzitetu Crne Gore naveli su da su postojeće školarine na razumnom nivou i pristupačne za većinu studenata. Očigledno se školarine nisu mijenjale već nekoliko godina. Sa druge strane, predstavnici studenata su pozdravili novu nacionalnu strategiju a SPUCG je bio uključen u izradu ovog dokumenta. Većina (a u krajnjem i svi?) studenti neće morati da plaćaju školarinu.

Kada je u pitanju finansiranje Univerziteta uopšte, predstavnici studenata istakli su da se nivo izdvajanja za Univerzitet Crne Gore poboljšava, mada sporo. Predstavnici studenata i dalje ističu da prihod u suštini pokriva samo plate, uz nedostatak „razvojnog“ prihoda za ulaganja u infrastrukturu, posebno u nauku.

**7.4.6.** Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke (vidjeti dio 2.2 i preporuke 3 i 4) i Institucionalni izvještaj Svjetske banke o Univerzitetu Crne Gore (vidjeti dio 2) navode generalne argumente o potrebi poboljšanja nivoa finansiranja crnogorskog VO.

#### Geografska rasprostranjenost VŠU

**7.5.** Prelazeći na neke konkretnije „strukturne probleme“ crnogorskog VO, „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ otvara određena relevantna pitanja u vezi sa geografskom rasprostranjenosti visokoškolskih ustanova širom Crne Gore (vidjeti str. 9). Strategija ukazuje da Univerzitet Crne Gore „ima nekoliko kampusa širom države“ i da je to u velikoj mjeri odgovor na „rizik od raseljavanja stanovništva“, „naročito na sjeveru Crne Gore“. S druge strane, Strategija naglašava „postojanje bojazni“ da „kvalitet uslova u kojima se realizuje nastava i sama nastava nijesu na nivou uslova organizacionih jedinica čije je sjedište u Podgorici“.

Prethodno navedeno ukazuje da je potrebno dodatno razmotriti da li javno VO može biti organizованo van Podgorice, i ako je to moguće, u kojoj mjeri i u kojoj formi. Odlučivanje o ovim stvarima može podrazumijevati i preispitivanje mogućnosti organizacije privatnog VO izvan Podgorice.

#### Da li treba da postoji više državnih univerziteta u Crnoj Gori?

**7.6.** Još jedan fundamentalni strukturni problem crnogorskog VO je isplivao u razgovorima sa predstavnikom NVO. On se odnosi na „neobičnu“ situaciju na međunarodnom nivou, da u crnogorskom sistemu VO postoji samo jedan državni univerzitet. Osnovni demografski razlog za ovo jasno leži u malobrojnom ukupnom stanovništvu Crne Gore (oko 620,000). S druge strane, moglo bi se reći da ova situacija sa sobom nosi „rizik monopola“ i da bi moglo biti privlačno osnovati najmanje dva posebna državna univerziteta. Na primjer, jedan pristup bi bio da se podijeli postojeći Univerzitet Crne Gore, pri čemu bi društvene nauke i umjetnost činile jedan univerzitet a tehničke i prirodne nauke drugi. Predstavnik NVO takođe je ukazao na to da je model „tri univerziteta“ razmatran prije deset do petnaest godina.

#### Posebna pitanja u vezi sa obavljanjem djelatnosti VO u oblastima medicine i arhitekture

**7.7.1.** Ostala specifična strukturna pitanja o kojima se razgovaralo na sastancima odnosila su se na položaj akademskih disciplina medicine i arhitekture u crnogorskom VO.

**7.7.2.** Predstavnici NVO bili su izričitog mišljenja da medicinu i arhitekturu na Univerzitetu Crne Gore treba „zatvoriti“ jer ovi studijski programi nisu održivi. Sagovornici iz nevladinog sektora naglasili su veoma ozbiljnu zabrinutost javnosti povodom kvaliteta svršenih studenata, posebno medicine, a onda i arhitekture. Oni su tvrdili da su prije 1974. godine studenti odlazili u Beograd i Zagreb da studiraju medicinu i arhitekturu. Od 1974. do ranih 2000-tih godina studenti ovih studija i dalje su imali tendenciju da odlaze u Beograd i Zagreb. Međutim, početkom 2000-tih godina vlada je pokušala da zaustavi ovaj trend pa tako ovi studenti sada studiraju u Podgorici. Dok su politički razlozi za to razumljivi (npr. mnogi diplomirani studenti medicine i arhitekture nikada se nisu vratili u Crnu Goru), ovakva politika nije bila uspješna. Kvalitet fakulteta medicine i arhitekture na Univerzitetu Crne Gore je jednostavno suviše nizak. Predstavnici NVO su takođe ukazali da privatni univerziteti nisu zainteresovani da ponude studije medicine i arhitekture. Predstavnici NVO tvrdili su da studente medicine i arhitekture, kao i ranije, treba slati u inostranstvo.

