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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Fifth periodical report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter

MONTENEGRO



MONTENEGRO

Ministry of Human
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**DIRECTORATE FOR PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF MINORITY
NATIONS AND OTHER MINORITY NATIONAL COMMUNITIES**

THE FIFTH REPORT OF MONTENEGRO ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Podgorica, May 2019

Introductory part

Human rights in Montenegro are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of Montenegro, laws and other regulations adopted in accordance with the Constitution, while ensuring the highest level of respect for international standards in the area of implementation and protection of human rights and freedoms.

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

Montenegro is constitutionally defined as a civil, democratic, ecological and state of social justice, based on the rule of law. The holder of sovereignty is a citizen who has Montenegrin citizenship. The Constitution of Montenegro provides the legal basis for the promotion, strengthening and enhancement of the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms and confirms Montenegro's obligation to respect international standards in that context.

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

The linguistic picture according to the data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) in Montenegro is as follows: the Serbian language is spoken by 265.895 or 42.88% of the population, the Montenegrin language is spoken by 229.251 or 36.97% of the population, the Albanian language is spoken by 32.671 or 5.27% of the population, the Bosnian language is spoken by 33,077 or 5.33% of the population, the Romani language is spoken by 5.169 or 0.83% of the population, and the Croatian language is spoken by 2.791 or 0.45% of the population.

By the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to which Montenegro acceded on 6 June 2006, we are committed to implement the principles contained in this international document, while by the Law on Ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Montenegro defined that it [the Charter] shall refer to the use of the Albanian and Romani languages. By the amendments to the law in the field of education on the mother tongue of 2011, the subject that previously had been called "mother tongue" was renamed into the subject called "the Montenegrin, Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian language".

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

On 27 April 2017, the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Law on Amendments to the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms.

The main reasons for the adoption of this Law are directed at intervention in the part of institutional support for the exercise of minority rights and freedoms, transparency and efficiency of procedures that are used for distribution of funds for the implementation of projects intended for activities of importance for the preservation and development of national or ethnic specificities of minority nations and other minority national communities

and their members in the field of national, cultural, linguistic and religious identity; the legal positioning of CEKUM¹; as well as for strengthening the capacity of minority councils; defining more precisely certain terms such as "a significant part", and alike.

The reform of the Fund² is focused on preventing an objectively possible conflict of interests, introducing two instances when deciding on projects financed from the Fund's assets, as well as raising the quality of monitoring and evaluation of supported projects. This approach is also based on certain deficiencies noted by the state institutions exercising control over the spending of budgetary assets (the State Audit Institution) as well as by the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the relevant UN Committee³ and other stakeholders.

The Parliament of Montenegro has established the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights for the purpose of supporting activities that are important for the preservation and development of national or ethnic characteristics of minority nations and other minority national communities and their members in the areas of national, cultural, linguistic and religious identity and other areas. On 16 October 2017, the Parliament of Montenegro passed the Decision on Amendments to the Decision on the Establishment of the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights⁴. The Fund is financed from the budget of Montenegro with at least 0.15% of the current budgetary assets.

By the Amendments to the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the Centre for Preservation and Development of the Culture of Minorities is legally positioned. In order to promote and protect minority rights, encourage the preservation, development and expression of culture of minority nations and other minority national communities in Montenegro, encourage the spirit of tolerance, intercultural dialogue, mutual respect and understanding, the Government of Montenegro has established the Centre for the Preservation and Development of the Culture of Minorities. The Government of Montenegro, at its session of 24 August 2017, made a decision on the organization of a public institution the Centre for the Preservation and Development of the Culture of Minorities⁵.

Article 33 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms stipulates that a minority nation or other minority national community and their members, in order to preserve their overall national identity and to improve their freedoms and rights, may establish a council of that minority nation or that minority national community.

In order to improve financial and narrative reporting, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights has created a special reporting form for minority councils. In addition to the report, minority councils also submit a work program for the current year. Councils of minority nations or other minority national communities (hereinafter referred to as "minority council"), in accordance with the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, are obliged to submit the Report on work and financial operations and Independent auditor's report, by 31 January of the current year for the previous year, to the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, as well as by 31 March of the current year for the previous year to the relevant working body of the Parliament of Montenegro.

By this Law, the councils of minority nations and other minority national communities for the operation and realization of program content are provided with funding in the amount of at

¹Centre for Preservation and Development of the Culture of Minorities of Montenegro

²Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights of Montenegro

³United Nations

⁴Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 068/17 of 20 October 2017

⁵Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 060/17 of 30 September 2017

least 0.05% of the current budget. For 2018, and also for the current year, the amount of funding is EUR 600,000 per year, or EUR 100,000 per council per year.

The Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms also gives the right to use one's own language and script. The latest amendments to the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms define certain terms more precisely and thus a "significant part" is replaced with the words "at least 5%", i.e. in local self-government units in which members of minority nations and other minority national communities make up the majority or 5% of the population, according to the results of the last two consecutive censuses, the language of these minority nations and other minority national communities is in the official use.

Article 28 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms defines the obligation of the local self-government, to in local self-government units in which minority nations and other minority national communities constitute either a majority or at least 5% of the population, the local self-government shall be obliged to, within the plan and programmes for effective participation of the local population in performing public affairs or by delivering a special plan and programme, through the councils of the respective minority nations and other minority national communities, provide conditions for the participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in the adoption of a development programme of municipality, spatial and urban planning, budgets and general acts stipulating rights and obligations of citizens as well as regulate the manner and procedure for the participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in performing public affairs and to appoint an authority to conduct public debates related to these and other legal acts.

Pursuant to Article 36i paragraph 9 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No. 031/06, No. 051/06, No. 038/07 and Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 002/11, No. 008 / 11 and No. 031/17), the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights brought the Rulebook on Criteria for Evaluation and Allocation of Assets for Financing and Co-financing of Projects from the Assets of the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 014 / 18 of 4 October 2018).

This Rulebook lays down the method of evaluating projects according to the criteria for allocation of assets for financing projects to support activities that are important for the preservation and development of national or ethnic specificities of minority nations and other minority national communities and their members in the area of national, cultural, linguistic and religious identity; the layout and the content of the form for evaluation of the projects, as well as the necessary documentation to prove the fulfilment of the prescribed criteria and conditions for participation in the public competition for the allocation of assets.

A draft of the Strategy of Minority Policy 2019-2024 with action plan for 2019 and 2020 has been prepared, in line with comparative legal international standards. It defines measures, methods and dynamics for the implementation of measures aimed at protecting and improving the living conditions of minority nations and other minority national communities as a whole, which the state authorities have an obligation to gradually implement in the period of implementation of the document in order to achieve full integration of minorities into Montenegrin society and the construction of Montenegro as an intercultural society.

In addition to the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the legal framework governing the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities is made up of laws and

other acts regulating the exercise of rights in certain areas, such as education, information, culture, use of language and script etc.

The Law on Local Self-Government (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 2/18), as systematic for the area of local self-government, stipulates that local self-government authorities are obliged to provide equal protection of rights and legitimate legal interests of local population and legal persons and that the municipality provides conditions for the protection and promotion of minority rights.

Furthermore, there are contained solutions that provide for the protection of the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities in the manner stipulating that the municipality is obliged to provide conditions for protection and promotion of minority rights and gender equality (Article 11), that local servants or employees may not in the performance of their affairs, discriminate on grounds of belonging to a minority national community or to a minority nation (Article 95).

In order to ensure and enhance the rights of proportional representation of minority nations and other minority national communities, it is prescribed the obligation of the human resource management unit to monitor the implementation of measures to achieve equal representation (Article 146, paragraph 1, indent 5).

Also, the law stipulates that a public discussion program, in municipalities where the most or a significant part of the population is made up of members of minority nations, also takes place in their language as well (Article 168, paragraph 2).

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

“As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article:

1.) Electoral lists for election of MPs members of a certain minority nation or minority national community, indicated in the electoral application or in the title of the electoral list, where none of them meet the requirement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, but individually receive at least 0.7% of valid votes, shall acquire the right to participate in the allocation of seats as a single - collective electoral list with the total number of valid votes received, provided that the aggregation that provide the winning of up to three seats shall be allowed for the purposes of calculation of the seats;

2.) Where none of the electoral lists for election of MPs members of the Croatian nation in Montenegro meets the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and item 1 of this paragraph, the most successful of them, with at least 0.35% valid votes, shall acquire the right to one MP seat;

3.) Electoral lists for election of MPs members of a certain minority nation or minority national community indicated in the electoral application or in title of the electoral list, where none of them meets the requirement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall acquire the right to participate in the allocation of seats individually, with the number of valid votes they have received;

The right referred to in paragraph 2 item 1 of this Article shall be used by electoral lists of members of a certain - the same minority nation, i.e. of a certain - the same minority national community, whose share is up to 15% of the total population in the electoral unit, according to the latest population census data.

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

Participation of an electoral list of members of a certain minority nation or minority national community in a pre-election coalition with electoral lists of members of other minority nation or minority national community or electoral lists of political parties or groups of citizens that are not exercising the right referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not preclude other applicants of electoral lists of the same minority nation or minority national community from exercising the right referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

MPs of Albanian nationality in the Parliament of Montenegro have the possibility to use their mother tongue. Article 52 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, an MP whose language is not the official language in Montenegro, has the right to speak at a session of the Parliament in his language, where he is obliged, if he wishes to exercise this right, to timely inform the Secretary General of the Parliament, so the translation into the official language would be provided. The Parliament is planning to hire a translator for the Albanian language in the forthcoming period.

The Law on Prohibition of Discrimination as a general law for prohibition of discrimination recognizes, among other things, national belonging and connection with some minority nation or a minority national community as the grounds for discrimination.

In this regard, the provision of Article 2 of this Law stipulates that discrimination is prohibited on any ground and defines discrimination as any legal or actual distinction or unequal treatment, or failure to treat a person or a group of persons in comparison to other persons, as well as exclusion, restriction or preferential treatment of a person in comparison to other persons, based on race, colour of skin, national affiliation, social or ethnic origin, connection to a minority nation or minority national community, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, sex, change of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation and/or intersexual characteristics, health conditions, disability, age, property status, marital or family status, membership in a group or assumed membership in a group, political party or other organisation as well as other personal characteristics.

The Law recognizes direct and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination exists if a person or a group of persons, in the same or similar situation in respect to other person or group of persons, is brought or were brought, or may be brought in an unequal position by an act, action or failure to act, on any ground referred to in Article 2 paragraph 2 of this Law.

Indirect discrimination exists if apparently neutral provision of a regulation or general act, criterion or practice is bringing or can bring a person or a group of persons into unequal position in respect to other person or group of persons, on any ground referred to in Article 2 paragraph 2 of this Law, unless the provision, criterion or practice are objectively and

reasonably justified by a legitimate purpose and achievable with the means appropriate and necessary to use for achieving that purpose, and when they are acceptable and proportionate in relation to the purpose to be achieved.

Inciting, helping, giving instructions as well as announced intent to discriminate specific person or group of persons on any ground referred to in Article 2 paragraph 2 of this Law, shall be as well considered to be discrimination.

The law recognizes and prescribes protection against discrimination by various forms (harassment and sexual harassment, segregation, hate speech, discrimination in the use of facilities /buildings and areas in public use, discrimination in access to goods, services in the public and private sector and commodities, discrimination based on health) and areas (discrimination in the area of education and professional training, discrimination in the area of work, racial discrimination and discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, discrimination of persons with disabilities, etc.). Article 21 of the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination regulates the competence of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro, as a central, independent mechanism for the protection against discrimination.

The latest amendments of 2017 boosted the penal policy, in a way to increase the level of fines for misdemeanours on the basis of discrimination, and impose fines for a natural person who commits such discrimination, what in the previous version of the Law was not the case. By these amendments the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination reached the level of full compliance.

In addition to the Constitution and the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, the Law on Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms regulates the competence of the Institution of Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms. The Protector has several deputies, one of whom is responsible for the issue of protection from discrimination, and within the institution of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedom there is also an Advisor for issues of minorities.

Since 2011, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights has continuously conducted a media campaign on the prohibition of discrimination and affirmation of anti-discrimination behaviour and education of all those responsible for the protection from discrimination. During 2017/2018, a campaign under the slogan "All together for equality" was implemented. The campaign was aimed at raising awareness of the general population about prohibition of discrimination, creating a tolerant environment and raising public awareness on respect for the rights of all by respecting the principle of equality, without discrimination (persons with disabilities, LGBTI population, racial discrimination, discrimination against women and children).

The media campaign in the Montenegrin and Albanian languages lasted for 60 days, covering: broadcasting of TV-spot on the national (RTCG) and one local TV station (TV Niksic); broadcasting of the radio jingle on the radio of Montenegro and four local radio stations in Bijelo Polje, Ulcinj, Kotor and Niksic; publishing ads in daily press promoting protection from discrimination, equality, tolerance and equality; insertion of fliers with anti-discrimination content printed in Braille and distributed through the circulation of two daily newspapers; advertising campaign content through a billboard net (20 billboards on the most frequent roads in all parts of Montenegro).

Representatives of the court, the prosecution, the Ombudsman Institution, non-governmental organizations dealing with human rights protection, representatives of all regional units and

police offices in Montenegro, representatives of local self-governments, representatives of all inspections in Montenegro, representatives of all misdemeanour courts and the institutions for social and child protection.

The plan for education for 2018 covered the training for representatives of local governments in charge of working with vulnerable social groups.

In Montenegro, in addition to the Ministry of Human Rights and Minority Rights, a number of very important institutions and authorities are involved in protection of the rights and improving the situation of minorities, such as the Centre for Preservation and Development of Minority Culture, the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights, councils of minority nations and other minority national communities, the Committee for Human Rights and Freedoms - established as a permanent working body in the Parliament of Montenegro, the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, also acting as an independent and impartial institution, as well as a number of high quality and active non-governmental organizations dealing with protection and improving the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities and their integration into Montenegrin society.

The Government of Montenegro, on its 116th session of 4 April 2019, brought 2019 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2016-2020 and adopted the Report on the Implementation of 2018 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians 2016 - 2020.

The Strategy for the Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2016-2020 set guidelines for achieving substantial and lasting changes to the socio-economic position of the Roma and Egyptian community in Montenegro.

The accomplishment of clearly set goals and measurable results will contribute to the overall improvement of the position or the reduction of the gap still existing between the members of Roma and Egyptian population and the majority population.

In drafting the Strategy, particular attention was paid to the alignment of set priorities with priorities set at all levels: local, national and EU. The Strategy is aligned with the "European Framework for National Roma Inclusion Strategies", which defines four key areas: education, employment, housing and health care.

Also, the Strategy included additional areas that are important for solving the problems of the Roma and Egyptian population, based on the integrative approach that was being run, as follows: legal status, social status and family protection (within which four sub-categories were defined: fight against domestic violence and violence against women; prevention and suppression of begging; fight against trafficking in human beings and prevention of child and forced marriages), as well as the areas of culture, identity and information.

The key and general objective of the Strategy is the social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians through the improvement of their socio-economic position in Montenegro. Fight against discrimination and measures and activities directed at it, permeate all areas covered by the Strategy.

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

When it comes to education,

- Progress has been made in the number of children enrolled in preschool and primary education;
- Preparatory pre-school education is extended from two to four weeks;
- Free textbooks and tuition fees for Roma and Egyptian pupils are provided;
- Scholarships are regularly provided for high school and university students;
- Enrolment based on quota in secondary and university education for Roma and Egyptian populations is provided;
- Free summer camps for Roma and Egyptian students are provided;
- The Ministry of Education provides transportation for more than 400 students from Roma and Egyptian community attending seven primary schools;
- The Ministry of Education has undertaken from this year the obligation to regularly provide scholarships for secondary school students and university students. Funds amount to at least EUR 80,000 per year.
- Two training sessions were organised for Associates (in August and in October 2018), and the school began to publish vacancies for their hiring in December, when 10 schools published vacancies for 18 Associates in social inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in the field of education.

In order to affirm and enhance the rights of this community, the units of local self-government (Nikšić, Tivat and Bijelo Polje) have adopted their action plans that contain a series of systemic measures and activities that need to be implemented in order to achieve Roma and Egyptians integration in the areas of legal, political, economic-social and cultural-informative life, while municipalities Berane, Ulcinj, Kotor and Herceg Novi are in the process of their preparation.

The implementation of the Action Plans aims to contribute to improving the quality of Roma and Egyptian living conditions and to foster their integration into the local community. Municipalities undertake significant activities to integrate and improve the quality of life of Roma and Egyptians by addressing the housing needs of this community, organizing educational and motivational workshops for RE parents on the importance and benefits of education, employment of RE in authorities of local government or public institutions founded by the municipality, improving their financial position, mainly through one-time assistance programs.

In order to strengthen capacity and raise awareness on the importance of integration of minority nations and other minority national communities in the Montenegrin society, the Ministry of Human Rights and Minority Rights has organized training for members of the Working Group for drafting and monitoring the implementation of the Minority Policy Strategy and Action Plans, as well as for monitoring of the implementation of Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regarding the Framework Convention on the Rights of National Minorities and the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages and other international documents in this area.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights holds regular quarterly meetings with non-governmental organizations and organises roundtables and conferences with the NGO

sector on topics related to the promotion of the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities in Montenegro.

The Ministry, through public invitations, included representatives of the non-governmental sector in drafting the laws for which this Ministry is a proposer, and in the work of working bodies for monitoring the implementation of defined policies.

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to address indirectly the issues of development and protection of the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities through monitoring of the work of the UN Committee as well as the CoE Committee dealing with the subject matter.

Reports for bodies of the UN Committee and CoE Committee are regularly prepared.

In line with the dynamics of the work of the Organization for European Security and Cooperation (hereinafter: OSCE), regular contacts with the OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities are maintained.

On 16 June 2017, Montenegro submitted the Third Report on the Implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities according to Article 25 paragraph 2 of the CoE Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

In the period from 27 to 30 November 2018, the Experts' Mission of the Council of Europe's Advisory Committee for the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities was in third monitoring visit to Montenegro.

The Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) has published the research "Forms, Patterns and Degree of Discrimination in Montenegro - Trends and Analysis" in cooperation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and the Institution of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, within the project "Support to National Institutions for the Prevention of Discrimination in Montenegro" (PREDIM), funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe, and implemented by the Program Office of the Council of Europe in Montenegro.

This and similar researches provide important information that points to the situation in society when it comes to discrimination and, in particular, indicates in what degree the measures and actions of the actors in the fight against discrimination have given certain results.

In this respect, we are looking forward to the data from this research when it comes to members of minority nations and other minority national communities, used to measure the mild positive trends.

Also, we are satisfied with the data from the same research that show that citizens increasingly support measures and actions aimed at combating discrimination against members of minority nations and other minority national communities. Therefore, in support of measures and actions aimed at combating discrimination against members of minority nations and other national minority communities in research of 2010, responded 66.3% of respondents, while according to data from 2018, they amounted to 77.2% or 10, 9% more respondents, what at the same time, comparatively looking, represents the highest growth in support to measures and actions in the fight against discrimination compared to other groups covered by this research.

In 2018, the allocation of assets for financing projects/programs of non-governmental organizations in the area of development and promotion of the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities was approved in the amount of EUR161.453,83 <http://www.mmp.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=343133&rType=2&file=Odluka>, while EUR 131,000.00 were distributed through the public competition for promotion of the position of members of Roma and Egyptian community: <http://www.mmp.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=343418&rType=2&file=Odluka> .