**7.7.3.** Predstavnik druge NVO složio se da je Medicinski fakultet na Univerzitetu Crne Gore bio „velika greška“. Predstavnik ove NVO tvrdio je da je izbor akademskog osoblja na Medicinskom fakultetu bio „politički motivisan“ i da studente medicine treba slati u inostranstvo, sa punim stipendijama i postavljanjem formalnog uslova da se vrati nakon završetka studija.

**7.7.4.** Eksperti nisu u poziciji da samostalno provjere tačnost ovih tvrdnji NVO o aktuelnom obavljanju djelatnosti VO u oblastima medicine i arhitekture u Crnoj Gori. Međutim, relevantne nevladine organizacije su bile veoma zagovorljive na ovu temu. Jasno su artikulisali pitanja koja bi potencijalno i dubljem smislu predstavljala prijetnju ličnoj dobrobiti građana Crne Gore i ukupnom blagostanju crnogorskog društva. Znajući sve ovo, eksperti imaju utisak da je važno ova pitanja dalje razmatrati.

**Širi strukturni osvrt na kapacitete Univerziteta Crne Gore i generalno na sistem VO Crne Gore koji su potrebni kako bi se zadovoljile potrebe Crne Gore**

**7.8.1.** Jedan broj pomenutih specifičnih strukturnih problema (posebno onih koji se odnose na medicinu i arhitekturu) mogu se dovesti u vezu sa razgovorima na generalnom nivou koji su eksperti imali sa rukovodiocima na Univerzitetu Crne Gore o ukupnom strukturnom preustrojstvu obavljanja djelatnosti visokog obrazovanja na istom. Rukovodioci su ukazali na to da Univerzitet preispituje svoje kapacitete kako bi zadovoljio ukupne potrebe Crne Gore. Ovo preispitivanje je zasnovano na spoznaji da sadašnja struktura u današnjem trenutku ne odgovara potrebama zemlje.

**7.8.2.** Reorganizacijom se nastoji reducirati obavljanje djelatnosti visokog obrazovanja u određenim oblastima posebno iz razloga da bi predmeti i kvalifikacije svršenih studenata diplomaca bili u skladu sa potrebama tržišta rada. Rad pojedinih univerzitskih jedinica se preispituje. Ova aktivnost još nije završena ali postoji namjera da se smanji broj pojedinačnih studijskih programa sa 260 na 160 do 2017. godine (s tim što obaveze prema sadašnjim studentima moraju biti ispunjene).

**7.8.3.** Kao dio ovog procesa reorganizacije, rukovodioci su govorili o pokušaju da se sa nekim univerzitetima u inostranstvu kombinuje ponuda zajedničkih studijskih programa. Farmacija na Medicinskom fakultetu navedena kao je primjer jedne ovakve discipline (ali ne i sama diploma medicinskih nauka) kao i društvene nauke. Kao primjer takvih partnerskih institucija spomenut je Univerzitet u Ljubljani u Sloveniji.

Eksperti svakako smatraju da će za crnogorski sistem VO biti važno da se u najvećoj mogućoj mjeri obrati pažnja ovu vrstu međunarodne saradnje sa drugim univerzitetima, posebno možda na regionalnu saradnju sa univerzitetima u ostalim djelovima Zapadnog Balkana i drugim djelovima bivše Jugoslavije. Ovakav pristup može biti važan pozitivan odgovor na prethodno pomenuta pitanja medicine i arhitekture.

Eksperti žele da naglase da ovo nije negativna kritika karakterističnih crnogorskih mogućnosti. Tačnije, eksperti bi željeli da stave naglasak na jednako zahtjevan izazov za sve zemlje sa populacijom od oko 620.000 stanovnika i sa jednim državnim univerzitetom koje bi same trebale da zadovolje sve svoje potrebe za VO.

**7.8.4.** Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke takođe je dao osvrt na preporuku iz Institucionalnog izvještaja Svjetske banke o Univerzitetu Crne Gore prema kojoj Univerzitet treba da smanji izuzetno veliki broj svojih studijskih programa (vidjeti dio 3.3., str. 18 Sveobuhvatnog izvještaja i dio 3 Institucionalnog izvještaja). Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke takođe pominje „razvijanje zajedničkih programa“ u okviru djelova i preporuka o „internacionalizaciji“ (Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke, dio 6 i preporuke 20 i 21). Institucionalni izvještaj daje neke slične stavove u dijelu 7.

**Određenje u odnosu na „visoke škole“ u VO?**

**7.9.1.** „Strategija razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“ daje neke zanimljive komentare o „razvoju visokih škola“ (str. 21). U njoj se navodi da je „primijenjene studijske programe

potrebno organizovati na ustanovama visokog obrazovanja koje imaju status visokih škola, što je praksa u zemljama regiona“. To jasno pokazuje da Crna Gora još uvijek nema takve VŠU obzirom na rečenicu „Ukoliko bi se opredijelili za ovaj model neophodno je izvršiti izmjene zakonskih i podzakonskih akata“.

**7.9.2.** Međutim Zakon o visokom obrazovanju navodi u članu 15 sljedeće vrste „ustanova“ (VO): univerzitet; fakultet; umjetnička akademija i visoka škola. Onda, nakon što član 38 daje opštu definiciju svrhe univerziteta, član 39 opisuje „organizaciju univerziteta“ i zbunjujuće navodi da „Univerzitet svoju djelatnost ostvaruje preko: fakulteta, umjetničkih akademija, instituta i visokih škola, kao organizacionih jedinica“. Fraza „ustanova koja nije univerzitet“ se onda koristi u članovima 48 (o „organu upravljanja“), 53 (o „organu rukovođenja“) i 55 (o „stručnom organu“).

**7.9.3.** Sve ovo ukazuje na potrebu za mnogo većom jasnoćom u pogledu toga koje su tačno opcije postojanja državne visokoškolske „ustanove koja nije univerzitet“ u Crnoj Gori (stav o privatnim visokoškolskim „ustanovama koja nisu univerziteti“ biće posebno razrađen u nastavku teksta). Konkretno, treba da postoji jasniji stav o mogućnostima postojanja „visokih škola“, kako stručnih tako i opštih.

**Preporuke iz sedmog dijela (o strateškim pitanjima strukturnog razvoja sistema VO)**

**Preporuka 12:**

**Crnogorske vlasti treba podstaknuti da obezbijede da reforme sistema VO koje sprovode obuhvate potpunu usklađenost programa sa trocikličnim Bolonjskim sistemom.**

**Preporuka 13:**

**Crnogorske vlasti treba ohrabriti u nastojanjima da usklade rezultate koje donosi diploma VO sa potrebama razvoja tržišta rada u Crnoj Gori.**

**Preporuka 14(a):**

**Uvažavajući izazove sa kojima se suočava crnogorska privreda i javne finansije, Vlada Crne Gore mora nastojati da poveća opšti nivo javnog finansiranja sistema VO.**

**Preporuka 14(b):**

**Vlada Crne Gore treba podržati u nastojanjima da svi studenti osnovnih i magisterskih studija budu finansirani od strane države, pogotovo što bi to bio način da se omogući šira pristupačnost i jednakе mogućnosti za pohađanje VO.**

**Preporuka 14(c):**

**Potrebno je da Vlada Crne Gore pristupi daljim izmjenama Zakona o visokom obrazovanju kako bi se osiguralo da se izbjegnu prevelika ograničenja autonomije državnog Univerziteta Crne Gore u dobijanju i korišćenju sopstvenih budžetskih sredstava.**

**Preporuka 15:**

**Crnogorske vlasti moraju nastaviti proces kritičkog preispitivanja sveukupne baze za strukturni razvoj sistema VO koji im najviše odgovara. Tako važan proces treba da obuhvati sljedeća pitanja:**

- (a) kako najbolje zadovoljiti regionalne potrebe za obavljanje djelatnosti VO izvan glavnog grada Podgorice
- (b) da li i dalje postoji potreba za samo jednim državnim univerzitetom u Crnoj Gori i da li je potrebno osnovati više državnih univerziteta
- (c) da li crnogorski sistem VO može samostalno da održi dovoljno visok kvalitet obavljanja djelatnosti visokog obrazovanja u tako važnim disciplinama medicine i arhitekture ili je neophodno razmisli o međunarodnoj pa i regionalnoj saradnji sa zemljama Zapadnog Balkana, a posebno ostalim djelovima bivše Jugoslavije, kako bi se pružilo odgovarajuće obrazovanje u ovim oblastima, bilo kroz saradnju u nastavi ili slanjem studenata u inostranstvo
- (d) uopšteno govoreći, u kojoj mjeri treba uzeti u obzir regionalnu saradnju sa zemljama Zapadnog Balkana i drugim djelovima bivše Jugoslavije kad su u pitanju i ostali aspekti razvoja crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja
- (e) razjašnjenje mogućeg položaja državnih visokoškolskih „ustanova koje nisu univerziteti“ u okviru crnogorskog sistema visokog obrazovanja.