By the public competition in course in 2019, based on sectorial analyses, the allocated assets for these two areas amounted to over half a million Euro, i.e. they were increased by over 200,000 Euro compared to the previous year.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights is involved in the work of the working groups for the negotiating chapters 23 and 19, as well as in the Commission for European Integration.

EDUCATION

Chapter II

Article 7

Pargraph 3

In terms of promoting mutual understanding and tolerance among all the language groups in the country, especially in relation to minority and regional languages, in the field of education they reflect in the concept of compulsory and optional courses, both for primary and secondary school. The official language used in teaching is called the Montenegrin-Serbian, Bosnian, Croatian language and literature.

Members of minority nations and other minority national communities have the right to education in their mother tongue.

The Montenegrin educational system is the same for everyone, and that is how plans and programs are made. For all subjects (optional and compulsory) 80% of the curriculum encompasses a significant part of the culture, language and history of the minority.

It is very important to note that 20% of open curriculum can be used for history, culture, tradition, language, etc. of minorities in those areas of the country where they live.

The Bureau for Education Services is Montenegrin responsible institution for the plans and programs, so all the information regarding the subject programs for primary and secondary

school, compulsory subjects as well as optional subjects can be found on the site: <http://www.zzs.gov.me/home>. Below we list the subjects (compulsory and elective) that study and promote mutual understanding and tolerance.

Compulsory subjects that study and promote mutual understanding and tolerance are:

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

For secondary school: sociology, mother tongue, history;

Optional subjects

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

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

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

The Law on Primary Education stipulates that one classroom can have 28 pupils, maximum 30, and exceptionally, with the approval of the minister responsible for education, can have over 30 pupils (Law on Primary Education). The smallest number of pupils in the classroom is determined by the secondary legislation of the Ministry of Education, which stipulates that a combined classroom (classroom with pupils from different grades) can have at least five pupils (the Rulebook on norms and standards).

The Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms provides that a classroom with the instruction in minority language and script of a minority can be formed for a smaller number of pupils than set for the work of that institution, which may not be less than 50% of the number of pupils prescribed by law.

We must point out that the law is fully respected. There are concrete examples of classrooms with less pupils than are provided by law, in rural areas where teaching is also conducted in a minority language, especially in combined classrooms.

Article 8 of the Charter – Education

Since education reform in 2004, the education system of Montenegro is unique, meaning that as a state we do not have parallel plans or programs.

The systemic laws in the field of education in Montenegro have recognized the concept of a general constitutional guarantee on education of minorities at the level of general objectives and principles of education as well as individual provisions.

Essentially, the system is aimed towards the integration of minorities while preserving their identity. There is an emphasis on a curriculum that includes topics from the domain of mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other content that promote mutual tolerance and coexistence.

In the curricula, in addition to the content included in the regular subject programs, there is a possibility to use 20% of the open content regarding the affirmation of the value of local culture, also in terms of affirmation of the specificity of the minorities. 20% of open content can be used for each subject.

At the beginning we must point out that the Albanian minority is gravitating in municipalities of Ulcinj, Tuzi, Plav, Gusinje, Bar, Rozaje, ranging from at least 5% of the total population to the percentage that makes the majority of the population.

Paragraph 1

Pre-school education

item a) iii

In the territory inhabited by the members of Albanian people, the pre-school education is organized in public preschool institutions in accordance with the law.

Preschool education in Albanian language, therefore, is carried out in the institutions where there is a need for it, or where parents have pleaded that they want pre-school education to be carried out in that language.

Namely, in the Public Pre-school Institution "Solidarity" in Ulcinj, eight educational groups were organized, while one educational group is organized in the educational unit in Tuzi, belonging to the Public Pre-school Institution "Djina Vrbica" Podgorica.

In kindergartens in Plav and Gusinje, one educational group is organized in each of them. In these educational groups, pre-school upbringing and education is carried out according to the bilingual principle (Albanian and official language) according to the parents' wishes, and the educational work is carried out by teachers who meet the requirements regarding the legal education prescribed by the law and which have completed the studies in the Albanian language.

Now there is sufficient teaching staff for the implementation of pre-school education in Albanian.

During the last three years, pre-school education was organized in public preschool institutions in Ulcinj, Bar, Tuzi, Plav and Gusinje. The number of pre-school children attending is shown in the table below:

For school year 2016/17: 261 (m.121 - f. 120)

For school year 2017/18: 319 (m. 192 – f.117)

For school year 2018/19: 415 (m. 234 – f. 181)

Primary education

Item b) i

The systemic laws in the field of education in Montenegro have recognized the concept of a general constitutional guarantee on education of minorities at the level of general objectives and principles of education as well as individual provisions. Essentially, the system is aimed towards the integration of minorities while preserving their identity.

Pupils of minority communities have the right to education in their mother tongue. There is an emphasis on a curriculum that includes topics from the domain of mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other content that promote mutual tolerance and coexistence.

In addition to the contents included in the regular subject programs, there is a possibility to through 20% of open content, recognise the particularities in terms of national culture, history and art.

Teaching in the Albanian language for primary education is organized in the following municipalities: Tuzi, Bar, Plav, Gusinje, Ulcinj and Rozaje. Teaching is conducted in 12 primary schools: Public Institution Primary School "Djerdj Kastrioti Skenderbeg" Tuzi, Public Institution Primary School "Dzafer Nikocevic" Plav, Public Institution Primary School "Hajro Sahmanovic" Gusinje, Public Institution Primary School "29 Novembar" Tuzi, Public Institution Primary School "Jedinstvo" Tuzi, Public Institution Primary School "Mahmut Lekic" Tuzi, Public Institution Primary School "Djerdj Kastrioti Skenderbeg" Bar, Public Institution Primary School "Daciće" Rožaje, Public Institution Primary School "Bedri Elezaga" Ulcinj, Public Institution Primary School "Bosko Strugar" Ulcinj, Public Institution Primary School "Marko Nucleovic" Ulcinj, Public Institution Primary School "Marsal Tito" Ulcinj.

In the mentioned primary schools in the school year 2018/19, at the state level there are 2620 pupils attending classes in the Albanian language (1291 girls and 1329 boys).

Also, it should be noted that a number of primary schools attended by Albanian children is bilingual (Montenegrin and Albanian), they are: Public Institution Primary School "Dzafer Nikocevic" Plav, Public Institution Primary School "Hajro Sahmanovic" Gusinje, Public Institution Primary School "Mahmut Lekic" Tuzi, Public Institution Primary School "Bosko Strugar" Ulcinj, Public Institution Primary School "Marsal Tito" Ulcinj. In remaining primary schools, the classes are conducted entirely in Albanian, and the official language and foreign languages are also being studied.

The Bureau for Textbooks and Teaching Resources pay special attention to the editing of textbooks in the Albanian language. For primary education in school year 2018/2019, continues to provide a set of textbooks for teaching in Albanian language.

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

The Ministry of Education is obliged to seek the opinion of the Albanian National Council of Montenegro, in accordance with Article 18 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, when selecting a director in schools where teaching is conducted in Albanian language.

In minority areas, especially where Albanians are gravitating, in bilingual schools, children attending classes in Montenegrin have the opportunity to learn even Albanian, optionally, as the second foreign language.

As far as primary education is concerned, it is very important to note that from school year 2015/2016, the Albanian children in the second grade have the opportunity to use the Primer book as a teaching tool for learning Albanian language and script. This textbook continues to be used even during the current school year.

The same Primer book is used in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia. Within the framework of primary education of the Albanian minority in Montenegro, in operation is also the Music School in Ulcinj. This School is very important for Ulcinj and the Albanian people as a whole because the effect of its work is visible in the cultural and musical creativity of the city and Albanians in general, as well as in the promotion of many talents that are now well known abroad. In this school, the teaching is performed bilingually (in the Albanian and Montenegrin languages), and the current number of Albanian minority pupils in the Primary Music School in Ulcinj and Tuzi is 366 (227 f and 139 m).

The Music School in Tuzi, in the Albanian and Montenegrin languages, as a branch institution of the Music School "Vasa Pavić" in Podgorica, opened in school year 2017/18.

Bilingual teaching - in the Montenegrin and Albanian languages, is organized at all levels:

Pre-school education: Kindergarten in Plav, Kindergarten "Đina Vrbica" in Podgorica and Kindergarten "Solidarity" in Ulcinj.

Primary education: In Ulcinj - Primary School "Maršal Tito", Primary School "Marko Nukulović" and Primary School "Boško Strugar"; In Tuzi - Primary School "Mahmut Lekić"; In Plav - Primary School "Hajro Šahmanović" and Primary School "Džafer Nikočević" in Gusinje.

Music Schools: U Ulcinju - Primary Musical School and in Podgorica - Branch class of Primary Music School "Vasa Pavić" in Tuzi.

Teaching in the Albanian language takes place in 6 primary schools: Primary School "Djerdj Kastrioti Skenderbeg" in Bar; Primary School "29 November", Primary School "Jedinstvo" and Primary School "Djerdj Kastrioti Skenderbeg" in Podgorica; Primary School "Bedri Elezaga" in Ulcinj, and Primary School "Dacice" in Rozaje.

The primary music schools in Ulcinj and Tuzi have a total of 366 pupils (227 f. and 139 m.).

In the school year 2017/18 in Tuzi has started with the operation the branch class of the Music School "Vasa Pavić", in which in the current school year, there are 43 participants (classes in the Albanian and Montenegrin languages).

The number of pupils attending classes in the Albanian language in Montenegro during the last three school years is shown in the table:

School year 2016/17: 2720 (m.1405 i f. 1315),

School year 2017/18: 2673 (m. 1372 – f.1301),

School year 2018/19: 2620 (m. 1329 – f. 1291) .

Integrative teaching

At the initiative of the Ministry of Education, four one-day training courses were organized on the topic of integrative teaching, under which were tackled the topics related to the implementation of 20% of the open part of the curriculum.

Two training sessions for about 60 teachers were carried out in Primary School "Mahmut Lekic" in Tuzi, and two for 50 teachers in Primary School "Marsal Tito" in Ulcinj.

Secondary education

item c) ii

Secondary education in the Albanian language is conducted in three municipalities: Tuzi, Ulcinj and Plav. These are: Public Institution Gymnasium "25 maj" Tuzi, Public Institution Secondary School "Bratstvo jedinstvo" Ulcinj, Private Gymnasium "Drita" Ulcinj and Public Institution Secondary Mixed School "Beco Basic" Plav.

The Bureau for Textbooks and Teaching Resources has provided all the necessary textbooks for the Albanian language instruction in gymnasium.

Vocational education is conducted in the Albanian language in the Public Institution Secondary Mixed School "Beco Basic" in Plav, in the Public Institution Secondary School "Bratstvo jedinstvo" in Ulcinj and from current school year also in Public Institution Gymnasium "25. maj" in Tuzi.

In these schools the teaching is conducted bilingually (in the Albanian and Montenegrin languages). Textbooks in the Albanian language that are issued in the surrounding countries and whose content is compatible with the content of our educational subjects are used for the teaching of professional theoretical subjects in vocational education, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Education.

In the future we will pledge that all the books needed for vocational education in the Albanian language are translated into the Albanian language.

The Centre for Vocational Education has already announced a request for the selection of the best offer for the translation in the Albanian language of the teaching manual for pupils and the teaching manual for teachers "Young Entrepreneurs". The total number of the Albanian children attending classes in the Albanian language in secondary schools is 1,124 (592 boys and 532 girls).

Secondary education: Podgorica - Gymnasium "25 May", Ulcinj - Secondary Mixed School, "Bratstvo jedinstvo", and in Plav - Secondary Mixed School "Beco Basic".

Secondary education: classes in the Albanian language are conducted in the Private Gymnasium "Drita" in Ulcinj.

The secondary schools in which the classes take place in Albanian language are in Ulcinj, Tuzi and Plav. During this school year, 1005 pupils are attending classes.

In Ulcinj there is a private gymnasium where teaching is performed only in the Albanian language. In the current school year this school has a total of 72 students (48 f. and 24 m.).

There are 729 pupils (367 f. and 362 m.) in secondary state schools in gymnasium, and in vocational schools there are altogether 204 students (59 f. and 145 m.).

The number of pupils in the last three school years is shown in the table:

School year 2016/17: 1051 (m.561 - f. 490)

School year 2017/18: 1054 (m. 570 – f.484)

School year 2018/19: 1005 (m. 550 – f. 457)

Police Academy Danilovgrad

In April 2015, the Ministry of Human Rights and Minority Rights signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Police Academy aimed at the development of minority rights and freedoms in the area of police education, enhancement of the position of members of minority nations through partnership principles, transparency and accountability, with special emphasis on the process of recruitment and selection of candidates, in order to promote affirmative action and prevent all forms of discrimination.

In the Police Academy the enrolment of students belonging to minorities continues, and based on the affirmative action, this school year, nine attendees were enrolled.

University and higher education

item e) ii

We emphasize that the study Program for teacher education in Albanian language from 2004/2005 became the part of the Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic. In the academic year 2018/2019, 17 students enrolled in the first year of study.

During 2016/17, 15 students enrolled and in 2017/18 were enrolled 14 students.

It is an academic study program of four years duration. In this Section, 80% of teaching is carried out in the Albanian language and 20% in the Montenegrin language. In the implementation of instruction, 25 professors, mostly part-time, and 7 associates were engaged.

The program began to take place in the study year 2004/2005, when 49 students were enrolled. In the last three academic years, at this Section has been enrolled:

- 2016/2017 - 15 students ;
- 2017/2018 - 14 students.
- 2018/2019 - 17 students.

Of the total number of enrolled students, over 70 students have graduated so far at the Study Program for teachers in the Albanian language in Podgorica.

Scarce occupations for teaching in Albanian language

Awarding scholarships for students who go for education for scarce occupations for teaching in the Albanian language started in academic 2015/16 and continues even now. For the full enjoyment of minority rights, at the proposal of the Albanian National Council in Montenegro, the University of Montenegro, every academic year, may enrol a certain number of students, members of minority, according to the act of the University.

The Ministry of Education, as of academic year 2015/16, for the first time, has awarded six scholarships to Albanian minority students who are opted to study the scarce subjects for teaching in the Albanian language.

The scholarships continue to be awarded every academic year. During this academic year, the competition was open for 10 students in the Albanian language, and 5 students competed.

It is also very important to point out that the Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Albanian National Council, formed a working group that deals with all the problems of teaching in the Albanian language at all levels of education.

Among other things, this working group proposed to the Minister of Education and the National Council for Education at the State level to instead of these (teaching) courses, open the Faculty of the Albanian Language at the University of Montenegro.

Adult Education and Continuing Education

item f)

Adult education is part of a unified educational system in Montenegro. The Ministry of Education, in accordance with the General Law on Education, is responsible for issuing licenses to institutions that meet the prescribed conditions for the performance of accredited adult education programs. Up to now, the license to run the adult education program was awarded to the Public Institution Secondary School "Bratsvo jedinstvo" from Ulcinj and Primary School "Bosko Strugar", also from Ulcinj, which are teaching in the Albanian language.

Classes of history and culture

item g)

All the textbooks for primary and secondary general education (gymnasium) for teaching in the Montenegrin language have also been translated into the Albanian language. Textbook for the subject Albanian language and literature is a special textbook intended for this subject.

Educational programs in institutions with instruction in the Montenegrin language contain subjects from mother tongue and literature, history, art and culture of minorities and other content that support mutual tolerance and coexistence. For example, a reader in the Montenegrin language contains works by famous Albanian writers. Also in other textbooks a similar principle is applied.

Through the concept of autonomy of a teacher who has the possibility to create 20% of the content of the subject on his own and to adjust it to the needs and interests of the pupils, the number of teaching units from the culture and history of the Albanian people can be increased in relation to the number of these teaching units contained in the translated textbooks.

In the new, reformed curricula of importance for the education of minorities (mother tongue, history, art, etc.), the content of the history and culture of minority peoples in Montenegro has been already largely integrated.

Measures that should provide teaching of history and culture have already been implemented within the new programs for mother tongue, history and culture, which are being studied in primary and secondary education.

The working group has considered all the teaching programs in the Albanian language, suggestions have been made by the experts of the education institution, the Albanian

National Council, and teachers of certain subjects such as history, the Albanian language, music and art culture, and others.

A working group that began work in 2015 and has completed its work in 2016 and suggested recommendations for improving education in the Albanian language in Montenegro. We are sure we will have concrete results for these issues.

During the school year 2016/17, started the implementation of the conclusions of the working group for Analysis of Programs (related to the identity of Albanians, such as the Albanian Language and Literature, History, Art Education for Primary and Secondary Schools), and all textbooks published in Albanian. This activity is underway.

Basic and Continuous Training for Teachers

item h)

Professional development and individual advancement of professional and teaching staff as well as improvement of the quality and efficiency of the education system is the responsibility of the Department for Continuous and Professional Development of the Bureau for Education.

Training programs for professional advancement of employees in education have been accredited by the Commission of the Bureau for Education, and confirmed by the Ministry of Education. The Bureau for Education chooses programs through a public competition and introduces them into the Catalogue of programs for professional training of teachers.

The project of the Council of Europe and the European Union "Regional Inclusive Education Support" aims at social inclusion and cohesion in the widest sense. It is conducted in seven primary and secondary schools: Public Institution Primary School "Vuk Karadzic" Podgorica, Public Institution Primary School "Mileva Lajovic - Lalatovic", Nikšić, Public Institution Primary School "Mustafa Pecanin", Rozaje, Public Institution Secondary Mixed School "Beco Basic", Plav, Public Institution Secondary Mixed School "Ivan Goran Kovacic", Herceg Novi, Public Institution Gymnasium "Tanasije Pejatovic", Pljevlja and Public Institution Secondary Vocational School "Sergije Stanic", Podgorica, where diversity is represented among all students.

From school year 2016/17 to the current school year, schools implemented projects in the total amount of EUR 18,000, which were oriented towards the acquisition of didactic assets, school equipment, promotion of inclusive culture.

Teachers, through the so-called "Teacher-net" had the opportunity to undergo training based on the training package for inclusive education and to participate in study visits.

The Bureau for Education works on professional development and professional training of teachers. It offers a range of programs that, in its entirety or through topics, relate to human rights and interculturality.

2.2.2 ROMANI LANGUAGE

Article 8-Education

By the ratification of the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages, the Romani language has been recognized by the Government of Montenegro as a separate minority language.

Namely, Romani as a minority language is not represented as the mother tongue in educational institutions due to the fact that there is currently no qualified teaching staff that could perform teaching in the Romani language.

The Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, each year, provides funds for the purchase of textbooks, which are then distributed, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, to pupils of the Roma and Egyptian population of I, II and III grade of primary schools.

For this activity, in the budget is allocated an average of about EUR 40,000. The program is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and the textbooks are distributed through schools. For pupils of secondary schools and university students, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights provides scholarships. As of the next school year, the Ministry of Education will provide funds for the purchase of textbooks, and since January this year, it is providing scholarships for secondary school pupils and university students.

Within the framework of activities on social inclusion of Roma in Montenegrin society, the Ministry of Human Rights and Minority Rights organizes seven-day summer/winter vacations for the best students of the Roma and Egyptian population of VII, VIII and IX grade of primary schools in Montenegrin cities where a significant number of members of this population live. This activity continues every school year.

Since 2014, the Ministry of Human Rights and Minority Rights has marked the 5 November - World Day of the Romani Language. The Ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the National Roma Council and the civil sector, in order to improve the position of the Roma community and to successfully integrate this population into the Montenegrin society, has started with workshops for learning the Romani language and culture, in addition to what is already undergoing on the preservation of Romani language and culture and traditions during summer and winter camps dedicated to this area.