## **8. PRIVATNE VISOKOŠKOLSKE USTANOVE (VŠU) U OKVIRU SISTEMA VO**

### **Obuhvat privatnih VŠU**

**8.1.1.** Postoje dvije privatne visokoškolske ustanove u Crnoj Gori sa univerzitetskim statusom; Univerzitet Donja Gorica i Univerzitet „Mediteran“. Prema Sveobuhvatnom izvještaju Svjetske banke Univerzitet Donja Gorica je 2014. godine imao 1.600 studenata, a Univerzitet „Mediteran“ 1.375 (str. 3).

**8.1.2.** Pored toga, čini se da postoji veliki broj privatnih visokoškolskih ustanova koji nose naziv „fakulteti“. Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke navodi sedam njih. Jedan od njih je u Podgorici, „Fakultet za državne i evropske studije“. Ostali su u drugim gradovima. Postoje „Fakultet za poslovnu ekonomiju“ i „Fakultet za poslovni menadžment“ u Baru; „Fakultet za menadžment u saobraćaju i komunikacijama“ je u Beranama; „Fakultet za biznis i turizam“ je u Budvi; „Fakultet za menadžment“ je u Herceg Novom; „Fakultet za mediteranske poslovne studije“ je u Tivtu. Prema Sveobuhvatnom izvještaju Svjetske banke, broj studenata na ovim „fakultetima“ je između 120 i 442 (str.3-4).

### **Saznanja prikupljena na privatnim VŠU**

**8.2.1.** Ekspertima je bilo omogućeno da se sastanu sa upravom Univerziteta „Mediteran“. Sastanak je bio dogovoren i sa rukovodicima Univerziteta Donja Gorica. U stvari do njega nije došlo ali su eksperti dobili raznovrsne dokumente sa Univerziteta Donja Gorica.

**8.2.2.** Pored toga, privatne visokoškolske ustanove bile su predmet razgovora na više drugih sastanaka o čemu će biti riječi u nastavku.

**8.2.3.** I mimo činjenica prikupljenih na sastancima, eksperti su već bili u saznanju da je Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke imao veliki broj širih komentara koji se, utisak je, odnose na privatne visokoškolske ustanove. Preciznije, projekat Svjetske banke je produkovao pojedinačne evaluacione izvještaje za Univerzitet Donja Gorica (30 stranica) i Univerzitet „Mediteran“ (20 stranica). Projekat Svjetske banke je takođe proizveo pojedinačne evaluacione izvještaje za sedam pomenutih

„fakulteta“ (ovi izvještaji imaju od 16 do 28 stranica). Važni detalji iz ovih različitih izvještaja projekta Svjetske banke biće pomenuti u nastavku.

### **Saznanja sa sastanaka**

#### **Ministarstvo prosvjete**

**8.3.** Na sastanku sa Ministarstvom prosvjete na kojem je bilo riječi o „Strategiji razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“, sugerisano je da privatne VŠU imaju neadekvatan broj nastavnika u odnosu na broj studenata kao i to da nude ograničen broj programa.

### **NVO**

**8.4.** Predstavnici jedne nevladine organizacije ukazali su da su privatni univerziteti možda u stanju da zadrže model studiranja „3+1“ dok je državni univerzitet prešao na model „3+2“, čime je data prednost diplomiranim studentima privatnih univerziteta u pogledu brzine izlaska na tržiste rada. Od ovih predstavnika NVO se takođe čulo da će Univerzitetu Donja Gorica biti opredijeljenja značajna državna sredstva za prirodne nauke ali su i naveli da zbog toga nije bilo pretjerane zabrinutosti javnosti. Uopšte uzev, ovi predstavnici NVO pomenuli su da postoji generalna percepcija da su studenti privatnih univerziteta lošeg kvaliteta i da oni „kupuju diplome“ koje se smatraju „lakšim“ od diploma na državnom univerzitetu.

**8.5.** Nasuprot tome, predstavnik druge NVO je iznio veoma pozitivno mišljenje o Univerzitetu Donja Gorica konkretno, opisujući ga kao „dobar univerzitet“ koji „radi dobar posao“. Međutim, ovaj predstavnik nevladine organizacije je takođe bio kritičan prema nekim aspektima ovog Univerziteta, ukazujući u jednom trenutku da je to „lični feud“ rektora a i čini se implicirao da se državnom Univerzitetu Crne Gore „uskraćuju sredstva“ kako bi se učinio manje konkurentnim u odnosu na Univerzitet Donja Gorica.

### **Univerzitet „Mediteran“**

**8.6.1.** Na sastanku sa upravom Univerziteta „Mediteran“ čule su se sa njihove strane tvrdnje da je njihova institucija dala značajan doprinos nacionalnom sistemu visokog obrazovanja. Učestvovali su u izradi najnovijeg Zakona o visokom obrazovanju i u izradi „Strategije razvoja visokog obrazovanja u Crnoj Gori (2016-2020)“. Posebno su sagovornici naglasili karakteristične prednosti svojih programa, koji podrazumijevaju i praktičan rad, čime pripremaju svoje diplomce za zapošljavanje u privredi. Članstvo Univerziteta u Atlas grupi je doprinijelo tome.

**8.6.2.** Univerzitet je obezbijedio besplatne stipendije za studente sa posebnim potrebama. Kada je u pitanju finansiranje, može se generalno reći da rukovodioci ovog Univerziteta preferiraju sistem vaučera gdje svi studenti dobijaju vaučere, koji bi se onda vjerovatno mogli koristiti za privatne univerzitetske programe. Jasno je da ovaj sistem nije dostupan. Univerzitet je, čini se, veoma zabrinut zbog novih „trogodišnjih programskih ugovora“. Rukovodioci ovog Univerziteta sumnjuju da će biti u stanju da zaključe ove ugovore obzirom na uslove po kojima će ugovori biti mogući samo ako programi imaju „prepoznatu društvenu potrebu“ i ako se ti programi ne realizuju na javnim ustanovama. Sagovornici su poručili da će biti u mogućnosti da pruže uvjerenja da njihovi programi imaju prepoznatljiv „praktičan značaj“ a samim tim i „nacionalni značaj“.

**8.6.3.** Rukovodioci su iznijeli podatak da Univerzitet ima 150 zaposlenih (eksperti prepostavljaju da je riječ o akademskom osoblju) i 2.000 studenata. Mogućnost pronalaska kadra zavisi od predmeta uz najveće izazove u oblastima IT i vizuelnih umjetnosti.

**8.6.4.** Univerzitet je u potpunosti posvećen savremenim tokovima i inovacijama u nastavi i učenju, kao i poboljšanju kvaliteta. Univerzitet je bio uključen u projekte Tempus, Erasmus+, i projekte Svjetske banke o nastavi i učenju.

**8.6.5.** Univerzitet prepoznaje izazove u pogledu realizacije istraživačke djelatnosti i postizanju rezultata. Jedna od strategija je bila angažovanje stručnjaka iz prakse kao saradnika u istraživanju.

#### Činjenice prikupljenje tokom pripremnog istraživanja

##### *Univerzitet Donja Gorica*

**8.7.1.** Kao što je prethodno navedeno, sastanak sa zaposlenim na Univerzitetu Donja Gorica nije održan ali su eksperti dobili pisane materijale sa Univerziteta. Dostavljen je kratak „Informativni dokument“, koji daje sažetak o fakultetskim i studijskim programima uključujući i one na magistarskim i doktorskim studijama. Ovaj dokument takođe naglašava međunarodnu saradnju Univerziteta i njegovu posvećenost „intenzivnim istraživačkim aktivnostima“. Sistem obezbjeđivanja kvaliteta Univerziteta je takođe detaljno opisan. Univerzitet ukupno ima više od 2.000 studenata a navodi se da ima „ukupno 289 članova akademskog osoblja sa ekvivalentom punog radnog vremena, od kojih je 155 sa punim radnim vremenom i 134 sa skraćenim radnim vremenom“.

**8.7.2.** Ovaj „Informator“ takođe stavlja veliki akcenat na posvećenost Univerziteta „razvoju preduzetništva kao i njegovoj promociji među studentima i mladima uopšte“. I zaista, preduzetničko obrazovanje se smatra „strateškim opredjeljenjem ove visokoškolske ustanove“. Ovo je prošireno u „principu modela studija na UDG“ koji se „fokusiraju na svakog studenta kao pojedinca i podstiču studente da otkriju svoje talente i iskoriste ih na najbolji način u svom budućem profesionalnom i privatnom životu“. Ovaj model je nakon toga proširen na „Almanah studija – koncept filozofije i vizije studija na UDG“ čiji primjerak je takođe dostavljen ekspertima.