Classes in the kindergartens for children from RE population under the Program for preparatory kindergarten, for extended duration (instead of two, four weeks), are organized as a supplementary mechanism for the integration of children of the RE population that have not been covered by any form of formal education and have acquired the legal right to enroll in the school.

The Bureau for Education conducted the training for educators working with these children.

The Ministry of Education, each year, in cooperation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Bureau for Education and NGOs dealing with issues of members of the RE population, organizes a campaign related to enrolment in the first grade of primary school. Campaigns were held in 4 municipalities: in Podgorica, Nikic, Berane and Herceg Novi, and this year in Bar. Also, it has been carried out a campaign related to enrolment in kindergartens and secondary schools.

Textbooks for Roma and Egyptian pupils have been provided from the first to the ninth grade. From school 2018/2019, this obligation was taken over by the Ministry of Education. Textbooks are provided and distributed for all RE students attending primary school.

The dropout monitoring commission has been working successfully for several years in Podgorica, Niksic and Berane.

In cooperation with UNICEF, the MEIS application was upgraded with accompanying school-level procedures to identify the risk of dropout. New risk indicators, warning criteria as well as planning of measures to be taken have been made.

The work on reducing the dropout of children from the education system is undergoing, therefore the Protocol on the Treatment and Prevention of the Dropout of Children from the Educational System is in the implementation since the beginning of the second semester of the school year 2017/18. A study was carried out on the impacts of the application of this Protocol, which will be presented to the Directors and the PP School Services.

The representatives of the Roma Education Fund (REF), within the project "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of Members of the RE in Montenegro", funded by the European Delegation Office in Montenegro, allocated funds for purchase of three new passenger transport vehicles (buses 16 + 1). These vehicles are intended for the transport of Roma and Egyptian pupils in Podgorica, Niksic and Berane.

Associates in social inclusion

So far, the associates in social inclusion have been funded through a project implemented by REF (Roma Educational Fund). Through the project, there were 10 associates in the social inclusion of RE (mediators), six in Podgorica, two in Niksic, one in Berane and one in Herceg Novi.

From September of the school year 2018/2019, associates in social inclusion form the part of the formal education system. The budget of the Ministry of Education is financing 18 associates in the social inclusion of RE in the area of education. This measure is implemented as a basic instrument to increase the degree of enrolment and decrease of dropout.

Paragraph 1

Pre-school education

item a) iv

In the work with the children of the RE population, focus is on their integration and improvement of school and social achievements. Programs of inclusion of children of RE population are continuously implemented at all levels of education, and one of the most significant activities we are implementing in 2019 is the campaign for enrolment of the children from RE population in school, carried out in cooperation with the Bureau for Education, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the National Roma Council and others. This year as well as the previous school years, the Ministry printed a brochure in the Romani, Montenegrin and Albanian languages explaining the enrolment procedure and what each parent should do to enrol their child in school.

The program of preparatory kindergartens has been carried out continuously for a number of years and has recorded an increase in the number of pre-school institutions involved. The aim is to encourage language skills and communication skills, increase the level of socialization among children, all for the purpose of preparing for regular education. For this purpose, apart from pre-school activities prescribed by the curriculum, there are also a series of open-air events, excursions and alike.

Based on this good practice, the Ministry of Education and the Bureau for Education, in cooperation with kindergartens, conducts preparatory kindergartens in nine Montenegrin cities as follows: Podgorica, Niksic, Tivat, Berane, Herceg Novi, Bar, Kotor, Cetinje and Bijelo Polje.

The target group of these kindergartens were children of Roma and Egyptian populations who acquired the legal right to enrol in the first grade 2019/2020 and were not included in any form of education. All children who attended preparatory kindergarten were enrolled in the school.

Preparatory kindergartens for 118 children from Roma and Egyptian population were implemented in the period from 1 to 30 June 2018. Also this school year, in June 2019, preparatory kindergartens will be organized in nine Montenegrin cities: Podgorica, Niksic, Herceg Novi, Tivat, Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Kotor and Cetinje.

Their implementation is underway and at the beginning of June a presentation will be organised when the exact number of the kindergartens will be known.

The experience and the results achieved in this domain are speaking in favour of an effective way of preparing children for further education, with a significant impact on improving the knowledge of the Montenegrin language, which has so far been mentioned as one of the main obstacles to successful integration in the education system, as most of them are from Kosovo and speak the Albanian language.

Preparatory kindergartens lasting four weeks continue to be organized in nine municipalities.

In school year 2018/2019, 191 children were enrolled in pre-school education. (105 boys and 86 girls).

Primary education

item b) iv

The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the relevant institutions, with special efforts has focused on quality primary education for children.

Based on proven results, the number of Roma and Egyptian children in primary education increases year by year. Data show that the number is constantly increasing and that there is a positive trend when it comes to primary education of Roma and Egyptian children.

It is important to point out that, as part of the desegregation program itself, this year, over 400 children attending school in the city schools use the transport provided by the Ministry of Education. In this activity, associates in social inclusion in the field of education play a large role.

The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Bureau for Education within its regular activities, monitors the work and success of this population throughout the school year.

Within these activities, a group for monitoring and dropout prevention was formed. It meets on a monthly basis and brings together relevant stakeholders, with the need to identify problems and prevent dropout of children at risk.

Also, various additional professional advancement training programs for accredited teachers and other activities are carried out carefully with the same aim of facilitating access to the educational rights of Roma and Egyptian children living in the Konik Camp.

In order to make progress in the area of full integration of the Roma population into our society, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights in continuation is organising the visits for pupils and students from this community to cultural events, summer vacations and alike.

In school year 2018/2019, 1793 RE pupils (936 boys and 857 girls) were enrolled in primary school; Compared to the total number of pupils, the percentage is 2.66%.

Secondary education

item c) iv

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and the Roma Educational Fund (REF) have made a major contribution to scholarships for secondary school pupils from Roma and Egyptian population in order to improve the enrolment rate, decrease dropout and increase the achievements of pupils from Roma and Egyptian population through better access and the principle of affirmative action. The Ministry of Education conducts this activity since January 2019.

The number of secondary school pupils (who competed) receiving scholarships in school year 2018/19 is 105 while university students are 14.

Scholarship support implies financial support for secondary school students and university students at the Montenegrin faculties paid in ten-month instalments.

For secondary school pupils, the scholarships amount to EUR 60, while the scholarships for university students amount to EUR 150. In addition to scholarship support for university students, was also provided the payment of tuition fees.

There is also a free extraordinary exam taking for the fourth level of education qualifications provided for all pupils who want it. The Ministry contacted all schools and made a recommendation to allow these individuals free exam taking for the fourth level of education qualifications.

A total of 135 pupils (73 boys and 62 girls) attend secondary education; Compared to the total number of students, that makes 0.48%.

Technical Specialist Education

item d) iv

There is still no possibility of organising classes in secondary vocational schools in the Roma language due to the fact that the Romani language, because it is not standardised and there is no qualified teaching staff who could teach in the Romani language.

Pupils of Roma and Egyptian populations are enrolling secondary vocational schools where teaching is conducted in the Montenegrin or Albanian languages.

In most cases, enrolment is done according to the principle of affirmative action. Also, the Ministry of Education relieves of the payment of fees for extraordinary exam taking for all RE pupils.

University and higher education

item e) iv

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

Information for pupils who receive scholarships:

2016/2017 - 16 pupils;

2017/2018 - 18 pupils;

2018/2019 - 14 pupils;

For this year, scholarships were awarded to 14 pupils and the scholarship amount was EUR 150. Since January 2018, this activity is under the authority of the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Education annually publishes a competition for members of the RE community to study the Romani language in the sounding countries. So far, no one has applied to the competition.

Adult Education and Continuing Education

item f)

Adults can acquire education by a publicly available education program for primary, secondary general and vocational education, adapted to the educational program or part thereof, as well as by adult education programs, in accordance with the Law on Adult Education. Adult education participants are released of the costs for acquiring primary education as well as acquiring the first qualification.

These activities are organized by the Vocational Training Centre each year. During 2018 there were over 200 participants.

Classes of history and culture

item g)

In accordance with the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the subject programs include topics from the area of history, art, literature, tradition and culture of minorities.

Regarding the affirmation of the culture and history of the RE population in accordance with the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, the subject programs contain topics from the area of history, art, literature, tradition and culture of that minority, and in particular the RE community culture.

In order to continue its systematic action on social integration plan, in March 2016, the Government adopted its new strategic document for the period 2016-2020.

The strategy represents a set of concrete measures and activities in a four-year period, legal, political, economic, social, urban-communal, educational, health, cultural-informational and any other necessary character.

The Strategy, which is in line with the European Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies by 2020, defines the actors, the deadlines and the financial costs as well as the way of monitoring the realisation of the projects and the obligation of the annual information for the Government of Montenegro.

Basic and Continuous Training for Teachers

item h)

Professional development and individual advancement of professional and teaching staff as well as the improvement of the quality and efficiency of the education system is the responsibility of our educational institutions.

Training programs for professional advancement of employees in education have been accredited by the Commission of the Bureau for Education, and confirmed by the Ministry of Education.

The Bureau for Education works on professional development and professional training of teachers. It offers a range of programs that, in its entirety or through topics, are related to human rights and interculturality.

In line with the requests sent from the schools from northern region, and with the intent to make them more accessible to teachers, during 2017 and 2018, and this year, a significant number of training programs were realised and continue in the northern and southern regions (Bijelo Polje, Berane, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bar, Budva, Tivat).

The Bureau's regular training includes schools from Albanian-speaking area and their teachers and directors actively participate in all types of training organised by the Bureau. For the next period (2018 and 2019), trainings within which teachers will be enabled to more meaningfully plan the open part of the curriculum as well as to introduce particularities of their cultural heritage and national particularities in general are planned, as well as seminars tailored for better introduction in the classes of language and literature recommended in new curricula.

The Centre for Vocational Education has prepared and adopted four programs:

- Education program for acquiring professional qualification The Associate in the Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in area of health care;
- Education program for acquiring professional qualification The Associate in the Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in area of education;
- Education program for acquiring professional qualification The Associate in the Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in area of social protection; and
- Education program for acquiring professional qualification The Associate in the Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in area of employment.

Public Institution the Centre for Vocational Education, in cooperation with primary schools in Niksic, Bijelo Polje, Kotor, Ulcinj, Cetinje and Podgorica on 17, 23, 24 and 25 April 2019, organised workshops for parents of RE pupils on the topic "Significance of education and learning for personal and family development - Parenting is taught".

The aim of the workshops was to emphasise to the members of the Roma and Egyptian population the importance of education, i.e. motivating parents to enrol and support their children for regular attendance.

Article 9 – Judicial authorities

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

paragraph	1:
item	a, i):
“	a, ii):
“	a, iii):
“	a, iv):
item	b, i):
“	b, ii):
“	b, iii):
“	b, iv):
item	c, i):
“	c, ii):
“	c, iii):
item	d:
paragraph	2:
item	a:
“	b:
“	c:
paragraph	3:

Bearing in mind the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Charter relating to judicial powers and which are applicable on the Albanian and Romani languages in accordance with the Law on Ratification, we are pointing out the following:

Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that in a court in whose territory a significant part of the population consists of members of minority nations and other minority national communities, in the official use in the criminal proceedings is also their language in accordance with the law.

Furthermore, Article 8 paragraph 2 of the CPC stipulates that parties, witnesses and other persons participating in a proceeding have the right to in the proceeding use their language or language that they understand.

If proceedings are not conducted in a language those persons understand, interpretation of statements and translation of documents and other written evidence shall be provided. Persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be instructed of their right to interpretation, and they may waive that right if they understand the language in which the proceedings are being conducted (Article 8 paragraph 3 CPC). If the language of a minority is also in the official use in the court, the court shall deliver writs in that language to persons belonging to the respective national minority if they have used that language in the course of the proceedings (Article 9 paragraph 4 CPC). Persons deprived of liberty may file submissions to the court in their language or in the language they understand (Article 9 paragraph 2 CPC). Also, when it comes to persons deprived of liberty, they shall be immediately informed in their language or in a language they understand about the grounds for their apprehension (Article 5 CPC). When the accused persons are interrogated for the

first time, they shall be asked whether they understand the Montenegrin language and what their language is (Article 100 CPC).

A very important provision is found in Article 17, paragraph 2 of the CPC, which regulates legally invalid evidence according to which judgments may not be founded on evidence that have been obtained by violating human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution or by ratified international treaties or on evidence obtained by violating the criminal proceedings provisions as well as other evidence obtained therefrom, nor may such evidence be used in the proceedings.

It is obvious that this provision also applies to that evidence obtained contrary to the provisions of the CPC, which regulate the use of language in criminal proceedings. The Article 226 paragraph 6 of the CPC, according to which the costs of translation/interpretation, incurred pursuant to the provisions of the present Code referring to the right of the parties to a case, witnesses and other participants in the proceedings to use their mother tongue, shall not be charged from the persons who, according to the provisions of the present Code, are due to compensate the costs of the criminal proceedings.

Also the Law on Civil Procedure contains provisions regulating the use of languages in that process. By Article 7 LCP is prescribed that the civil procedure is conducted in the language which is in official use in the court. The parties involved and other participants in the procedure may use their native language or other language which they can understand.

Article 99 of the LCP prescribes that Parties and other participants in the procedure are entitled to use their own language or language that they can understand before the court (paragraph 1), If the procedure is not conducted in the language of the party or other participants in the procedure, at their request they shall be provided interpretation to their language or language that they can understand and translation of all pleadings and written evidence, as well as interpretation of what is being said at the hearing (paragraph 2), the parties and other participants in the procedure shall be instructed about their right to follow up the procedure before the court in their own language with assistance of interpreter (paragraph 3).

Furthermore, the provision of Article 100 paragraph 1 of the LCP prescribes that summons, decisions and other court writs shall be delivered to the parties and other participants in the procedure in the language which is in official use in the court. If any of the languages of national minorities is in official use in the court, the court shall deliver court writs in that language to those parties and participants in the procedure that belong to that national minority and use that language in the procedure (Article 100 paragraph 2 LCP).

The provision of Article 101 paragraph 1 of the LCP prescribes that parties and other participants in the procedure shall submit complaints, appeals and other pleadings to the court in the language that is in official use in the court. Parties and other participants in the procedure may also submit their pleadings to the court in language of national minorities that is not in official use in the court if that is in conformity with the Law (Article 101 paragraph 2 LCP). Of particular importance is the provision of Article 102 of the LCP, according to which costs of translation into the language of national minorities arising from the application of the provisions of Constitution and this Law on the right of national minorities to use their own language shall be charged to the court funds. This provision ensures members of national minorities not to abandon the use of their language in court proceedings in order to avoid paying for translation costs, thus securing the right to free access to court and fair trial.

Disabling party to use its own language or a language that he understands in the procedure, represents absolutely substantial violation of procedure referred to in Article 367 paragraph 2 item 10 stipulating that substantial violation of provisions of the civil procedure always exists if, in contravention with provisions of this Law, the court has refused request of the party to use his/her own language in the procedure or the language he/she understands and to

follow the procedure in his/her own language or the language he/she understands and the party appeals against it.

By analysing the cited provisions of the CPC and the LCP and their connection with the provisions of Article 9 of the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages, in conjunction with Article 3 of the Law on Ratification, it is concluded that the provisions of our procedural laws are in line with Article 9 of the Charter.

The right of members of minority nations is not conditioned with their understanding of the Montenegrin language, which results from the above-mentioned provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Civil Procedure (Article 8 of the CPC and Article 99 of the LCP). Also, we believe that there are information measures of Albanian language users about the possibility of using their language before the judicial authorities because the law obliges the court to teach the parties and other participants in the proceedings about this right, which must be recorded in the minutes as well as in the statement of the participants in the proceedings (Article 8 paragraph 3 CPC and Article 99 paragraph 3 of the LCP).

In proceedings before the Administrative Court regarding the right to use the language, the provisions of the Law Civil Procedure apply *mutatis mutandis*. The Law on Administrative Dispute (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 54/2016) in Article 4 stipulates that on the matters of the procedure in the Administrative dispute that are not regulated by that Law, the provisions of the Law regulating civil procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

The Ministry of Justice provided the promotion and protection of the rights of minority nations and other minority national communities within the framework of their jurisdiction in the normative part through the amendments to the Criminal Code of Montenegro, the Family Law of Montenegro and the Law on Execution of Imprisonment Sentences, Fines and Security Measures of Montenegro.

Article 42a of the Criminal Code of Montenegro (Amendments of 2017) stipulates that if a criminal offence is committed from hate towards another person based on national or ethnic affiliation, affiliation to race or religion or absence of that affiliation, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, the court shall consider such circumstance as aggravating except when it is stipulated as a feature of the basic or severe form of a criminal offence.

Amendments to the Family Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 53/16), which application began on 19 May 2017, introduced a principle of non-discrimination and achievement of equal opportunities for all children. There is an anti-discrimination clause prescribed on the prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination of a child or group of children, their parents, adoptive parents, guardians, foster parents, family members of the child and persons close to the child, based on race, colour, national affiliation, social or ethnic origin, liaison to a minority nation or minority national community, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, health, disability, age, financial status, marital or family status, membership of a group or assumed membership of a group, a political party or other organisation, as well as other real or presumed personal characteristics of the child, his parents, guardians, family members and persons close to the child.

The provision of Article 5 of the Law on Execution of Imprisonment Sentences, Fines and Security Measures stipulates that it is prohibited to discriminate against a convicted person to whom a sanction long-term imprisonment, fine and security measure is imposed, based on race, colour, national affiliation, social or ethnic origin, liaison to a minority nation or minority national community, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, sex,

gender identity, sexual orientation, health status, disability, age, financial status, marital or family status, membership of a group or assumed membership of a group, a political party or other organisation, as well as other personal characteristics.

Pursuant to the aforementioned provision of the law and in accordance with the Constitution of Montenegro, ratified international treaties and generally accepted rules of international law in the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, all persons deprived of their liberty are treated evenly and equally irrespective of their religious, national and other affiliation, which excludes discrimination on any ground.

This further means that persons deprived of their liberty in the Institute, whether they are convicts or detainees, and who are members of minority nations and minority communities, exercise the same rights and have the same obligations as persons deprived of liberty who are not members of minority nations and minority communities (e.g. the right to a complaint for protection of the rights and interests to the Director of the Institute or to the Institution of Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms is exercised through a complaint mailbox placed in all the organisational units of the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions; accommodation in the premises with persons deprived of their liberty who are not members of minority nations and minority communities; right to health care; work engagement and related remuneration, benefits when it comes to convicts; vocational training and education; right to visits; sports, recreational and cultural activities; contact with the outside world - correspondence, telephone use, possession of religious literature, religious ceremonies, etc.).

At the admission to serving a imprisonment sentence, long-term imprisonment or execution of a measure for ensuring the presence of the accused and for the smooth conduct of the criminal proceeding - detention, persons deprived of their liberty are introduced with their rights and obligations in a language they understand and are allowed to have insight into the House Rules the Institute for execution of criminal sanctions (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 32/16) and the Ordinance on the detailed manner of execution of detention (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 32/2006), which regulate their rights and obligations. These ordinances have been translated into the Albanian and English languages and made available to persons deprived of their liberty to which the Montenegrin language is not known. Also, all persons deprived of their liberty are permitted to use their language through an interpreter.

Upon arrival to serve imprisonment or long-term imprisonment, all persons deprived of their liberty complete the survey leaflet containing a list of foods and thus decide which foods they want to consume depending on religious and cultural needs and age.

To the competent Department responsible for nutrition of persons deprived of their liberty in the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, are delivered filed survey leaflets, on which records are kept. Thus, members of Islamic religion are provided with a special diet-Halal diet that is prepared using the proper foods, separate from the diet of members of other religions. Every day, about 30% of the prepared food is intended for members of Islamic religion. Prison kitchen in the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions meets both HACCP and Halal standards.

The convicted persons have the right to religious life and contacts with representatives of religious communities in accordance with the Ordinance on House Rules in the Institute for

the Execution of Criminal Sanctions and each request regarding the fast, have obtained a positive answer in accordance with religion, cultural and customary needs of the requestor. Convicted persons belonging to minority nations and minority communities have been enabled to exercise the right to religious life in full, every request, whether individual or collective, had a positive answer, where the religious practice is conducted in a special room intended for this purpose.

In order to exercise the right to a religious life of the convicted persons, the Institute cooperates directly with religious communities. A convicted person is allowed to receive and possess religious literature. The Islamic Community of Montenegro in 2018, donated 12 books of religious literature to the Prison Library in the Investigation Prison Podgorica.

By the Strategy for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions (2017-2021) and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions for the Period 2017-2021, four new facilities, among which is the Multifunctional facility, which will among other things be intended for the religious activities of prisoners and officials of the Institute for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, it is planned to be built. Namely, by Ideal architectural solutions, within the Multifunctional facility for religious activities, are planned to be built three specially designed rooms for religious ceremonies of members of all religious communities.

In all courts where the Charter applies to the Albanian and Romani languages, the Free Legal Aid Service operates, where the free legal aid is provided by lawyers on expenses of the budget, and where a significant number of users are members of the Roma population, having in mind their weak financial status, providing thus free access to the court of the members of this population and the right to fair trial in the proceedings in which they participate.

In proceedings before the courts, if parties, witnesses and other persons involved in the proceedings use regional or minority languages, the court shall introduce them beforehand with the possibility of using their mother tongue, with the provision of the translation of their testimonies, documents and other written evidence by the interpreter to the burden of budget funds. Also, parties in the proceedings may file evidence in their mother tongue with the appropriate translation by the authorised interpreters, who have the same evidential power as the domestic instruments.

By adopting the Law on Interpreters from 2016, this area, which was until then regulated by secondary legislation, was thoroughly regulated in law, significantly contributing to the improvement of the quality and efficiency of the interpreter's work. The Law regulates the conditions and manner of setting up and dismissing interpreters, the rights and obligations of interpreters and other matters of importance for their work. In this way, it contributed to the more efficient work of judicial and other authorities conducting the procedure in which an interpreter is required. After the entry into force of this Law, the Montenegrin Ministry of Justice appointed a total of 16 persons as interpreters - translators for the Albanian language, which in the opinion of courts where Albanians make a significant part of the population sufficient for full application of Article 9 of the Charter.

Despite all created assumption, and respect for the Charter, rarely happens that a party requires the use of its mother tongue, so in the Administrative Court, the Basic Court in Rozaje and the Basic Court in Ulcinj there were no such cases, and in the Basic Court in Plav there were seven cases of conducting proceeding in the Albanian language.

Audio and visual equipment and simultaneous translation equipment is installed at the Basic Court in Ulcinj, in one of the courtrooms, thus creating the technical conditions for the

consistent application of the obligations that for the court derive from Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Although pursuant to Article 79 paragraph 5 of the Constitution and the aforementioned provisions of the procedural laws, in the Basic Court in Ulcinj, judicial proceedings can be conducted in the Albanian language, so far no such event has taken place in the practice of that court.

All participants of a proceeding who do not know the official language - Montenegrin, or who want to use the mother tongue- Albanian in the court proceeding, are allowed to do so through an interpreter for the Albanian language.

In the Basic Court in Ulcinj, four judges speak Albanian. Judgments and other documents are not issued in the Albanian language. If the parties require the judgments and other documents to be issued in the Albanian language, an interpreter for the Albanian language translates them. A Certificate that no criminal proceeding is in the course is issued bilingually i.e. in Montenegrin and in Albanian languages, in the Basic Court in Ulcinj.

Also, in the lobby of the court there are brochures in the Albanian language, concerning information access guides in the possession of the Basic Court in Ulcinj, tax guides, guides for victims of violence and witnesses of criminal offences as well as instructions for issuing a certificate that no criminal proceeding is in the course.

At the Secretariat of the Judicial Council - Department for Information and Communication Technology and Multimedia, three Albanians are employed, what contributes to the quality of application of Article 9 of the Charter.

Bearing in mind the fact that judicial authorities in Montenegro are familiar with the provisions of the European Charter on Regional or Minority Languages, in particular with the provisions of Article 9 of the Charter relating to the use of regional or minority languages in court proceedings, we can conclude that the European Charter on Regional or Minority languages, is well applied before the judiciary of Montenegro, with the constant strengthening of the quality of its application.

Article 10 – public administration and the public sector

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

paragraph	1:
item	a, i):
“	a, ii):
“	a, iii):
item	a, iv):
“	a, v):

item	b:
item	c:

paragraph	2:
item	a:
item	b:
item	c:
item	d:
“	e:

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

The Law on Travel Documents (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 21 / 08, 25/08, 39/13 and 54/16) stipulates that the forms of travel documents shall be printed in the Montenegrin language, Latin script as well as in the English and French languages and shall be filled in the Montenegrin language, Latin script. For members of a minority nation or other minority national community, the surname and the name in the travel document form shall, at the request of the applicant, be entered in the language and script of the minority to which that applicant belongs, in accordance with the Constitution, special law or international treaty and standards. At the request of the applicant, the surname and the name shall be entered in the Cyrillic script as well. Also, in the above cases, the Ministry of Interior shall, ex officio, make the entry of the applicant's personal name in the birth register in the language and script he has requested in the application.

Article 5 of **the Law on Personal Name** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 47/08 and 55/16) stipulates that a personal name shall be entered in the Montenegrin language and that at the request of the Montenegrin citizen a personal name shall be entered in one of the languages in the official use (Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian languages).

Article 7 of **the Law on Personal Card** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 12/07, 73/10 28/11, 50/12, 10/14 and 18/19) stipulates that the form shall be printed in the Montenegrin and English languages and filled in the Montenegrin language. For citizens who use languages in official use, i.e. the Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian or Croatian languages, the contents of the personal [ID] card form and data are also entered in those languages, except for the name and surname that is entered in the language and script of the applicant, if he so requests. When submitting the necessary documentation for issuing personal documents, the obligation of the authorized officer is to warn and ask the applicant in what language he wants his document. The same Article stipulates that the Ministry is obliged to in a visible place in all organizational units within the premises in which the citizen submits a request for issuance of the ID card, post a notice on the right of a citizen to enter his name in the contents of the ID card form in the language and script that he requests.

Article 3 of **the Law on Registers** (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 47/08, 41/10 and 55/16) stipulates that registers are kept and excerpts and certificates issued in the Montenegrin language. The same Article stipulates that the personal name of a member of minority nation or other minority national community shall be entered in the register in his language and script, in accordance with the law, and that the personal name may be entered

in only one language and script. The exception to this provision refers to the surname obtained at concluding the marriage when it is entered in the language of a person whose surname is taken or joined, where the new personal name must be entered in a single script.

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

Excerpts and certificates from registers for members of a minority nation or other minority national community shall be issued in the language and script of that minority nation or that minority national community, in accordance with the law.

Tabular view of documents issued on a language of the applicant in 2017 and 2018:

Year	Document	Language	Number of document
2017	ID card	Albanian	392
2017	ID card	Bosnian	52
2017	ID card	Montenegrin-Latin	26014
2017	ID card	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	227
2017	ID card	Croatian	26
2017	ID card	Serbian	931
2017	Passport	Albanian	477
2017	Passport	Bosnian	118
2017	Passport	Montenegrin-Latin	30511
2017	Passport	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	206
2017	Passport	Croatian	23
2017	Passport	Serbian	816
2018	ID card	Albanian	1173
2018	ID card	Bosnian	386
2018	ID card	Montenegrin-Latin	80339
2018	ID card	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	962
2018	ID card	Croatian	127
2018	ID card	Serbian	3131
2018	Passport	Albanian	1481
2018	Passport	Bosnian	424
2018	Passport	Montenegrin-Latin	72284
2018	Passport	Montenegrin-Cyrillic	525
2018	Passport	Croatian	117
2018	Passport	Serbian	1784

The Ministry of Interior has in all municipalities in Montenegro, its organizational units, regional units and branches that apply, *inter alia*, the above-mentioned laws.

Employees who speak Albanian and provide services in Albanian are employed in the municipalities Bar, Ulcinj and Tuzi, in the organizational units of the Ministry of Interior, therefore those who use the Albanian language can submit oral applications and receive an answer in that language.

One aspect of minorities' participation in public life, according to international standards, is the local self-government. In this sense, the new Law on Local Self-Government (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 2/18) contains solutions to protect and exercise the rights of minority nations in the local self-government.

Namely, the aforementioned Law stipulates that: a municipality shall provide conditions for the protection and promotion of minority rights and gender equality, in accordance with the Constitution, law and ratified international treaties (Article 11); in performance of his duties, a local servant or employee shall not discriminate against a citizen based on race, colour, national affiliation, social or ethnic origin, connection with a minority nation or minority national community, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, sex, change of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation and/or intersexual characteristics, health status, disability, age, property status, marital or family status, affiliation to a group or a presumed affiliation to a group, political party, trade union or other organization as well as based on other personal characteristics (Article 95); human resource management unit carries out tasks related, *inter alia*, to monitoring the implementation of measures with a view to achieving proportional representation of minority nations and other minority national communities in authorities and services, gender balanced representation and employment of persons with disabilities (Article 146 paragraph 1 indent 5); a public discussion program in municipalities where the most or a significant part of the population is made up of members of minority nations and other minority national communities, also contains the manner of providing participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in their language (Article 168 paragraph 2).

Also, it should be noted that the Tuzi area, with the majority Albanian population, is an autonomous municipality based on amendments to the Law on Territorial Organization of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 31/17).

In municipalities where the Albanian population makes the majority or significant part of the population, local self-government units, through their decisions concretize the defined minority rights, which refer to the names of settlements, streets and municipalities being indicated in the Albanian language.

As already mentioned, Article 11 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms prescribes that minority nations and other minority national communities and their members have the right to use their language and script. In local self-government units where members of minority nations and other minority national communities make up the majority or at least 5% of the population, according to the results of the last two consecutive censuses, the language of these minority peoples and other minority national communities is in official use.

The official use of the languages of minority nations and other minority national communities, in terms of paragraph 2 of the mentioned Article, implies in particular: use of language in administrative and judicial proceedings and in conducting administrative and judicial proceedings, issuance of public documents and keeping of official records, ballot papers and other electoral material and in work of representative bodies. In the territories of these local self-governments, the names of public authorities performing public authorities, the name of the local self-government unit, the names of settlements, squares and streets, institutions, business and other companies and topographical indications are also indicated in the language and script of minority nations and other minority national communities.

Article 28 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms defines the obligations of a local self-government, to in the local self-government units in which minority nations and other minority national communities constitute either a majority or at least 5% of the population, the local self-government shall be obliged to, within the plan and programmes for effective participation of the local population in performing public affairs or by delivering a special plan and programme, through the councils of the respective minority nations and other minority national communities, provide conditions for the participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in the adoption of a development programme of municipality, spatial and urban planning, budgets and general acts stipulating rights and obligations of citizens as well as regulate the manner and procedure for the participation of minority nations and other minority national communities in performing public affairs and to appoint an authority to conduct public debates related to these and other legal acts”.

In the Municipality of Tuzi, in addition to the official Montenegrin, in use are the Albanian and Bosnian languages. As of the establishment of the Municipality of Tuzi, all documents are being translated into the above languages. Also, all sessions take place in Albanian, with translation in the Montenegrin language. We would like to point out that the councillors themselves choose in which language will speak at the session.

In this Municipality, almost all road signs, respect the bilingual script, however current administration is working so the law on the use of regional or minority languages is fully implemented.

Also, in this municipality, starting from kindergartens across primary to secondary school, classes are also held in Montenegrin and Albanian.

It should be noted that in primary school until last year (2018), the Albanian language as non-native was a subject in teaching in Montenegrin, which this year is abolished.

According to the envisaged law, the election material has been printed on a bilingual basis since the beginning of the election process in the Municipality of Tuzi on 3 March 2019.

In Municipality of Ulcinj, each party has the possibility to submit various submissions to an authority and public service of the Municipality in Albanian as well as to obtain a response on that language, as guaranteed by the Constitution of Montenegro and other positive legal regulations.

Forms for invoices, for services of public enterprises, forms for tax application, various requests, excerpts from the register of marriages are available in the local government authorities of the Municipality of Ulcinj.

In local self-government, minority nations and other minority national communities and their members participate in decision-making directly or through a representative.

In this sense, the decisions made by the Assembly of the Municipality are also printed and published in the Albanian language.

In practice, in most cases, the right to display the name of a local self-government unit, the names of authorities and public services exercising public authority, businesses and other

companies in the language and script of the minority, in the territory of the municipality, where the minority makes the majority of the population, is exercised.

We can say that in local self-government the civil participation in decision-making is very large, especially when making proposals for drafting of urban plans and other decisions regarding the competences of the issuing authorities, which are printed in both languages.

In practice, the right to display the names of settlements, squares, streets, and the topographical indications in Albanian in the area of the Municipality of Ulcinj where Albanian minority makes the majority of the population, is fully applied.

Information initiated by the local self-government authorities is published in local media in both languages, meaning that the Municipality of Ulcinj conducts active informing which includes all the measures taken by the local authorities in order to provide information in the Albanian language.

In the Municipality of Bar, in Ostros and Sestani, which are the rural part of the Municipality of Bar, where the entire population is composed of the Albanian minority, each party has the possibility to file submissions to the authority/public service of the municipality in the Albanian language and to obtain an answer in the same language.

Albanian language is used to provide services in local self-government and the excerpts from the register of marriages are bilingual. The legal basis for this is in the Constitution and the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms. A councillor of the Assembly of the Municipality, is allowed to address the Assembly and the public in its mother tongue, and the Assembly is obliged to provide translation if the councillor so requests.

The Municipality of Bar undertakes activities to protect the Albanian, Croatian and Bosnian languages and culture through the organization of daily radio shows such as "Zurnal" in Albanian, and occasionally the participation of Croatian and Bosnian personalities from public and cultural life.

The linguistic image according to the data of the Statistical Office Monstat in the Municipality of Bar is as follows: the Montenegrin language is spoken by 18,217 inhabitants or 43,32% of the population, the Serbian language is spoken by 16,299 inhabitants or 38,76% of the population, the Albanian language is spoken by 2,738 inhabitants or 6.5% of the population, the Bosnian language is spoken by 698 inhabitants or 1.6% of the population, the Bosniak language is spoken by 283 inhabitants or 0.67% of the population, the Romani language is spoken by 197 inhabitants or 0.46% of the population and the Croatian language is spoken by 151 inhabitants or 0.35% of the population.

The Constitution of Montenegro (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 01/07) in Article 13 paragraph 1 clearly states that the Montenegrin is the official language in Montenegro, while paragraph 3 prescribes that Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian language are in official use.

The Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No. 031/06, 051/06, 038/07 and Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 002/11, 008/11, 031/17) Article 11, Paragraph 1 stipulates that "[m]inority nations and other minority national communities and their members shall have the right to use their own language and script".

Also, Article 11 paragraph 2 provides that “[i]n the local self-government units, in which members of minority nations and other minority national communities constitute a majority or at least 5% of the population, according to the results of the last two consecutive censuses, also the language of that minority nation and other minority national community shall be in official use”.

According to the official data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro, based on the census of 2011, for Municipality of Bar, the criterion from Article 11 paragraph 2 of the quoted Law is fulfilled by at least two national minorities: Albanians who make up 5.98% with 2,515 inhabitants and Bosniaks with 5.12% or 2.153 inhabitants living in the territory of the Municipality of Bar.

The Municipality of Bar constantly promotes human and minority rights and freedoms in accordance with the laws, regulations and recommendations of the competent ministries and other state and international institutions. The official use of the languages of minority nations and other minority national communities in the Municipality of Bar is implemented in the following areas:

1. Administrative Procedure

- Issuance of official documents (entries in one’s own language and script).
- For local communities where minorities make the majority of the population, the election material is also printed and distributed in minority languages (Albanian)
- The names of the authorities that exercise public authorities, the name of the local self-government unit, the name of the inhabited places, squares and streets, institutions, business and other companies and topographical indications are also printed in the language and script of minority nations and other minority national communities.

2. Court proceeding

- In court proceedings the use of translator's institute is obligatory when the party declares in the proceeding that he/she does not understand the official language.

3. Health care

- Ambulance in Ostros, as a department of the Health Care Centre Bar employs a medical staff speaking Albanian.

4. Education

- In the territory of the Municipality of Bar in the Public Institution Primary School "Djerdj Kastrioti Skenderbeg" in Ostros, the teaching is conducted in the Albanian language. Also in the Public Institution Primary School "Bratstvo - Jedinstvo" in Djuravci, the Albanian language is represented, as non-native language, with two classes per week from the first to the ninth grade.
- Pre-school education in Albanian language is organized in Ostros, as a separate unit of Public Preschool Institution "Vukosava Ivanović - Mašanović".

5. Culture

- The National Library "Ivo Vuckovic", as the organizational unit of the Cultural Centre Bar, has a department in Ostros that has a solid book fund in Albanian. This book fund is constantly increasing according to financial possibilities and through various donations.

- The Municipality of Bar and Touristic Organisation Bar constantly support and financially participate in organizing events and other promotional activities that affirm diversity and cultural identity of minorities.

6. Information

The local public broadcaster Radio Bar and the Municipality of Bar have signed a public service contract, i.e. have contracted the program that broadcast also a show in the Albanian language, every working day in duration of 45 minutes.

In the Municipality of Rozaje, in accordance with the Constitution of Montenegro and the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No. 031/06, 051/06, 038/07 and Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 002/11, 008/11, 031/17) in which Article 11 paragraph 1 stipulated that "[m]inority nations and other minority national communities and their members shall have the right to use their own language and alphabet[.]", and paragraph 2 of the same Article that "[i]n the local self-government units, in which members of minority nations and other minority national communities constitute a majority or at least 5% of the population, according to the results of the last two consecutive censuses, also the language of that minority nation and other minority national community shall be in official use[.]", each party is enabled to file submissions to an authority/public service of the Municipality in Albanian language and to obtain answers in the same language, but so far there has been no written submissions for such needs.

Albanian language is used to provide services in local self-government, a councillor of the Assembly of the Municipality of Rozaje has the right to address the Assembly and the public in his mother tongue, and the Assembly is obliged to provide translation if requested by the councillor.

The Municipality of Rozaje undertakes activities aimed at the protection of Albanian language through the organization of daily radio and television programs in Albanian language, and occasionally the participation of Albanian personalities from public and cultural life.

According to the official data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro, based on the census of 2011, for the municipality of Rozaje, the criterion from Article 11 paragraph 2 of the quoted Law is fulfilled by the Albanian minority, accounting for 5.04% of the population living in the territory of the municipality Rozaje.

The Municipality of Rožaje constantly promotes human and minority rights and freedoms in accordance with the laws, regulations and recommendations of the competent ministries and other state and international institutions. The official use of the languages of minority nations and other minority national communities in the municipality of Rozaje is implemented through the following areas:

1. Administrative Procedure

- In the administrative procedure, members of the Albanian minority are allowed to follow the course of the administrative procedure through an interpreter and, if they wish, they can get a copy of a decision or conclusion in the Albanian language.

- Given the importance of using the language in the sphere of personal documentation, there are very important legal solutions offered by the Law on Personal Card (ID), the Law on Travel Documents and the Law on Registers.