*Mišljenja iskazana u okviru projekta „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (HERIC)“ koji je finansirala Svjetska banka, posebno u pogledu upravljanja na privatnim VŠU*

**8.8.1.** U pogledu privatnih visokoškolskih ustanova, Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke navodi da su „u manjim ustanovama strukture formalnog upravljanja prilično slabe i personalizovane umjesto da budu institucionalno i profesionalno usmjerene“ (Dio 2.1.1., str. 5). U izvještaju se dalje navodi da je „jasno da se mnogim manjim ustanovama de facto upravlja kroz personalizovani, harizmatični model vođstva, a ne putem profesionalnog, institucionalnog modela“ (ibid.). Eksperti pretpostavljaju da se ovi navodi svakako odnose na manje, pojedinačne „fakultete“. Međutim, izgleda da se pomenute tvrdnje odnose, barem djelimično, i na privatne univerzitete. Citati ove vrste postoje u Sveobuhvatnom izvještaju i vidno je da su isti prenijeti iz Institucionalnog evaluacionog izvještaja za Univerzitet Donja Gorica (vidjeti Sveobuhvatni izvještaj, str. 5, i Institucionalni evaluacioni izvještaj, str. 7-8).

**8.8.2.** Kako Sveobuhvatni izvještaj Svjetske banke zaključuje, „bez obzira na to da li je personalizovani i često *ad hoc* stil vođstva efikasan, isti ne predstavlja model održivog upravljanja“ (str. 5). S druge strane, izvještaj ne sugerira da bi manje ustanove trebalo nužno zatvoriti. Postoji na tom mjestu optimistička tvrdnja da je „potrebno vrijeme za proces institucionalnog sazrijevanja, pod uslovom da se posveti pažnja njegovanju profesionalizma i institucionalizaciji procesa donošenja odluka“ (str. 5-6).

**8.8.3.** Kao što je već navedeno, u okviru projekta Svjetske banke urađeni su institucionalni izvještaji o evaluaciji i za privatne univerzitete i za sedam pojedinačnih privatnih „fakulteta“. Analitični pregled ovih institucionalnih evaluacionih izvještaja sugerira zajedničko završno stanovište projekta. Bez obzira što se prethodno opisane kritike generalno odnose na sve privatne VŠU, ni u jednom slučaju ta kritika ne ide toliko daleko da predlaže zatvaranje određene ustanove. Naprotiv, provijava veoma optimističan ton da „pružanjem ustanovama koristi od sumnje“ one imaju potencijal za pozitivan budući razvoj.

#### Određeni generalni komentari eksperata o privatnim VŠU

**8.9.** Eksperti nisu u poziciji da se uvjere u istinitost nešto strožije kritike privatnih univerziteta koju su čuli od nevladinih organizacija (vidjeti stavove 8.4. i 8.5. prethodnog teksta). Međutim, mišljenja su da ih je važno pomenuti kao potencijalne probleme koje bi trebalo barem razmotriti prilikom stalne kontrole privatnih VŠU.

Istovremeno mora se priznati da eksperti nisu imali tako ekstenzivan direktni pristup privatnim visokoškolskim ustanovama kao što su to imali timovi za evaluaciju Svjetske banke. Oni stoga, možda nisu u poziciji da dovedu u pitanje uglavnom pozitivne ocjene Svjetske banke svih privatnih visokoškolskih ustanova uključujući i veoma male privatne „fakultete“.

Eksperti su takođe prepoznali pozitivne pokazatelje snažnog entuzijazma i posvećenosti koje su uočili na sastancima sa zaposlenim na Univerzitetu „Mediteran“ i u dokumentima Univerziteta Donja Gorica.

Međutim, eksperti i dalje vide potencijalne probleme sa privatnim VO u Crnoj Gori. Iako postoji očigledan dokaz entuzijazma i posvećenosti dva glavna privatna univerziteta, eksperti imaju nedoumica u pogledu kapaciteta jedne tako male zemlje kao što je Crna Gora da, pored velikog državnog univerziteta, u dovoljnoj mjeri podrži dva privatna univerziteta kako bi bili održivi. Oni takođe nisu uvjereni da je obavljanje djelatnosti VO na dva privatna univerziteta prepoznatljivo kako to njihovi zaposleni tvrde. Iz perspektive eksperata, teško je smatrati privatne „fakultete“ dovoljno velikim da obezbijede odgovarajuću „kritičnu masu“ iskustva sticanja znanja studenata i istraživačkog rada kao podršku nastavi. Svakako se slažu sa zabrinutošću iskazanom u evaluaciji Svjetske banke o prirodi upravljanja na privatnim visokoškolskim ustanovama.

#### Privatne VŠU i planovi integriteta

**8.10.** Konkretnije, obzirom na značaj nacionalnog razvoja planova integriteta (o čemu je već bilo riječi), eksperti napominju da će biti od posebne važnosti da obaveza izrade planova integriteta bude formalno proširena na privatne visokoškolske ustanove.

#### Preporuke iz osmog dijela (o privatnim visokoškolskim ustanovama [VŠU] u sistemu VO)

##### Preporuka 16:

Uvažavajući čvrsta uvjerenja zaposlenih na dva privatna univerziteta Crne Gore da isti daju prepoznatljiv i dragocjen doprinos nacionalnom sistemu VO, Vlada Crne Gore treba da nastavi da predvodi unutrašnji dijalog o tome da li tako mala zemlja kao što je Crna Gora, pored glavnog državnog univerziteta, može podržati i dva dovoljno velika privata univerziteta.

**Konkretno, Vlada mora obezbijediti da ne dolazi do značajnog „odliva“ zaposlenih i drugih resursa sa državnog univerziteta ka privatnim univerzitetima što bi podrivalo kvalitet državnog univerziteta. Vlada takođe mora učiniti jasnim da li je realno da privatni univerziteti očekuju značajniji pristup sistemu „trogodišnjeg programskog ugovora“.**

**Preporuka 17:**

Iako nedavne evaluacije Svjetske banke podržavaju dalje postojanje zasebnih pojedinačnih „fakultetskih“ VŠU, buduće funkcionisanje ovih „fakulteta“ u crnogorskom sistemu visokog obrazovanja treba da bude predmet stalne rigorozne kontrole.

Konkretno, takve kontrole moraju kontinuirano ispitivati da li ove, veoma male ustanove, mogu pružiti adekvatnu podršku sticanju iskustva studenata i dovoljnu „kritičnu masu“ istraživanja za podršku nastavi.

Ovakvim kontrolama se takođe mora utvrditi da li su ove ustanove u mogućnosti da pređu sa modela „personalizovanog liderstva“ na „model održivog institucionalnog upravljanja“ (po ovom pitanju mora postojati i konstantna kontrola dva najveća privatna univerziteta).

**Preporuka 18:**

Iako je izrada planova integriteta na nacionalnom nivou u suštini predviđena za javne institucije, uslov produkovanja institucionalnih planova integriteta treba formalno proširiti i na sve privatne VŠU.

## **9. ZAKLJUČCI I NAREDNI KORACI**

**9.1.** Eksperti su ovo polazno istraživanje proslijedili službenicima Savjeta Evrope, koji će ga dostaviti relevantnim crnogorskim akterima. Eksperti se nadaju da će analiza polaznog istraživanja, a posebno preporuke, stvoriti korisnu osnovu za buduće razgovore sa crnogorskim akterima u kontekstu primjene zajedničkog projekta Savjeta Evrope/Evropske unije „Jačanje integriteta i borba protiv korupcije u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“. U tom smislu, eksperti su u saznanju da će biti prilike da se posebno razgovara o polaznom istraživanju na okrugлом stolu koji će okupiti glavne aktere u martu 2017. godine. Razmišljanja na temu širih implikacija ovog polaznog istraživanja biće moguće izložiti na velikoj međunarodnoj konferenciji u maju 2017.

**9.2.** Kao što je naglašeno u preporuci 1 ovog polaznog istraživanja, eksperti ponavljaju da je naročito važno za sve buduće razgovore ovog tipa, da se s najvećom pažnjom uzme u obzir projekat „Visoko obrazovanje i istraživanje za inovacije i konkurentnost (HERIC)“ koji je finansirala Svjetska banka.