- Issuance of official documents (entry in one's own language and script).
- For local communities where minorities make the majority of the population, the election material is also printed and distributed in minority languages (Albanian)
- The legal possibility to display the names of the authorities that exercise public authorities, the name of the local self-government unit, the name of the inhabited places, squares and streets, institutions, business and other companies and topographical indications in the language and script of minority nations and other minority national communities is provided.

2. Education

In accordance with the Constitution and law, teaching in Albanian as a mother tongue is organized at the level of primary education.

- In the territory of the Municipality of Rožaje in the Public Institution Primary School "Dacice" in Dacice, classes are conducted in Albanian language.

In the territory of the Municipality of Rožaje, preschool and secondary education is not organized and does not take place in the Albanian language.

3 . Culture

- The National Library of the Municipality of Rožaje does not possess a sufficient book fund in the Albanian language.
- The Municipality of Rožaje, according to its capabilities, constantly supports and financially participates in organizing events and other promotional activities that affirm diversity and cultural identity of minorities.

4 . Information

The implementation of guaranteed rights to use the Albanian language in the field of information is very important. Local public broadcaster Radio Television Rozaje provides public services for certain programs and shows in the Albanian language according to the established RTR plan and program as follows:

- On radio and television, every working day, on an established schedule and program, an informative program is broadcasted in the Albanian language.
- Two times a month there is a show entitled "30 minutes on Albanian streets".
- Also, on RTR, Albanian music is broadcasted every day morning and afternoon for 30 minutes.

When it comes to the proportional representation of members of the Albanian minority and other minority national communities in public services, state authorities and local self-government, they are not proportionally represented.

In the Municipality of Gusinje, in addition to Montenegrin as an official language, the Bosnian and Albanian languages are in official use.

The Municipal Assembly Service translates all documents and materials into the Albanian language in occasion of sessions of the local Assembly, and there is also a simultaneous translation at the sessions of the Municipal Assembly into Albanian for those councillors who speak Albanian.

The Municipality of Tivat undertakes activities aimed at preserving the language of minorities, mostly through the provision of financial support for the realization of activities, on requests submitted by the representatives of minorities to the Municipality.

Thus, the Municipality supported the NGO Galaxy, which aims to preserve the identity of Bosniaks and Muslims, their language, culture and customs in the municipality of Tivat, through the approval of funds for the implementation of the project "The richness of culture - common good".

To the Islamic Community in Montenegro - Medzlis of the Islamic Community for Boka Kotorska and Budva, financial support was provided for holding a festive iftar-dinner with special guests and giving importance to Bajram.

The Municipality of Tivat provided financial support to the Croatian Civil Society of Montenegro for:

- Croatian field education - where students attending classes of Croatian language and culture are visiting Croatian cities and get acquainted with the details of Croatia's history, with customs, culture and tradition of Croatia, and are studying Croatian literature (the Municipality provides financial support for transport of students),
- organisation of the traditional Tripundan ball, attended by senior officials from the state and cultural life of Montenegro,
- departure of the Children's Mandolin Orchestra of the Croatian Civil Society of Montenegro "Tripo Tomas" with the folklore ensemble "Nikola Đurković" at the 25th Meeting of the Croatian Folklore Ensembles in Cakovec.

Financial support also was provided to the NGO "Zaliv hrvatskih svetaca" for the performance of the concert of traditional ensemble "Contra" from Split.

The Roma and Egyptian population was supported through:

- RE Integration Office
- organization of transport of RE students to school,
- purchase of school supplies and bags for RE students,
- participation of children/pupils of RE in municipal manifestations - recitation in the Albanian language,
- awarding prizes to RE students with excellent achievements (tablets, mobile phones),
- organization of excursions for RE students,
- providing financial support for the departure of a RE assistant and mediator in teaching on seminars related to improving the quality of education and other aspects of life of the RE population,
- financial assistance (travel expenses) for additional education for a RE assistant,
- financial support to the non-governmental organization "Democratic Roma Centre", to hold events, as well as to print books.

Apart from the Municipality, also Radio Tivat and Culture Centre, who were the publishers of the book "Dictionary of the Roma Soul" by Ivan Toskić and Dragana Popadić, provided support for minority language.

Radio Tivat broadcasts a programme in Montenegrin and Roma language "Trag duše-Drom ko ilo".

Article 11 – the Media

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

paragraph	1:
item	a, i):
“	a, ii):
“	a, iii):
item	b, i):
“	b, ii):
item	c, i):
“	c, ii):
item	d,
item	e, i):
“	e, ii):
item	f, i):
“	f, ii):
item	g:
paragraph	2:
paragraph	3:

As part of informing the members of minority nations and other minority national communities through printed media in Montenegro, the most of them are published in the Albanian, Croatian, Romanian and Bosnian languages. Printed media are mostly funded from the assets of the Fund for Minorities, except the weekly „Koha Javore“ and “Alav” magazine (funded by the Centre for Preservation and Development of Minority Culture). Pursuant to Article 82 paragraph 1 item 3 of the Constitution of Montenegro and Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Law on Media, the Parliament of Montenegro, on its seventh session of the second regular (autumn) sitting, on 27 December 2014, adopted the Decision on Publishing and Financing a public gazette, the weekly in the Albanian language, “Koha Javore”. The annual budget of the weekly "Koha Javore" is EUR 100,000. National Council of Albanians in Montenegro, on 7 April 2015, in the daily newspapers “Pobjeda” and “Vijesti”, published an ad for the election of members Programming Council of the weekly "Koha Javore". After the procedure was carried out, the Council, at its session held on 19 December 2015, made a choice between the nominated candidates and decided to elect the following candidates in the Program Council: Bekim Cobovic, Ilirijana Resulbegovic, Gjek Gjonaj, Albert Camaj and Ismet Gjonbaljaj.

The Radio Television of Montenegro RTCG, according to legal obligations, through its programs broadcasts shows dedicated to the affirmation of minority rights in Montenegro.

PROGRAM RCG FOR MINORITIES

The Redaction Office in the Albanian language broadcasts three different in genres and varied shows:

- in the morning program «Vijesti», six times a week for 5 to 10 minutes;
- then "Diary in Albanian", working days for 30 minutes.
- a music information show "At the end of the Sunday", Saturdays afternoon for 55 minutes.

Redaction Office in languages of other minorities

The Voice of Roma, Romano Khrlo – programme of informative-entertainment character - is broadcasted every other day in duration of 25 minutes.

Program content in the languages of other minority nations in Montenegro are processed daily, according to the actuality of the events, in all segments and broadcasts of RCG, primarily due to the fact that Radio CG has correspondents in Rozaje, Berane, Niksic, Tivat, Ulcinj, including Podgorica.

PROGRAM TVCG FOR MINORITIES

TVCG Redaction Office in the Albanian language is preparing "Lajmet", an informative programme in the Albanian language that is broadcast on working days for about 10 minutes. During the year 259 shows are broadcast. Within the Redaction Office in the Albanian language, there is also a "Mozaiku", programme of mosaic type. It is broadcast every Saturday and lasts for 60 minutes.

Redaction Office in languages of other minorities

The Redaction Office in languages of other minority nations is preparing the show "Bridges", devoted to the history, culture and tradition of all minority nations in Montenegro and the show in the Romani language "Savore" that broadcast every other day for 25 to 30 minutes.

The Government of Montenegro, pursuant to the Law on the national public broadcaster Radio and Television of Montenegro, signed a contract on public services with the public service. The value of the three-year contract is EUR 40 million and among other things the public service is obliged to produce and broadcast program contents devoted to members of minority nations and other minority national communities, cultural and ethnic identity and other issues related to these groups.

PROGRAM FOR MINORITIES OF THE RADIO OF MONTENEGRO FOR 2016

Annual Plan for work and broadcastings of Redaction Office of Radio in Albanian

Morning news

Genre - information program of the Redaction Office

Broadcasting dynamics on working days in 7.50 AM

Duration approx. 6 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 261

Total number of minutes 1566 minutes

Diary

Genre - information program of the Redaction Office

Broadcasting dynamics on working days from 5.30 PM to 6 PM

Duration 30 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 260

Total number of minutes 7800 minutes

The show at the end of the week

Genre - informative entertainment music show

Broadcast dynamics Saturdays from 5.05 PM to 6 PM

Duration 55 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 53

Total number of minutes 2915 minutes

This program includes weekly events in the field of culture, science, education, tourism, agriculture and sports in the territory of Montenegro where Albanians live as well as some reports from the diaspora. It also follows cultural events, symposiums, celebrations and the most important events in Montenegro. There is also music content in this show.

The Voice of Roma, Romano Khrlo - an informative-entertainment program - broadcasts every other Monday and lasts for 25 minutes

broadcasted: 45 shows

total time: 1125 min

PROGRAM FOR MINORITIES OF THE RADIO OF MONTENEGRO FOR 2017

Annual Plan for work and broadcastings of Redaction Office of Radio in Albanian

Morning news

Genre - information program of the Redaction Office

Broadcasting dynamics on working days in 7.50 AM

Duration approx. 6 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 261

Total number of minutes 1296 minutes

Diary

Genre - information program of the Redaction Office

Broadcasting dynamics on working days from 5.30 PM to 6 PM

Duration 30 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 258

Total number of minutes 7740 minutes

The show at the end of the week

Genre - informative entertainment music show

Broadcast dynamics Saturdays from 5.05 PM to 6 PM

Duration 55 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 52

Total number of minutes 2860 minutes

This program includes weekly events in the field of culture, science, education, tourism, agriculture and sports in the territory of Montenegro where Albanians live as well as some reports from the diaspora. It also follows cultural events, symposiums, celebrations and the most important events in Montenegro. There is also music content in this show.

The Voice of Roma, Romano Khrlo - an informative-entertainment program - broadcasts every other Monday and lasts for 25 minutes

broadcasted: 44 shows

total time: 1100 min

PROGRAM FOR MINORITIES OF THE RADIO OF MONTENEGRO FOR 2018

Annual Plan for work and broadcastings of Redaction Office of Radio in Albanian

Morning news

Genre - information program of the Redaction Office

Broadcasting dynamics on working days in 7.50 AM

Duration approx. 6 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 261

Total number of minutes 1296 minutes

Diary

Genre - information program of the Redaction Office

Broadcasting dynamics on working days from 5.30 PM to 6 PM

Duration 30 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 259

Total number of minutes 7770 minutes

The show at the end of the week

Genre - informative entertainment music show

Broadcast dynamics Saturdays from 5.05 PM to 6 PM

Duration 55 minutes

Total number of broadcasts 53

Total number of minutes 2915 minutes

This program includes weekly events in the field of culture, science, education, tourism, agriculture and sports in the territory of Montenegro where Albanians live as well as some reports from the diaspora. It also follows cultural events, symposiums, celebrations and the most important events in Montenegro. There is also music content in this show.

The Voice of Roma, Romano Khrlo - an informative-entertainment program - broadcasts every other Monday and lasts for 25 minutes

broadcasted: 47 shows
total time: 1175 min

PROGRAM FOR MINORITIES OF THE TVCG

Program for minorities of the TVCG produces the following shows:

Lajmet- a daily news program in Albanian.

Mozaiku- a 60 minute show in Albanian of the mosaic type. The show deals with the life of Albanians in Montenegro through reports prepared by journalists from various spheres of life; policies of education, economics, culture and sports.

Savore- a show in the Romani language that is broadcast every other week. The show deals with the life of the REA community in Montenegro, through the promotion of culture and education and the social status of this community.

Mostovi – the show in the official language, which is broadcast four times a month, deals with culture and life in the major minority nations.

Radio Kotor transmits all information on the activity of the Croatian Civil Society and presents the contents of the magazine "Hrvatski glasnik", which comes out once a month.

Also, from 1 January 2018, it broadcasts the show "Multiculture". In 2018 there were 9 shows (the duration of one show is 30 minutes, a total of 270 minutes of this program). In 2019, 3 shows have been realized so far.

Radio Tivat broadcasts a show in the Montenegrin and Roma languages "Trag duše-Drom ko ilo". In 2016 and 2017 it was broadcast once a month, and since 2018 it is being broadcast twice a month. The show lasts 45 minutes.

Radio Gusinje started on 25 December 2005. From the very beginning, there is a program on the Albanian language. The Albanian language program is broadcast every day in duration of two hours. Within this time, information programmes as well as sport, culture and music are broadcast.

Radio Bar has broadcast in Albanian language since 1982. Initially, this programme was broadcast once a week, and from 1996 onwards it broadcast every day. This is a 45-minute show, which is on the program on working days from 6 PM to 6:45 PM. It contains information and topics of interest to people in the area of Bar and Montenegro speaking in that language. In addition to information, reports and reportages, the show is characterized by high-quality music, which is much listened to not only in Bar, but also in Ulcinj, Podgorica and Malesija.

The show in Albanian language is broadcast for years in a standing time, and the Commission appointed by the Radio Bar Council monitors its work.

Radio Elita is an independent radio program broadcasting since 2002 in Albanian. During its 24 hour program, it broadcasts shows on youth, sports, culture, history, music, NGO,

environmental preservation, etc. It has excellent cooperation with other radio stations in the region.

TV Teuta - RTV MIR&TEUTA was founded in 1998 and is the first bilingual media in Montenegro that informs the Albanian national community and other citizens in the border area in an objective and professional way about all the major events in the country and the world. The program is broadcast 80% in Albanian and 20% in the Montenegrin language. The main purpose of their program is to protect the national and linguistic specifics of the Albanian national community, enabling citizens to be informed in their mother tongue. Also, with its program TV Teuta guard culture and particularities in all areas where Albanian citizens live, what is extremely important and protects the specificity and tradition that is very pronounced. TV Teuta is a member of the Committee for the Media Self-regulation in Montenegro, represented by the owner of television. TV Teuta is also a member, i.e. one of the founders of the UNEM, the Montenegrin Electronic Media Association and of the Montenegrin Media Institute. TV Teuta has so far realized a large number of projects, most notably the documentary series "Krvna osveta", the documentary film "Arbanasi in Zadar", the "Polita i mediji" cycle, the "Do not close the eyes - the drug is here" cycle, documentary film "Paradise on Earth", the "How Much We Know" cycle, the "Game and Knowledge" cycle, as well as two projects funded by the Fund for Protection and Development of Minorities, the "Our Ulcinj" cycle and the " Problemi u obrazovanju-Problemet ne arsim/ Problems in Education". TV Teuta has been a partner and associate of many governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions in its activities, and it is important to note that TV Teuta is a constant sponsor of many events in Ulcinj and the surrounding area as a media sponsor.

Glas Plava - Radio Voice of Plav started operating in 1998 and broadcasts in the Albanian language on Monday 1 PM-3 PM, Wednesday 1 PM-3 PM and Friday 1 PM-3 PM. The shows are of a different character: historical, entertaining, shows on preserving the culture of minority nations.

Radio Ulcinj - started working in July 1987 and since then it continuously broadcasts the program on FM frequencies 91.3 and 102.6 mgh. The program is broadcast bilingually: in Albanian and Montenegrin. The program lasts for 12 hours, but in the meantime it broadcasts music, so the program does not stop, therefore it can be said that it is full-time program (24 hours). Currently, 10 employees are employed in Radio Ulcinj. According to the program orientation and program scheme, Radio Ulcinj is obliged to inform citizens in an objective and timely manner about all events (politics, culture, sport, youth, minority groups, city chronicle ...) in the territory of the Municipality of Ulcinj.

RADIO DUX- is the only electronic media in the Croatian language in Montenegro. Radio Dux was founded by the Croatian national community for the preservation of Croatian language and culture, as an identity determinant of the Croatian people in Boka Kotorska and Montenegro.

TV BOIN - was established on 28 November 2001. The mission and goals of the television are to inform the citizens pertaining to the Albanian population in Montenegro about all spheres of socio-political life in Montenegro. Tv Boin starts broadcasting 9 PM with the morning program, continuing with various educational and information programs until midnight. Tv Boin is a media that broadcasts its complete program in Albanian, so it is dominantly oriented towards the viewers of the Albanian language.

Roma Radio - was established in 2011, at the initiative of the Roma Council and with the help of the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights. Now it functions on project bases and with minimal financing gives great results. Last year, one of the major series, Anthropological Presentation, a series on Roma, which in 28 episodes on the Romani and Montenegrin languages, launched an array of visions on the cultural, historical and aspect of Roma arrival in these areas. As part of the daily scheme, the news is also broadcast bilingually. This is one of the most important sources of information providing a service in the Romani language.

ALAV- is the first journal published in the Romani language, i.e. bilingually, in Montenegro. The general idea is to preserve the world of culture and positive traditions through a series of articles written by members of this population. It is published once a year covers a variety of actualities and through interesting content, with positive examples, keeps attention on essential facts about preservation of culture, language and tradition. The Redaction Office gathers all journalists from the Roma population.

NGO Croatian Civil Society of Montenegro publishes a journal "**Hrvatski Glasnik**" as of 2003, which is published monthly in 800 copies. Up to now there are 135 numbers printed. The journal is partly funded through projects under the Fund for Human and Minority Rights, and in the most part through sales and donations.

"Hrvatski Glasnik" deals with the way of life, customs and culture of citizens of Boka Kotorska and other areas in Montenegro where Croats live. The quality of this journal arises from the fact that it is not politically coloured, it objectively presents current events from culture, education and sports and follows important events in Montenegro and Croatia. It promotes rich cultural heritage and presents the cultural and historical features of the Croats in Montenegro. Articles and reports are original, written by associates, correspondents from Boka Kotorska, Montenegro and surroundings. The texts are being translated into the literary Croatian language, in order to preserve the linguistic identity, and a number of series is written on local dialect from Boka.

The Ministry of Culture, in accordance with the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2016-2020, finance more than fifteen audio-visual materials (spots) that featured key inclusion issues.

Also, the Ministry is obliged to continuously implement that measure until the expiration of this Strategy. Audio-visual material is broadcast by public service and local public broadcasters and is available to the entire Montenegrin public.

The Ministry of Culture, in accordance with the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma and Egyptians in Montenegro 2016-2020, also conducts a competition for best research reportage published in the media on "Social Integration of Roma in Montenegro".

The right to participate in the competition belongs to journalists of all media registered in Montenegro, and the award for the best research is handed over at the ceremony organized by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights for the occasion of 8 April, International Roma Day.

The Ministry of Culture also financed thematic journals "Media Dialogues" and "Media Policy", whose subject is the history and the position of Roma in Montenegro.

According to the Law on Electronic Media, the budget of Montenegro, i.e. the budget of a local self-government unit, provides for a part of the financial assets for the realization of the citizens' rights to information, without discrimination, which is based on the Constitution and, among other things, include issues related to the exercise of the right to public information of

minority nations and other minority national communities in Montenegro. This implies the production and broadcast of program content available to the entire Montenegrin public.

Article 12 – Cultural activities and institutions

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

paragraph	1:
item	a:
“	b:
“	c:
“	d:
“	e:
“	f:
“	g:
“	h:
paragraph	2:
paragraph	3:

The Law on Protection of Cultural Property (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 49/10, 40/11), as one of the basic mechanisms of protection, prescribes the preservation of cultural diversity through the promotion of the status and value of all kinds of cultural goods, fostering creativity and understanding different cultures and cultural layers, promoting dialogue between cultures and religions. The same Law stipulates that everyone has the right, under equal conditions, individually or collectively, to use cultural goods for the participation in cultural life, enjoyment, scientific progress or other benefits arising from it, as well as to contribute to its enrichment and preservation, and that every natural and legal person, including religious communities, is obliged to respect the cultural goods of others, in the same way as their own. Considering that cultural heritage is recognized as an important national identification factor, which is the priority of all modern state policies, the Program of Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property is planned every year to support, through financing and co-financing of programs and projects of major importance for the realization of public interest in the field of cultural heritage of Montenegro, i.e. the implementation of projects and programs in the field of conservation, museum, library, archival and cinematographic activities.

One of the priority aspects of cultural support is provided through co-financing of cultural-artistic creativity based on a public competition. The competitions are published at the annual level. The right to participate in accordance with the legal criteria is open to all participants in the cultural scene of Montenegro as well as members of minority nations and other minority national communities. Selection of projects for co-financing sets the quality of artistic production, innovativeness in program content, references of the implementer, promotion of multicultural values, contribution to preservation of tradition, etc.

Significant support is provided by the implementation of a special Government Program "Cultural Development in the North", which refers to 12 municipalities in the northern part of

Montenegro, where majority of the population consists of members of minority nations and other minority national communities.

Through the public competition in 2016, the following projects were supported in the literary translation contest in the languages of minority nations: Asllan Bisha, Ulcinj, Seafarer Wife; Qazim Muja, Ulcinj, Going/Te ikesh; Dimitrov Popovic, Ulcinj, Tregine; Halil Markisic, Rozaje, "Cultural Values of Plav - printing of colour monograph; Isak Kalpacina, Pljevlja - Impressions, to the core of words and images; Osman Kurpejovic, Rozaje - Passage of the Serbian Army through Montenegro in 1915 in the works of cultural creators; Salko Luboder, Rozaje, Zaim Azemovic – Incantations – numerators of Rozaje and the surrounding area (posthumous publication of the book of folk poetry); Tanja Topuzoska, Kolasin, Balkan (s) trip.

In 2017, the following projects in the field of literature were supported in public competition: Ethem Mandic, Women's life in ten pictures; Gani Karamanaga, Ulcinj, Old Town Streets; Avdo Nurkovic, Rozaje, Where the seed blossomed; Gazmend Citaku, Ulcinj, Agron's Bride and Sea; Ibrahim Berjashi, Ulcinj, Kungulli ziligar; Skender Osmani, Ulcinju, Feelings of the Spirit; Ali Gječbritaj, Ostros, The Garden of Fireworks; Qazim Muja, Ulcinj, My father liked Adolf/IM ate donte Adolf; Kemal Music, Bijelo Polje, Unprovable thruts of Lamek Cisuma; Halil Markišić, Rožaje, Monograph: Natural rarities and legends about them in the Plav-Gusinje region; Osman Kurpejovic, Rozaje, Rozaje in travelogues and reportages of travelers and journalists in the 19th and early 20th century; Safet Kadrovic Vrbicki, Rozaje, Tarih Anthology of Bosniak Anti-War Poetry; Braho Adrovic, Berane, Great Walk-Humoristic Satirical Poems.

In 2018, the following projects were supported in public competition on the co-financing of programs and projects of importance for the realization of public interest in the field of cultural-artistic creation: Ethem Mandic, Podgorica - Essays on Montenegrin poetry; Adnan Cirgic, Podgorica - Supernatural beings in Montenegrin traditional literature; Asllan Bisha, Ulcinj - Dolphins in Barban; Ibrahim Berjashi, Ulcinj - Sheshi itregtise me beqaresha; Ali Gječbritaj, Bar - Silence that speaks; Reho Ramcilovic, Petnjica - Petnjico why? - a collection of songs; Zlatka Emersic, Berane - Collection of songs; Eldar Lakota, Rozaje - The ethnographic heritage of Rozaje and its surroundings during the 19th and 20th centuries; Haris Zekic, Rozaje - Overcoming, collection of songs; Rafet Mulic, Bijelo Polje - Janissary and other stories; Braho Adrovic, Berane - Places of pain, poetry book; Halil Markisic, Rozaje - Lyrical folk songs and singing of Bosniaks in Plav.

The Centre for the Preservation and Development of Minority Culture of Montenegrin is a unique institution established by the Government of Montenegro with the aim of enhancing minority rights in the field of culture and affirmation of multiculturalism - coexistence as one of the fundamental values of contemporary Montenegro. This is a unique institution not only in the country, but also in the region and beyond.

The Centre for the Preservation and Development of Minority Culture in the period from the last report to the present one has largely continued to intensify its programs through multiculturalism promoting and developing the cultural affiliation of minority nations, in their mother tongue and thus highlighting the peculiarities of the cultural tradition.

The Centre implemented musical, artistic, film and literary programs, emphasizing the traditional values of the culture of the minority nations, and demonstrated that contemporary creativity abounds in talents to which is given the space to show to the Montenegrin and foreign public.

Special attention has been paid to the translation of literary works, which has proved to be justified because we can only learn the culture of others and understand the written word. Below we will highlight some of the programs that fit into this topic.

Book "Amfora" by Dimitrov Popovic - this book was translated from the Albanian to Montenegrin language. The book was promoted in Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo. During a visit to Albania, cooperation with the National Library of Shkoder was established entailing the continuation of the promotion in Albania of books published by the Centre.

The jubilee number 10 of the "Kod" magazine has been published - This is a selection of texts from nine numbers of "Kod" that could have been different but the essence is the same: respecting the high aesthetic criteria "Kod" successfully carried out a mission of affirming cultural and artistic values of members of minority nations. This will continue to be done in the future as well, aware that the more is given - the more is obtained, enriching ourselves and the Montenegrin society, the differences are not perceived as a faith, but as a gift and a privilege. "Kod" publishes texts of authors of minority nations in mother tongue, and most of the texts are translated into languages used in Montenegro, so that everyone is better acquainted and understood.

The book "The process of socialization of gender equality" by Mr. Aet Salh was promoted in the Castle of King Nicholas. The book is the fruit of five years of research and writing. The promotion was well attended and followed by the local media report. The book follows not only the thought of our space, but also the world's theological thought, where its offered knowledge and solutions are abundantly draws from the literature both from ours and from abroad areas.

Below are the activities related to this Report implemented in 2017:

The Evening of traditional ensembles of Montenegro – the Centre for the third year in a row organized the Evening of traditional ensembles of Montenegro, which was held in Podgorica. Twelve traditional ensembles from Montenegro presented their songs in the Montenegrin, Croatian and Albanian languages. The aim of this program is to point out the traditional ensembles' singing as a part of the Montenegrin musical tradition, and as a reminder, UNESCO has included it in the intangible world cultural heritage.

Novel by Zuvdije Hodzic "Të gjithë të mitë"/All My in Albanian was published and promoted. Novel was translated from Montenegrin to Albanian and promoted in Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo. The book provoked a great interest and was presented to several bookshops in the surroundings. The Shkoder Association of Writers has given Hodzic an Acknowledgment and thanked the Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro with the desire to organize as many promotions as possible with authors from Montenegro.

11th number of the "Kod", magazine for culture, literature and science was published in the edition of the Centre for the Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro. This is the 11th number that was, among others, dedicated to the deceased artist Gjesh Gjokaj (1933-2016). There also were published texts of the authors who wrote about him. The second part of the magazine presented written creativity in the Montenegrin, Bosniak, Croatian, Roma and Albanian languages.

In 2017, the Centre participated in the **International Podgorica Book Fair** - where it had its stand for the eighth consecutive year. In addition to the books and magazines of the Centre, there were books by other publishers and individuals from minority nations in Montenegro. So in one place there were books in all the languages spoken in Montenegro. This practice proved to be good because all authors of minority nations were able to present their works.

The Centre organized a presentation of the book **"Flamenco utopia" by Nadija Rebronja**. She also published her poetry abroad in journals and collections, translated into the English, Spanish, Italian, French, German, Polish, Turkish, Persian, Macedonian and Slovenian languages.

The Centre published and promoted the **novel "Impressions" by Bogić Rakočević**, who in thirty short essays, written as the depictions, presents criticism and a review of the production of minority writers. The book is particularly interesting because it is written from the angle of literary critic and writer who follows the work of writers of minority nations.

12th number of the "Kod" magazine have been published - in this number over 30 authors of minority nations presented their poetry, texts, essays and criticisms in the Romani, Montenegrin, Bosniak and Montenegrin languages. The texts are written in the mother tongue of respective author and most of them are translated into other languages of the minorities.

The Centre for the Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro in cooperation with the Croatian National Council of Montenegro issued **the book "Verses of the Stone and the Sea"**, poetry of contemporary Croatian poets of Montenegro. The collection was promoted in Montenegro and Croatia.

In 2017, CEKUM produced and released **two documentaries: "Painter of Emotional Assemblies" about Hilmi Catovic and "Magician of Comics" about Andrija Maurovic and also finished the film about Zaim Azemovic "Savvy is in the people"**. Films are about the famous personalities of minority nations who have contributed in the field of cultural creativity, and many of them have been forgotten. In order to authenticate their life and work, the films are filmed in the cities where they were born and where they lived and worked. All films are broadcast on RTCG.

The most notable activities of CEKUM during 2018, related to this Report:

International Evening of Traditional Ensembles Montenegro 2018 - a manifestation that since 2018 has the character of the international traditional ensembles gathering. Encouraged by success, with the aim of promoting multi-vocal singing as part of a rich musical heritage of Montenegrin tradition and especially with the great interest of the audience for the program in the previous years, this year the event was supplemented with the participation of the traditional ensembles from the environment (Croatia and BiH), in

order to better connect with the tradition and culture of these close nations. Ensembles sang in Montenegrin, Croatian and Albanian.

At the XIII International Podgorica Book Fair, visitors were able to get acquainted with the publications of the Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities, who also this year had its exhibition space. There were also other publishers and individuals from the minority nations at the Centre's stand. One of the possibilities is for writers to exhibit their books and thus promote their work. It is especially suitable for younger authors who have been supported in this way for their work. This year around 70 authors from several national communities were present at this stand.

The Center for the Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro translated from the Albanian to Montenegrin language and published **the book "This year did not fall snow", by Skender Temaljija, a writer from Shkoder**. This is 21th book from the library Synthesis and the book that provoked an interest because of the fact that is written by an author from Albania and the readers in Montenegro for the first time have the opportunity to get acquainted with his work. The book was presented in Montenegro and Albania, where there was great interest of the media in this event.

The book "Wedding Customs in Montenegro", by Vasilije Mujo Spasojevic was promoted in Podgorica. The publisher of this edition is the Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro. The writer is the author of more than 30 books, which, from different aspects, introduce reader to Montenegro, its population, natural beauty and cultural heritage. The broad approach, the research topic, leaves the space to author to best recognize what is the multiculturalism of Montenegro and how in such a small geographical space we come to the situation that the author distinguishes incredible thirty-six cultural and civilizational circles that are related to the wedding traditions and that each of them has some of its specifics, features and original content.

In the organization of the Centre for the Preservation and Development of Minority Culture and the Croatian National Council of Montenegro in Tivat, **the documentary "The Writer of Emotional Assemblies" about Ivan Antun Nenadic**, the first drama writer on the ground of today's Montenegro, was premiered. Ivan Antun Nenadic was born in Perast in 1723 and died in Dobrota in 1784. CEKUM has produced a documentary film in cooperation with RTCG and continued to make documentary films about famous personalities who are somewhat forgotten. The film was broadcast twice on Montenegro TV.

The collection of songs "Peace of Sun", by Velisava Seka Metdjonaj was published by the Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro written in a "varied version". The book was promoted in Podgorica and Bijelo Polje.

Book Fair 4th International Edition - was held in organization of the Secretariat for Culture of the Capital City. The Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities, presented its publishing, the Synthesis Library, which has 23 books. There is also the Magazine for Culture, Science and Art – KOD, which counts the XIV editions. Keeping in mind that books and magazines of the Centre are non-commercial, and the interested parties can get a copy for free, there was great interest in the releases of the Centre.

Within the "XI Literary Festival" traditionally organized in Shkoder, in the Marin Barleti City Library, the Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro organized the promotion of the book "This year did not fall snow" by Skender Temalji, a writer from Shkoder. This cultural event is a continuation of cooperation between CEKUM and cultural institutions of Shkoder, where CEKUM has already organized several cultural activities of Montenegro. Skender Temalji was born in Shkoder on 30 July 1946, and published 20 books of poetry and prose. He lives in Shkoder.

The Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegro in cooperation with the Roma youth organization "Walk with us - Phiren amenca" organized a public lecture "The History of the Romani Language" at the Faculty of Law in Podgorica, in occasion of the **World Day of Romani** on 5 November. The lecture was held by Dr.sc. Ljatif Demir, a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb. Romani language is one of the essential elements of Roma national and cultural identity. Therefore, denial or refutation of the Romani language in any form is a denial and refutation of the Roma identity.

The journal for culture, literature and science, KOD No. 14 - this edition includes the following: the portray of Ida Verona poet from Boka Kotorska, then Miraš Martinović, Agim Vinica, Rebeka Čilović, Zorko Popović, Nikola Nikolić, Dino Tuzović, Kolec Traboini, Tijana Rakočević, Marina Vuković, Nada Bukilić, Kadri Ujkaj, Pavle, Dimitrov Popović, Draško Došljak, Branka Bogavac, Milutin Đuričković, Rajko Todorović.

The Centre started the first book "Bihorci" by Ćamil Sijarić from the edition "**Mostovi**" as a co-publisher with the Public Institution National Library of Montenegro "Djurdje Crnojević". The aim of this cooperation is to contribute to the enrichment of publishing production in Montenegro, as well as to the affirmation of multicultural values of the minority nations in Montenegro, through mutual cooperation. The edition will present writers from minority nations of Montenegro.

Programs of the Centre are actively followed by printed and electronic media with which the Centre is in constant communication and strive to announce all of their programs adequately through interviews and guest appearances in order to inform the public of all cultural events. Through constant communication with cultural representatives they create and promote cultural content often reported by foreign media.

The Centre for Preservation and Development of Culture of Minorities of Montenegrin by its very nature is always interested in any activity aimed at improving the rights of minority nations in Montenegro and thus the promotion of human rights through culture and art.

This requires even stronger devotion in the forthcoming period to the affirmation of the cultural potential, authenticity, particularity and spiritual individuality of minority nations of Montenegro.

CEKUM will continue to endeavour to promote, preserve and develop the culture of minority nations in Montenegro through all forms of cultural content directed towards the emancipation of Montenegrin society on new democratic foundations towards a civic open and multi-ethnic society.

The Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights was established to support activities that are important for the preservation and development of national or ethnic particularities of minority nations and other minority national communities and their members in the area of national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity, based on the Law on

Minority Rights and Freedoms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No.31/06; 51/06 and 38/07) and the Decision on Establishment of the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 13/08) adopted on 12 February 2008, at the session of the second extraordinary sitting of the Parliament of Montenegro.

On 16 October 2017, the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Establishment of the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 068/17 of 20 October 2017).

With the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, Article 36, and the Decision on Establishment of the Fund for Minorities (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 068/17 of 20 October 2017), the Parliament of Montenegro, in support of activities of importance for the preservation and development of national, i.e. ethnic particularities of minority nations and other minority national communities and their members in the area of national, cultural, linguistic and religious identity, established the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights of Montenegro.

In 2017, the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights twice announced a public competition for the allocation of assets for the projects.

- I ALLOCATION OF THE ASSETS OF THE FUND FOR 2017

Decision on the first allocation of the assets from the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights for 2017, was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Fund, at its session held on 18 April 2017.

In the first allocation for assets of the Fund competed 321 projects, with financial support requests in amount of EUR 2,256,841.42. Due to failure to fulfil formal legal conditions, 79 projects were eliminated in the decision procedure. Due to insufficient number of points, the allocation did not include 114 projects. Based on the eliminatory criteria, 5 projects were rejected. Of the 242 projects that fulfilled the competition criteria, financial support covered 123 projects, with a total amount of EUR 680,000.00. The average amount of financial support from the Fund for single projects in first allocation for 2017 is EUR 5,528.46.

r/b	Name of the project	Name of the project holder	Points	Approved amount of assets in EUR
1.	Magazine „Hrvatski glasnik“	Croatian Civil Society of Montenegro	94	8.000
2.	Serbian language and Cyrillic, the basis of Serbian identity	Serbian National Council of Montenegro	93	18.000
3.	Radio series Serbian identity in Montenegro	Serbian Cultural Center "Stefan Nemanja"	93	18.000
4.	Informative production of Serbian television	NGO "Society for Equality and Tolerance"	92	27.000
5.	Festival of Stories - Local Paths - Bihor 2017 "Women's Scripture	NGO "Cultural Center Bihor"	93	9.000

	Magic"			
6.	Informative production of Serbian Kul radio	NGO "Society for Equality and Tolerance"	92	26.000
7.	With the development of culture and tradition, we also have the future	NGO "Roma Cultural Center"	92	7.500
8.	Radio Dux and the portal www.radiodux.me	NGO Croatian umbrella community "Dux Croatorum" Radio Dux	92	24.000
9.	Party of carob	NGO Croatian umbrella community "Dux Croatorum"	92	4.200
10.	Serbian religious and national holidays	Society of Serbian Hosts of Montenegro	91,50	18.000
11.	Serbian culture in Montenegro and region-TV series	NGO "Cultural Scene"	91	21.000
12.	Dance and song are our life	Ramo Machtolf	91	5.000
13.	Croatian writers in Montenegro and Montenegrin writers in Zagreb	Croatian National Council in Montenegro	91	4.000
14.	Ida Verona-life and work	Croatian National Council in Montenegro	91	4.000
15.	Remembering the victims	Forum of Bosniaks of Montenegro	90	6.000
16.	Përdorimi i gjuhës shqipe ne institucionet shtetërore dhe sektorin privat në trevën e Komunës Ulqinit dhe Tivarit Use of the Albanian language in state institutions and the private sector in municipalities of Ulcinj and Bar	Besnik Lika	90	2.650
17.	Purchase uniform sets for members of the orchestra	Musical Education Society Tivat	90	7.000
18.	Roma Radio - Roma Voice	NGO "Association of Roma of Montenegro"	89	12.000
19.	Serbian electronic newspapers	Serbian Cultural Center "Stefan Nemanja"	89	17.000
20.	"Il je vedro ..." - the original songs of the Muslim transformed into a solo song	Senad Gačević	89	7.000
21.	Monasteries and churches of the Serbian people in Montenegro	NVO "Bisernica"	89	18.000
22.	Affirmation of the Cultural Heritage of Bosniaks in Montenegro through publication of the author's work by writer Zaim Veskovic	Rifat Vesković	89	3.000

23.	Mall	Radio Elita	89	4.585
24.	Flasim, avancojme dhe veprojme Talk, improve and work	TV Teuta	89	6.050
25.	Islam - Coexistence and Tolerance II	NGO "Big Hart-Bar Ilo"	89	5.000
26.	Days of Mrkojevici	Alen Pelinković	88	7.000
27.	Desolution of Islamophobia and other religious prejudices through the encounter of Islam and Christianity in order to affirm the religious identity of Muslims and their better integration into Montenegro	NGO Association for Assistance to Marginalized Persons and Groups	88	5.000
28.	Ramadan night	NGO "Roma soul"	88	5.600
29.	When you feed a fasting person will receive a reward as well as the one who fast	NGO "Youth Roma Movement"	88	6.300
30.	Botimi i librit,, Krijime popullore shestanase,, Printing the book "The National Work of Šestan"	Sim Dobreci	88	2.450
31.	Media promotion of cultural heritage of Muslims in Montenegro	Azra Hrapović	88	2.900
32.	28 nëntor –Dita e Flamurit Kombetar 28. November- day of the Flag	KKSH-Malin e Zi Albanian Council in Montenegro	87	15.100
33.	Preservation and development of language identity through education of Roma children and young people about their culture, national and ethnic particularities	NVO "Udruženje Roma Budo Tomović –Nikšić"	87	3.000
34.	Radio serial "Bisernica"	NGO "Bisernica"	87	18.000
35.	Simpoziumi shkencor: "Figurat emblematike gjate historis ne trevat e Plaves dhe Gucise Pjesa e dyte"; Organizimi i Tubimit Tradicional Popullor "Miresevini ne Alpet Shqiptare" Vuthaj 2017.; Dhe festivali kombetar me 29,30 e 31 korrik 2017. Scientific Symposium: "Highlights of Historical Personalities in Plav and Gusinje, Part 2"; Organizing a	Alpet Shqiptare	86	10.200