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<b>PRILOG 1 – PROGRAM SASTANAKA MISIJE SE</b>		<b>10h15 – 11h15</b>	<b>Predsjednik Savjeta za visoko obrazovanje/Prorektor Univerziteta Crne Gore; Šef Centra za studije i kontrolu kvaliteta na UCG (Rektorat UCG, Cetinjska 2)</b>
<b>„Jačanje integriteta i borba protiv korupcije u visokom obrazovanju u Crnoj Gori“</b>		<b>11h15 – 12h00</b>	<b>Dekan Prirodnno-matematičkog fakulteta sa kolegama (Džordža Vašingtona bb)</b>
PROGRAM koji treba da realizuje misija u Podgorici <i>Polazna studija o integritetu u visokom obrazovanju</i>		<b>12h00 – 13h15</b>	<b>Pauza za ručak</b>
25 – 26. oktobar 2016. godine		<b>13h30 – 14h30</b>	<b>Predstavnici Studentskog parlamenta Univerziteta Crne Gore (Rektorat UCG, Cetinjska 2)</b>
<b>24. oktobar, ponedeljak</b>		<b>14h45 – 15h45</b>	<b>Sekretarka Ministarstva za nauku sa kolegama (Ministarstvo za nauku, Rimski trg bb)</b>
<b>17h30 – 18h30</b>	<b>Pripremni sastanak</b> (Programska kancelarija Savjeta Evrope u Podgorici, Bulevar Džordža Vašingtona 98, I sprat, Capital Plaza)	<b>16h30 – 17h30</b>	<b>Sastanak sa timom Delegacije EU</b> (Delegacija EU u Crnoj Gori, Vuka Karadžića 12)
<b>25. oktobar, utorak</b>			
<b>09h00 – 10h00</b>	<b>Generalni sekretar Ministarstva prosvjete sa kolegama</b>		
<b>10h00 – 11h00</b>	<b>Poslanica u Skupštini Crne Gore i šef Radne grupe zadužene za izradu Strategije o visokom obrazovanju 2016-2020; savjetnica u Direktoratu za visoko obrazovanje sa kolegama</b> (Ministarstvo prosvjete, Vaka Đurovića bb)		
<b>11h15 – 12h15</b>	<b>Izvršna direktorka NVO „Centar za građansko obrazovanje“ sa kolegama</b> (Njegoševa 36, I sprat)		
<b>12h15 – 15h00</b>	<b>Pauza za ručak</b>		
<b>15h15 – 16h00</b>	<b>Izvršni direktor NVO „Centar za monitoring i istraživanje“</b> (PR Centar, Bulevar Josipa Broza 23A)		
<b>16h20 – 17h20</b>	<b>Predavač na privatnom univerzitetu „Donja Gorica“ (sastanak nije održan ali su dostavljeni pisani materijali)</b> (Donja Gorica bb)		
<b>26. oktobar, srijeda</b>			
<b>08h00 – 08h45</b>	<b>Rektor privatnog univerziteta „Mediteran“ sa kolegama</b> (Vaka Đurovića bb)		

PRILOG 2 – PROGRAM SASTANAKA MISIJE ZA EK

Sprječavanje korupcije u oblastima od posebnog rizika – obrazovanje Kolegijalna misija za ocjenu stanja (24 – 28. oktobar 2016.)			
24. oktobar, ponedeljak			
Vrijeme		Teme	Institucije CG
14:00-15:00		Uvodni sastanak sa predstvincima vlade – pregovarač i tim za poglavlje 23, Ministarstvo prosvjete	Pregovarački tim Ministarstvo prosvjete
15:15-16:45	Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije  Kralja Nikole 27/5	Sastanak sa Agencijom za sprječavanje korupcije	Agencija za sprječavanje korupcije
27. oktobar, četvrtak			
9:00-12:30	Ministarstvo prosvjete  Vaka Đurovica b.b. drugi sprat, sala za sastanke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planiranje i upravljanje uključujući javne nabavke,</li> <li>Zapošljavanje nastavnog kadra,</li> <li>Nabavka i distribucija opreme, obroka i udžbenika i raspodjela soba</li> <li>Dodjela naknada i novčanih sredstava</li> <li>Ispiti</li> <li>Privatne obrazovne ustanove</li> </ul>	Ministarstvo prosvjete  Odsjek za obrazovanje  Centar za stručno obrazovanje  Ispitni centar  Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva
12:30-14:00	PAUZA ZA RUČAK		
14:00-17:00	Ministarstvo prosvjete  Vaka Đurovica b.b.	Sastanak sa Ministarstvom prosvjete, inspekcijske službe	Ministarstvo prosvjete  Uprava za

	drugi sprat, sala za sastanke		inspekcijske poslove
28. oktobar, petak			
8:30-10:00	Osnovna škola „21. maj“, Podgorica  Gimnazija „Slobodan Škerović“, Podgorica	Posjeta jednoj osnovnoj/srednjoj školi u Podgorici	Osnovna škola „21. maj“, Podgorica  Gimnazija „Slobodan Škerović“, Podgorica, Podgorica
10:00-12:00	MVPEI, Adresa:  Stanka Dragojevića br. 2, kancelarija br. 119	Završni sastanak sa zaključcima	Ministarstvo prosvjete