	Traditional People's Assembly "Welcome to Prokletia"; National Festival 29,30 and 31 July 2017			
36.	Communists and Muhajirs (1962- 1970) the case of the Municipality of Rožaje	Prof. dr Šerbo Rastoder	86	3.400
37.	Muslim voice of peace	Civil Youth Initiative	86	4.000
38.	Roma ball 2017	Coalition NGO Roma Forum for Integration	86	3.600
39.	Establishment of the Bosniak National Library	Bosniak Council in Montenegro	86	21.000
40.	Trajnimi i lidershipit për çështjet publike Leadership Training for Public Issues	Monitoring group Ulqin- MogUI	85	3.500
41.	Bosniaks became and survived as an indigenous people of Montenegro through the heritage of national, cultural, linguistic and religious values	Amela Tahirović	85	4.000
42.	Botimi i 3 librave: 1. Disa autorë në kërkim të një drame „Ndryshe“ 2. Fejesa n'djep ose Ulqini i marrun 3. Perkthimi ne gjuhen malazeze dhe botimi i librit „Legjendat e Ulqinit te Gazmend Çitaku“ Printing of 3 books: 1. Several authors looking for the drama "Diferent" 2. Engagement in the cradle or take away Ulcinj 3. Translation and printing in the Montenegrin language of the book "The Legends of Ulcinj by G. Çitaku "	Gazmend Çitaku	85	3.800
43.	Magazine "Almanah"	Almanah	85	7.400
44.	Croatian language and language culture encounters on the online platform	Marina Bogdanović	85	2.000
45.	Particularity of our regions, the historical and cultural heritage	TV Boin	85	4.500
46.	Folk Songs of Muslims in Montenegro	Slobodan Jerkov	85	4.000
47.	Vakifs and Gornji Bihor mosques	Isat Skenderović	85	3.000
48.	Culture and tradition of Bosniak	Delila Kurpejović		

	particularity through architecture in the Montenegrin area		85	3.500
49.	Space for the Society	Croatian Civil Society of Montenegro	85	3.300
50.	Edukim i fëmijevë përmes trashëgimisë kulturore letrare Education of children through cultural heritage	Prof. dr Elez Osmanoviq	85	3.222
51.	Promotion of Croatian national and ethnic particularities in the region of North Montenegro	NGU "Forum of the Croats of the North"	85	2.500
52.	Revista për kulturë, shkencë dhe çeshtja shoqërore Journal for Culture, Science and Social Issues	Shoqata për kulturë dhe çeshtje shoqërore "Malësia" Association for Culture, Science and Social Issues "Malaysia"	84	2.050
53.	Promoting Roma culture in Niksic	NGO RAE Nikšić	84	4.400
54.	Informative Portal of Roma and Egyptians	NGO "Information Centre of Roma and Egyptians"	84	3.250
55.	The effect of pre-Islamic cultural symbolism on the Bosniak culture in Montenegro	Al-Ammar Kašić	84	3.100
56.	Days of Ramadan in Berane	Rifat Ličina	84	3.800
57.	Folklore of Roma in Montenegro	Nikolina Pavičević	84	2.350
58.	Adaptation of space for cultural-religious inheritance chapel-church settlement Pepdžoni-first part	Pepđonović Đerđa	84	800
59.	Famous personalities of the Bosniak people and their social contribution in Montenegro	Majda Adrović	84	3.000
60.	Influence of tradition on youth Rome	NGO "Young Roma of Podgorica"	84	3.200
61.	Information centre of Roma women	NGO "Roma Time"	84	4.300
62.	Status and Position of Muslims in South-Montenegro -Research	Ema Kalač	84	4.300
63.	Educational online campaign on the characteristics of Muslims in Montenegro	NGO "Youth Factory"	84	3.000
64.	Muslims in old Montenegrin press-bibliography	Centre for Regional Cooperation	84	4.900
65.	Novel "Track in time"	Čamil Škrijelj	84	2.000
66.	Half a century of artistic creation by Ahmet Ademagić "Old Rožaje	Ahmet Ademagić	84	1.200

	on Watercolors"			
67.	Singing Boka	Croatian Cultural Society "Tomislav"	84	2.000
68.	Research and publication of photographic material on the Bosniak architecture in Bar and Ulcinj	NUR-Bar	84	6.000
69.	Kalimera poetike 2017 Evening of poetry 2017	Art Club	84	4.350
70.	Manifestimi „Pranvera në Anë të Malit 2017” The event "Spring in Anamalit area 2017"	Shoqata Joqeveritare „Ora“	84	3.875
71.	Bukurite natyrore dhe vlerat kombetare shqiptare ne Plave e Guci The natural beauties and national values of Albanians in Plav and Gusinje	Shaban Prelvukaj	84	3.100
72.	Project of planning and realization of short film »Cervantes«	NGO "Ad hoc"	84	5.648
73.	Analysis of contributions to the affirmation of the cultural and national identity of Muslims of Montenegro by cultural organizations and other subjects	Nedim Čoković	84	4.400
74.	Promotion of CD/DVD releases "Digital Anthology-Croatian poetry of Boka Kotorska "	Dijana Milošević	84	4.000
75.	Special issue of bibliography of articles and authors in the journal „Hrvatski glasnik“	Tripo Schubert	83	3.000
76.	Education and affirmation of the youth on the preservation of the national and ethnic characteristics of the Bosniaks of Montenegro	Senadija Murić	83	4.000
77.	Thesaret e trashigimise kulturore te shqiptareve Treasure of cultural heritage of Albanians	Alma Sulejmanović	83	3.750
78.	Në derë të oborrit At the gate of the yard	Dr Gani Karamanaga	83	1.500
79.	Manifestimi tradicional letrar »Ora e Maleve” Rozhaje –Edicioni i 9 (nente)	Ali Daci	83	4.500

	Traditional literary manifestation "Mountain Ferry" - 9th year			
80.	Portal www.sehara.me	Adis Pepić	83	4.750
81.	Position, tradition and customs of Bosniak women in Montenegro	Greta Čopkov	83	3.000
82.	The book "Saying of Ahmed Bey Musovica"	Veselin Konjević	83	3.000
83.	Moral norms and customs in the practice of Muslims of Montenegro	Alma Mulić	83	3.000
84.	For a better life of Bosniaks in the rural area	Hankija Adžibulić	83	1.500
85.	Traditional small cookbook - Sofra Ulqinake	Aferdita Cungic	83	1.450
86.	Informimi i mësimdhënësve mbi proceset e reja didaktike në fushen e mesimdhënies bashëkohre, dhe ruajtja e identitetit etnik përmes edukimit dhe arsimit Informing teachers on new didactic processes in the field of contemporary teaching and preserving ethnic identity through education and teaching	Dr Dritan Ceka	83	3.500
87.	Craft sludge - Documentary	NGO "Beekeeping Center"	83	2.600
88.	Decoration of an old Bosniak cemetery	Nevresa Muradbašić Grbović	83	3.500
89.	Education of the Bosniak people in the territory of Berane	Mahija Muratović	83	2.700
90.	Ulcinj's chansons	Isljam Adžemović	83	3.415
91.	Creative Art and Music of Muslims in Montenegro	Ganić Nusret	83	5.000
92.	Promotion of Bosniak Cultural Tradition in Bijelo Polje	Dalida Kovačević	82	1.200
93.	Cultural and sports games in Mrkojevic	Anela Đurović	82	4.900
94.	Drama „Nana“ (Mother)	Teatar Teuta	82	4.840
95.	Treasury of Muslim culture of Bijelo Polje	Mirza Lukač	82	3.500
96.	Making souvenirs with Bosniak national features	Nedžad Lekić	82	3.600
97.	Poetic Musical Evening "Meeting Ramadan"	Amera Brković	82	3.000
98.	Botimi i librit »Vizione«	Qani Osmani	82	3.350

	Printing the book "Vision"			
99.	Plan for the Realization of the Rights of National Minorities- Bosniaks of Montenegro	Melisa Mujanović	82	1.900
100.	Contribution to the preservation and protection of the cultural monuments of the Muslim people of Bijelo Polje	Began Čoković	82	4.800
101.	Keep from forgetting the culture of the Bosniak people	Elvir Žigović	82	3.200
102.	Let's keep the tradition	Orhan Orahovac	82	3.500
103.	Approximation of Bosniak national characteristics to the Bosniak people through antiquities	Ado Mekić	82	3.000
104.	Katalogu i veshjeve kombetare ne treven e Anes se Malit Catalogue of national costumes in the Anamalit area	Sabri Salaj	82	3.815
105.	Tradition of Bosniaks of the North of Montenegro	Azra Kalender	82	1.750
106.	Tradition is my pride	Ruzmir Osmanović	82	2.400
107.	Musical traditions of Muslims of Bijelo Polje	Samir Zaimović	82	7.200
108.	Bosniak culture	Democratic progress	82	2.000
109.	Preserve the tradition of the Bosniak people from oblivion	Nedžad Mehović	82	1.750
110.	Publishing	Serbian National Council Montenegro	82	23.000
111.	Gjurmë dhe gjurmime filologjikë Traces and philological research	Prof dr Ruzhdi Ushaku	81	2.300
112.	Summer School of Harmonics in Petnjica	Mirsad Tarhaniš	81	1.500
113.	Research work "Participation of Bosniak Culture and Customs in Montenegrin Multiculturalism"	Sanela Novalić	81	2.800
114.	Printing a collection of songs	Amina Kuč	81	1.100
115.	Pasha fikun e Ullinin I saw figs and olives	Sami Mišeri	81	1.300
116.	A culture display in all the cultural settings of Muslims in Bijelo Polje	Damir Drpljanin	81	5.500
117.	A Contemporary Women's Letter in Bosniak Literature	Dijana Tiganj	81	1.300
118.	Bosniaks and customs for Bajram	Edis Hoti	81	1.100
119.	Values of Bosniak culture	Jasmin Kanalić	81	1.100

120.	Creating leaflets and photographs of the cultural identity and heritage of Muslims of Podgorica and the environment, sometimes and now	Sead Mandić	81	4.900
121.	They are the guardians of Bosniak culture - our mothers	Sanela Zejnelagić	81	1.700
122.	Invisible history	Nermina Bašić	81	2.750
123.	Together to the preservation and development of cultural identity of the Roma population in Montenegro	NGO "Roma Hope Niksic"	80	2.500

- II ALLOCATION OF THE ASSETS OF THE FUND FOR 2017

The Board of the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights at its session held on 21 July 2017, brought a Decision on the second allocation of the assets from the Fund for Protection and Realization of Minority Rights for 2017.

In the second allocation for assets of the Fund competed 215 projects, with financial support requests in amount of EUR 1.329.207,73. Due to failure to fulfil formal legal conditions, 46 projects were eliminated in the decision procedure. Due to insufficient number of points, the allocation did not include 98 projects. Based on the eliminatory criteria, 4 projects were rejected. Of the 169 projects that fulfilled the competition criteria, financial support covered 67 projects, with a total amount of EUR 292.926,00. The average amount of financial support from the Fund for single projects in second allocation for 2017 is EUR 4.372,03.

r/b	Name of the project	Name of the project carrier	Points	Approved amount of assets in EUR
1.	Punimi i rrobave kombetare per burra dhe gra per SHKA "Maja e Karanfilit" Vuthaj Making national costumes for men and women for the needs of CAS "Maja e Karanfilit" Vusanje	"Maja e Karanfilit" Vuthaj Guci	95	8.300,00
2.	Protection of the identity of the Serbian people in Montenegro	Serbian Cultural Center "Stefan Nemanja"	94	24.300,00
3.	Serbian newspapers	NGO "Society for Equality and Tolerance"	93	23.000,00
4.	Publishing	National Council of Montenegro	92	14.400,00
5.	Magazine "Hrvatski glasnik"	Croatian Civic Society of	92	6.000,00

		Montenegro		
6.	Serbian TV Series	NGO "Society for Equality and Tolerance"	91	25.000,00
7.	Poema e mergimit- Collage of poetry, stories from his and the life of others, family trees of Albanian tribes from Plava and Gusinje with a short history	Hasnija Gjonbalaj	90	2.550,00
8.	Realization of the rights of the minority Muslim people of Montenegro guaranteed by the Constitution (Article 79 of the Constitution)	Muslim Matica of Montenegro	90	5.000,00
9.	Tradition and Culture of Muslims of Montenegro	NGO "Step of hope"	90	2.500,00
10.	Women, their influence in preserving ethnicity	TV "Boin"	90	3.200,00
11.	Printing of the VIII edition of the magazine "Alav"	NGO "Roma Cultural Centre "	90	6.000,00
12.	World Roma Day	NGO "Association of Roma of Montenegro"	90	7.600,00
13.	Short film "The girl of my dream II"	Gezim Mavriq	90	1.585,00
14.	Musical folklore heritage of East Montenegro - documentary film	Eldar Lakota	90	4.000,00
15.	Evidentimi dhe leximi i gurvarreve me mbishkrime arabe-osmane në pjesën urbane të komunës së Ulqinit dhe fshatrave në rrethinën e tij si dhe përgatitja e tyre për botim Recording and interpreting tombstones with Arabic-Ottoman inscriptions in the city area of Municipality of Ulcinj and surrounding villages and preparations for printing	Ali Bardhi	89	5.000,00
16.	Manifestimi "Ditët e Diasporës në Anë të Malit 2017" Manifestation "Diaspora Days in	OJQ "Biznis klub Anamalit"	88	2.400,00

	Anamalit 2017"			
17.	Garat e Recituesve të Rinj 2017 Competition for young reciters 2017	Foundation "Student"	88	1.820,00
18.	Archeological treasury of Bihora - Torina	NGO "Center for Culture - Bihor" Petnjica	88	3.000,00
19.	Deputetët Shqiptarë në Malin e Zi në 70 vjet (1946-2016) –studim Albanian deputies in Montenegro in the last 70 years (1946-2016) - research	Gjekë Gjonaj	87,5	3.000,00
20.	Alka (publication)- entrance portals, doors and gates of Bosniak objects in picture and word	Emir Alihodžić	87	3.000,00
21.	Diversity at work	NGO "Tolerance"	87	6.000,00
22.	Folklore Festival "Rapsha 2017"	NGO "CAS Rapsha"	87	4.000,00
23.	Mrkovska house	Mirsad Rašketić	87	4.500,00
24.	Three-day event: "Cultural postcard of Muslims in Montenegro "	Murat Međedović	86	4.500,00
25.	"Zëri i detit", 4+ "The voice of the sea", 4+	Hajro Ulqinaku	86	1.000,00
26.	Ninth number of the magazine "The Voice of the Muslims of Montenegro "	Muslim Matica of Montenegro	86	3.500,00
27.	web portal www.bosnjackiportal.me- Bosniak portal	Almir Koljenović	86	2.500,00
28.	Prezantimi i kultures kombetare përtej kufijve Presenting a national culture beyond the boundaries	OJQ "Art Dulcinium"	86	2.850,00
29.	Official website of the Roma National Council www.romskisavjet.me	Muhamed Uković	85	2.500,00

30.	Printing and promotion of the book " "Balkan eunuch"	Dina Murić	85	2.500,00
31.	Cultural heritage of Plavje-Gusinje region (Documentary film)	Admir Kolašinac	85	2.100,00
32.	From Kvarneri to the beautiful Boka	Poly Gjurgjević	85	2.000,00
33.	" Albanians and I "- a travel essay	Jovan Nikolaidis	85	1.650,00
34.	The search for the lost souls	Adisa Purišić	85	2.500,00
35.	Tracing the cultural heritage of Serbs in Montenegro	Milica Popović	85	1.150,00
36.	Bibliography of the Muslim People of Montenegro 2004-2010	Center for Regional Cooperation	85	5.000,00
37.	Knowledge opens the door to the future	NGO "Roma Rising"	85	3.000,00
38.	Croatian Cultural Corner "Fruits of Life"	Association of Croats and friends -Montenegro	85	2.100,00
39.	Bosniaks in the context of anti-Islamic campaigns	Forum of Bosniaks of Montenegro	85	4.500,00
40.	Printing and promotion of the book by Braho Adrovic "The Great Walk" - Humorous satirical poems	Braho Adrović	85	1.400,00
41.	Preservation of the cultural heritage of the Bosniak people through symposiums	Jasna Durović	85	3.810,00
42.	Radio Dux and portal www.radiodux.me	NGO Croatian umbrella community "Dux Croatorum" Radio Dux	85	15.300,00
43.	Development of the study of an optimal management model for the Old Town "Kalaja" -Ulcinj	Arsllan Hajdinaga	85	1.900,00
44.	Against prejudice and discrimination	NGO "Roma in Sports" Podgorica	84	3.300,00
45.	Guardians of heritage - book/anthology	Marina Vuković	84	3.700,00
46.	The values of Bosniak culture	Esad Ćeman	84	3.000,00
47.	Botimi i temes magjistrale "Shtypi malazias për çështjen Shqiptare 1990-2000"; Botimi i romanit	Robert Camaj	83	2.030,00

	"Roja e nderit" Printing of the master thesis "Montenegrin print media on the Albanian issue of 1990-2000"; Printing a novel "Guardian of Honor"			
48.	Cultural heritage of Muslims in Montenegro	Lejla Bektašević	83	3.200,00
49.	Diversity about culture and Romani language through workshops	Petar Martić	83	4.000,00
50.	Paganska Korijen	Skender Osmani	83	1.250,00
51.	Procurement of baritone saxophones	Music Education Society Tivat	83	1.850,00
52.	Ropojans days	NGO "Ropojan is calling"	83	2.000,00
53.	Promotion and affirmation of the folklore heritage of the Bosniak people	Semina Kurpejović	83	3.210,00
54.	Sot veprojmë-kujtojmë të shkuarën e ruajmë të ardhmen Let's work today-let's remember the past and preserve the future	Vait Nikaj	83	4.000,00
55.	Promotion and affirmation of the identity of the Bosniak people in Montenegro through round tables and workshops	Mersiha Rastoder	83	2.810,00
56.	Bosniaks in a cultural-historical context II	Sead Šahman	82.5	2.000,00
57.	The fate of six city mosques in Podgorica since their building until today	Majda Džaferadžović	82.5	2.500,00
58.	Turks loanwords in the speech of the Bosniak people in the Krajina region	Kurpejović Nerkesa	82.5	1.500,00
59.	"Në safari"- novella "On a safari" - a novel	Asllan Bisha	82	1.250,00
60.	The art of Muslims expressed through painting and maketry	Darmin Ganić	82	2.200,00
61.	Han - the meeting place for	Nermin Softić	82	2.000,00

	Bosniaks			
62.	Printing and promotion of the book "Birth Place" by Zumber Muratovic	Zumber Muratović	82	2.000,00
63.	Pre-Romanesque architecture on the ground of Croatia (exhibition)	Association of Croats and friends -Montenegro	81	1.800,00
64.	The Islamic Community in Montenegro and its significance in preserving and improving the religious identity of all Muslims in Montenegro	Zijad Halilović	80	3.010,00
65.	Traditional customs in Muslim families during Ramadan and Ramadan Bajram and Kurban Bajram	Lejla Bečić	80	4.000,00
66.	Between the stars and the mud	Alma Rastoder	80	1.400,00
67.	Be an empowered Roma women	Sandra Avdula	80	3.000,00

During 2017, for the assets of the Fund competed 536 projects, with requests for financial support in the total amount of EUR 3,586,049.15. A total of 125 projects were eliminated in the decision-making procedure due to failure to fulfil formal legal requirements. Due to insufficient number of points, 212 projects were not included. Based on the elimination criteria, 9 projects were rejected. Of the 411 projects that fulfilled the Competition terms, financial support covered 190 projects with a total amount of 972,926.00 €.

In 2017, the Fund for the Protection and realisation of Minority Rights distributed a total of EUR 972,926.00 for projects dealing with the preservation and development of national and ethnic peculiarities, the promotion of cultural identity and heritage, the development of linguistic identity and the enhancement of the religious identity of minority national communities in Montenegro , as well as the protection and improvement of minority rights.

The average amount of financial support from the Fund for single supported project in 2017. is EUR 5,120.67.

In the framework of informing members of minority nations and other minority national communities through printed and electronic media in Montenegro in 2017, most of them, as in the previous period, are financed / co-financed by the Fund: Radio Elita, TV Boin, TV Teuta, magazine Osvit - the voice of Muslims of Montenegro, Journal of Culture, Science and Social Issues - Malesia, Almanah magazine, Croatian daily newspaper, Radio Dux and portal www.radiodux.me, Roma and Egyptian Information Portal, Radio Roma, Alav magazine, web site Roma Council, Serbian newspaper, Serbian TV, Serbian radio, portal www.srpskenovinecg.com.

The Fund's Professional Service monitors and evaluates the realization of projects financed or co-financed by the Fund, through monitoring of the dynamics of implementation and the

dynamics of spending of funds, as well as reporting on possible unplanned or irrational spending of funds from the Fund's support.

By agreements on financing/co-financing from the financial support for projects covered by the assets from the Fund, the Fund obliged the beneficiaries to submit reports on the realization of projects to the Fund's Professional Service, both interim and final, which are corroborated by valid financial documentation providing the justification for spending of funds. In addition, beneficiaries are obliged to have their reports supported by audio-visual documentation, as well as evidence of media coverage of events supported by the Fund's assets.

The Fund obliged the beneficiaries to inform the Fund's Professional Service on the dates and venues of the events in the framework of the implementation of the supported projects, where its Professional Service, in the framework of monitoring the implementation of projects, delegates the Fund' representatives to follow such events.

Therefore, the representatives of the Fund regularly attend very diverse and numerous manifestations throughout Montenegro, which are financed by the assets of the Fund.

Representatives of the Fund had the opportunity to attend presentations and promotions of artistic, professional and scientific creations of members of minority national communities, supported with assets of the Fund, in neighbouring countries, in their very respectable institutions.

The Fund on its website www.fzm.me regularly updates the data on the Fund's beneficiaries, that is, on realization of their projects, the assessment of their narrative and financial reports, as well as statistical data for each allocation individually since 2008.

In 2017, at the promotional stands of the international book fairs in Sarajevo (April), Podgorica (May), Ulcinj (August) and Tirana (November), the Fund presented literary works published by the beneficiaries of the Fund, members of minority national communities, in their languages, thanks to the financial support of the Fund.

During 2017, the Fund employed one person to the post of Senior Staff-Driver-Courier.

In 2018, the allocation of funds to projects was made in the amount of EUR 755,293.00, while the difference of EUR 228,454.43 was returned to the Budget of Montenegro because the Evaluation Committee estimated that the insufficient number of projects (of those meeting the formal- legal conditions) deserved with their quality to be financially supported, thus were rejected with insufficient number of points.

At the announced Public Invitation for allocation of assets for financing projects to support activities under Article 36 paragraph 1 of the Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms for 2018, a total of 235 timely project applications have been received, 143 of which have fulfilled the conditions stipulated under the Public Competition, 92 have not met the. Four project applications were received untimely, thus have not been considered.

Financial support covered 97 projects with a total amount of EUR 755,293.00. The average amount of financial support to single projects in 2018 is EUR 7,786.52.

Redni broj	Project Name	Project carrier	Approved amount	Number of points
1.	Mare Nostrum	Montenegrin Slovak friendship - MSF	6.996,00	100
2.	Bibliography of Works on the Holy Trinity Monastery near Pljevlja	Marija Knežević	4.000,00	100
3.	Printing the IX number of Alav magazine	NGO Roma Cultural Centre	9.000,00	100
4.	Documentary film "Refugees from Kosovo in Montenegro in 1999 "	Velibor Čović	24.700,00	98
5.	Heritage	Almanah	17.790,00	98
6.	Magazine Hrvatski glasnik	Croatian Civil Society of Montenegro	22.602,00	98
7.	Respecting the tradition of the Boka Navy and portal	Croatian Cultural Society "Tomislav"	1.596,00	98
8.	Cultural Evenings of Albanians in Montenegro	Gzim Baljević	7.500,00	98
9.	Pavilion 2018	Majda Mučić	3000,00	97
10.	Affirmation of Bosniaks and Muslims in the southern part of Montenegro	Damir Ljuca	9.000,00	96
11.	Let's save the language from oblivion	NGO Roma Soul	9.458,00	96
12.	Intercultural and multicultural education from educational practice to school policy	Adna Rastoder	5.750,00	

				95
13.	We can do it together	Ninoslav Minić	16.000,00	94
14.	History of Roma	NGO Roma time	6.000,00	94
15.	Monograph Albanians in Montenegro	Suzana Dushaj	8.800,00	94
16.	Bosniak letter	Elmina Kalač	7.000,00	94
17.	Albanian art council	Aferdita Ljaić	7.000,00	94
18.	Journal of Culture, Science and Social Issues „MALESIA“, No.13	Association for Culture and Social Issues „Malesia“	4.800,00	94
19.	Learning through a quiz	Tv Boin	6.300,00	94
20.	Monograph of the Muslims from Podgorica	Dino Mandić	9.540,00	94
21.	Celebrating 8 April - World Roma Day	NGO Association of Roma of Montenegro	10.746,00	94
22.	Kotor Misal	Ana Vuksanović	12.000,00	93
23.	Intercultural dialogue - getting to know the cultures of minority nations in Montenegro	Senada Škrijelj	6.400,00	92
24.	Information Portal - "Bosniak News"	Ermina Rujović	5.000,00	92
25.	Creation and promotion of Bosniak-Muslim souvenirs	Nermina Muhović	8.000,00	92
26.	Summer school of interethnic dialogue for children of all nationalities	Emrah Demić	9.000,00	92

27.	A combination of cultural diversity in the north of Montenegro	Mirza Avdić	6.300,00	92
28.	Workshops for children of Bosniak and Albanian nationalities	Sanida Agić	6.000,00	92
29.	Rožaje - the city of diversity	Merita Ramović	5.350,00	92
30.	Bosniaks in Montenegro - culture, tradition and history	NVO Avlija	7.720,00	92
31.	The past lives a life	Branch of Croatian Matica in Boka	3.812,00	92
32.	Creation of multimedia concept of cultural identity and heritage of Rožaje and the environment	Muamer Kalač	12.450,00	91
33.	Diligent Bosniaks	Slada Radič	5.800,00	91
34.	Save the tradition	SOS phone for women and children victims of violence	4.285,00	91
35.	Beauty is in diversity	Slobodan Peruničić	8.000,00	91
36.	Portal for affirmation of Bosniaks in Montenegro	Adisa Hasanović	10.000,00	90
37.	Preservation of songs and games of the Catholic population of Boka Kotorska	Folklore group Montenegro	1.900,00	90
38.	Preservation of Bosniak linguistic nest	Selma Dautović	7.000,00	90

39.	Bihor suspicions and Kazivar magazine	Centre for Culture Bihor	8.180,00	90
40.	Goodbye tradition	Empowered Roma women	6.300	89
41.	Web radio of the Bosniak youth	Rahman Škrijelj	8.000,00	88
42.	" Bok - Dubrovnik Web "- a link of cultures through a dramatic form	Dijana Milošević	5.780,00	87
43.	Husein – Pasa Boljanic and his endowments (on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the Hussein Pasha mosque in Pljevlja)	Islamic Community in Montenegro Meshihat of the Islamic community	18.080,00	87
44.	Bosniak cultural guide - Cultural heritage of Rozaje Bosniaks	Alen Mujević	8.000,00	87
45.	Population of the kadiluk Bihor and the market in Ottoman censuses from 1830/31.	Admir DŽ. Adrović	7.000,00	86
46.	Monitoring the representation of Bosniaks in the public scene	Ema Luboder	9.000,00	85
47.	School of tolerance	NGO For Better Tomorrow	7.230,00	84
48.	Audio material of Bosniak literature of Montenegro	Hankuša Hajderpašić	4.900,00	84
49.	Audio material of Bosniak literature, Preservation of the cultural and historical	Limited Liability Company local public broadcaster "Radio Television	18.500,00	

	continuity of Bosniaks of Montenegro	Rozaje"		84
50.	Publishing a novel "Line of Life"	Rasim Gutić	2.500,00	83
51.	Preserving national identity through song and dance	CAA Vrelo Ibra	6.000,00	83
52.	Women are custodians of cultural heritage	Seada Pokrklić	5.400,00	83
53.	Cultural and Historical Heritage of Muslims in Montenegro - Cyber Museum	Elmedin Kurpejović	5.500,00	83
54.	Extension of the coverage of religious radio for the Bosniak-Albanian minorities	Meshihat of the Islamic Community in Montenegro – Radio „Fatih“	10.400,00	82
55.	Informing is your obligation, and our right / To know who we are	Bahrija Kurpejović	10.000,00	81
56.	Preservation and evaluation of Muslim and Bosniak tradition, customs in the rural area through the lens of Montenegrin Orthodox	Željko Đukić	7.750,00	80
57.	Radio Dux and portal www.radiodux.me	Croatian umbrella community Dux Croatorum	26.447,00	80
58.	Tolerance is important - for dialogue and cooperation	Civil Youth Initiative	5.200,00	80

59.	Kalimera poetike Basri Čapriqi 2019 Poetic kalimera Basri Čaprići 2019	Art club	8.195,00	80
60.	Bosniak sofra - a manifestation of the promotion of Bosniak cuisine	Alma Osmanović	5.300,00	78
61.	Preservation of the customs, architecture and culture of Bosniaks through documentary filming, and education of young people	NGO Center for education of children and youth Rožaje	8.720,00	78
62.	Seanema Film Festival	Seanema Film Festival	9.900,00	78
63.	Botimi i librit "Udhëtim në kështjellat ilire në Mal të Zi" Publishing a book "Journey through Illyrian Towers in Montenegro"	Gazmend Čitaku	4.100,00	78
64.	Montenegro halal fair 2019	Association for the promotion and development of the Islamic economy	9.690,00	77
65.	Bosniak towers	Ermina Kalač	6.700,00	77
66.	Education of youth on the preservation of national particularities of Bosniaks	Selma Dautović	3.950,00	77
67.	Monograph of Bosniak literary and artistic authors of Montenegro - life and work	Iljaz Halilović	5.100,00	77
68.	Attitudes of members of the Bosniak national community about the	Kemal Agović	6.925,00	

	degree of protection of their rights-research.			77
69.	Research on the respect of minority rights in Montenegro	Dino Tutundžić	6.516,00	77
70.	Souvenirs of the Serbs	Stefan Vukićević	7.830,00	76
71.	Little School of the Croatian Language	NGO Gjurgjevo brdo	11.176,00	76
72.	Gra të shquara shqiptare në Mal të Zi Capable Albanian women in Montenegro	Radio Elita	10.690,00	76
73.	Bosniak youth and their education for public presentations and speeches	Sadam Luković	8.000,00	75
74.	Malesorske games (Vallet malesore)	Štjefan Ujkić	4.000,00	75
75.	Landscape architecture of Serbian medieval monasteries of Pljevlja region	Vaso Knežević	3.450,00	74
76.	Bosniaks - yesterday, today, tomorrow	Armin Šahmanović	2.000,00	74
77.	Roma radio window into the world	NGO Association of Roma of Montenegro	15.254,00	73
78.	The Epic of Bosniaks	Mersada Sutović	3.122,00	73
79.	Promotion, affirmation and preservation of national and ethnic particularities through the education of youth	NGO Pro-European League of Montenegro	9.350,00	72
80.	Improvement and promotion of Bosniak kitchen in order to	NVO Udruženje građana za edukaciju,	6.500,00	

	preserve the particularities of the Bosniak people in Montenegro	savjetovanje i istraživanje		72
81.	Bosniak Diaspora	Edip Hadžimuhović	6.100,00	70
82.	Marking events of historical significance for the Serbian people	Serbian Cultural and Sports Center Karadjordje	24.143,00	70
83.	Education of youth that national differences are not a disadvantage but an advantage	Adnan Ramović	4.500,00	68
84.	Islamic path of Bosniaks	Alen Kalender	8.000,00	68
85.	Bosniak literature in Plav and Gusinje	Besim Gutić	3.000,00	68
86.	You have preserved our culture	Almera Bralić	2.920,00	68
87.	Media and Minorities - A Contribution to Tolerance, Respect, and Understanding	Đakomo Adriatic	4.625,00	67
88.	Good deeds outlive time - Saga on Pava and Ahmet	Edita Dautović	6.250,00	67
89.	Festival sevdah "Sevdalinka I carry you in my heart " - folk singing of Muslims	Suada Drpljanin	5.065,00	66
90.	The language of Bosniaks in Montenegro	NGO For a Better Future	5.500,00	65
91.	Promotion of intercultural dialogue, tolerance and respect in the municipality of Rožaje	Omer Kalač	1.500,00	64

92.	Categorization of cultural monuments of Muslims	NGO Septembar	30	4.800,00	64
93.	Multicultural creativity in Montenegro	NGO Spirit Montenegro	Art	8.200,00	63
94.	Projekti "Ekspozita e përhershme e veshjeve popullore" The project "Permanent exhibition of folk costumes"	Musa Hoxhiq		5.670,00	63
95.	Culture and tradition of Bosniak particularity in the area of Rožaje	Adelina Husović		3.700,00	61
96.	Rite të dasmes në Krajë, momografi, botim libri Wedding Rituals in Krajina, monograph, publication of the book	Ali Gjecbritaj		2.900,00	59
97.	Elements of cultural heritage (material and spiritual) of Muslims in the north of Montenegro	Enver Međedović		5.190,00	57

In the framework of informing members of minority nation and other minority national communities through printed and electronic media in Montenegro in 2018, with the assets from the Fund were financed / co-financed: Journal for Culture, Science and Social Issues - Malesia, magazine Hrvatski glasnik, magazine Alav, magazine Almanah, Radio Dux and portal www.radiodux.me, Radio Roma, Radio Elita, Radio Fatih, TV Boin, Information Portal - "Bosniak News", portal for affirmation of Bosniaks in Montenegro.

The Fund's Professional Service monitors and evaluates the realization of projects financed or co-financed by the Fund, through monitoring of the dynamics of implementation and the dynamics of spending of funds, as well as reporting on possible unplanned or irrational spending of funds from the Fund's support.

By agreements on financing/co-financing from the financial support for projects covered by the assets from the Fund, the Fund obliged the beneficiaries to submit reports on the realization of projects to the Fund's Professional Service, both interim and final, which are corroborated by valid financial documentation providing the justification for spending of funds. In addition, beneficiaries are obliged to have their reports supported by audio-visual documentation, as well as evidence of media coverage of events supported by the Fund's assets

The Fund obliged the beneficiaries to inform the Fund's Professional Service on the dates and venues of the events in the framework of the implementation of the supported projects, where its Professional Service, in the framework of monitoring the implementation of projects, delegates the Fund' representatives to follow such events. Therefore, the representatives of the Fund regularly attend very diverse and numerous manifestations throughout Montenegro, which are financed by the assets of the Fund. Representatives of the Fund had the opportunity to attend presentations and promotions of artistic, professional and scientific creations of members of minority national communities, supported with assets of the Fund.

The Fund on its website www.fzm.me regularly updates the data on the Fund's beneficiaries, that is, on realization of their projects, the assessment of their narrative and financial reports, as well as statistical data for each allocation individually since 2008.

In 2018, the Fund was present at the promotional stand of the International Book Fair in Podgorica (May), exhibiting literary works that beneficiaries of the Fund, members of minority national communities, published in their own languages thanks to financial support from the Fund.

During the course of 2018, the Fund employed one person for a fixed period to replace the temporarily absent civil servant, to work as an Independent adviser and to monitor and evaluate projects.

Article 13 – Economic and social life

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

paragraph	1:
item	a:
“	b:
“	c:
“	d:
paragraph	2:
item	a:
“	b:
“	c:
“	d:
“	e:

One of the economic imperatives of Montenegro is a balanced regional development. This fact is very important also in terms of the protection and promotion of minority rights, given the fact that a large number of minority nations and other minority national communities are concentrated in less developed northern areas.

The regional development policy is one of the most important development policy instruments implemented through intervention in the distribution of different activities between individual regions, and it is also focused on the distribution of economic activities, with one of the goals being to reduce the differences in the level of development between the regions in the country.

Starting from the fact that the key development priorities at the national level are achieving smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, in the function of their achievement, the strategic goal of the Regional Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020 is defined. This is achieving a more balanced socio-economic development of all local self-government units and regions based on competitiveness, innovation and employment, which will be realized through a sectorial approach, that is, priority development areas.

The Strategy further elaborates the above-mentioned priority areas at the level of three geographic regions in Montenegro, in order to achieve the strategic goal of regional development of Montenegro, i.e. to achieve smart, inclusive and sustainable growth.

Article 14 – Cross-border exchange

Selected paragraph (indicated in bold letters)

paragraph a:
“ b:

Within the financial perspectives 2014-2020, Montenegro participates in 4 bilateral cross-border programs Montenegro - Albania, Montenegro - Kosovo, Montenegro - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro - Serbia; 2 trilateral INTERREG-IPA programs Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro and Italy - Albania - Montenegro; and 3 transnational programs - the Adriatic-Ionian, Mediterranean and Danube Transnational Program. The programs aim to promote good neighbourly relations and socio-economic development of the border regions.

The value of cross-border and transnational programs in which Montenegro participates in the period 2014-2020 is around EUR 845 million, of which EUR 43 million is earmarked for bilateral programs, EUR 160 million for trilateral programs and for transnational programs EUR 642 million, of which the beneficiary countries of IPA EUR 53 million.

Throughout these programs, 100 projects with participation of Montenegrin organizations and institutions are currently implemented, 77 projects in the framework of trilateral and transnational programs worth around EUR 105 million, out of which about EUR 13.4 million for Montenegrin partners and 23 projects within bilateral programs, totalling EUR 7.7 million.

Project beneficiaries are state institutions, public companies and institutions, local self-government, civil society organizations, schools, universities, religious communities. The programs are implemented through the periodic advertising of public calls for submission of project proposals. The number of project proposals received so far suggests the extreme interest of both institutions and organizations on both sides of the border to jointly realize projects that should contribute to the socio-economic development of border areas.

Projects currently being implemented within the framework of bilateral programs mainly concern actions in the field of environmental protection, employment promotion, labor mobility, social and cultural inclusion, and the promotion of tourism and cultural and natural heritage. Trilateral and transnational programs support projects in the areas of environmental protection and adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency, competitiveness and innovation, protection and promotion of natural and cultural heritage, sustainable transportation and improvement of public health services.

