OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2021 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/montenegro

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

1 2021

Summary

Montenegro has reported information on hate crimes to ODIHR, most recently for the 2023 and 2024 Hate Crime Reports.

In 2017, Montenegro adopted measures to facilitate the effective prosecution of hate crimes following the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Alkovic v. Montenegro* (No. 66895/10). In 2023, Montenegro amended legislation to include the offence of public acts provoking or inciting racial and religious hatred (Article 370), as well as special circumstances for sentencing hate crimes (Article 42a).

In 2025, the Supreme State Prosecutor adopted the Binding Instruction on the Conduct of State Prosecutors' Offices in Cases of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech. The Instruction improves the system for recording, monitoring and reporting on criminal offences committed out of hatred and hate speech.

In 2013, Montenegrin police officers participated in ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE), followed by cascaded training events between 2013 and 2022, and a ODIHR refresher training in 2022. In 2023, ODIHR delivered a train-the-trainer workshop to prosecutors and judges as part of its Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme.

Hate crime data collection in Montenegro
Support for hate crime victims in Montenegro
Hate crime capacity building in Montenegro
Montenegro's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Montenegro's efforts to build the capacity of police to address hate crime, including through ODIHR's TAHCLE programme, as well as the police and judiciary hate crime records provided. However, based on the available information, ODIHR observes that Montenegro has not reported data on the number of prosecuted hate crimes to ODIHR. In addition, ODIHR observes that Montenegro would benefit from raising awareness among and building the capacity of criminal justice officials, especially prosecutors, to address hate crime.

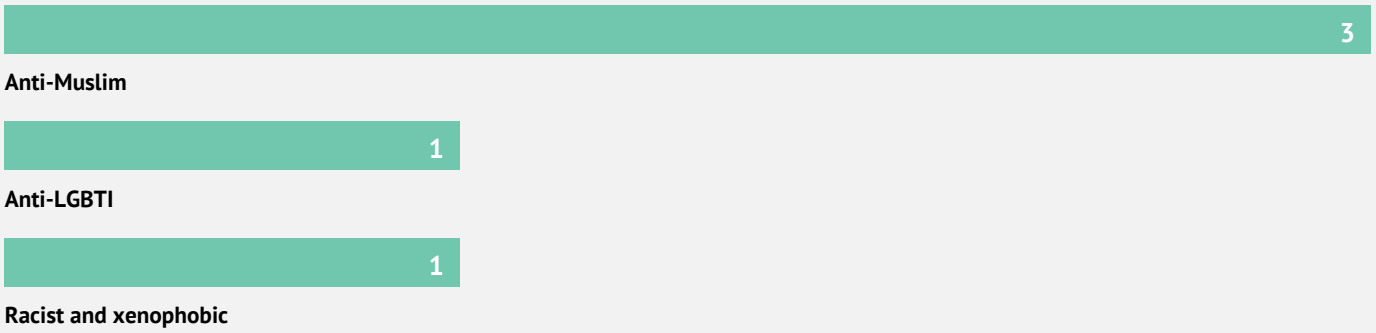
Official Data

In addition to the police records presented above, one further incident – classified as a misdemeanour – was reported to ODIHR. The above figures may include cases of hate speech, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2021	7	0	5

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below shows cases addressed as misdemeanours under Article 19 of Montenegro's Law on Public Order and Peace. According to police records, the relevant offences targeted four members of the LGBTI community, four persons of Roma ethnicity, three persons of Bosniak origin, two persons of Albanian origin, one person of Serbian origin and one church official.



Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below shows cases addressed as misdemeanours under Article 19 of Montenegro's Law on Public Order and Peace. According to police records, the relevant offences targeted four members of the LGBTI community, four persons of Roma ethnicity, three persons of Bosniak origin, two persons of Albanian origin, one person of Serbian origin and one church official.



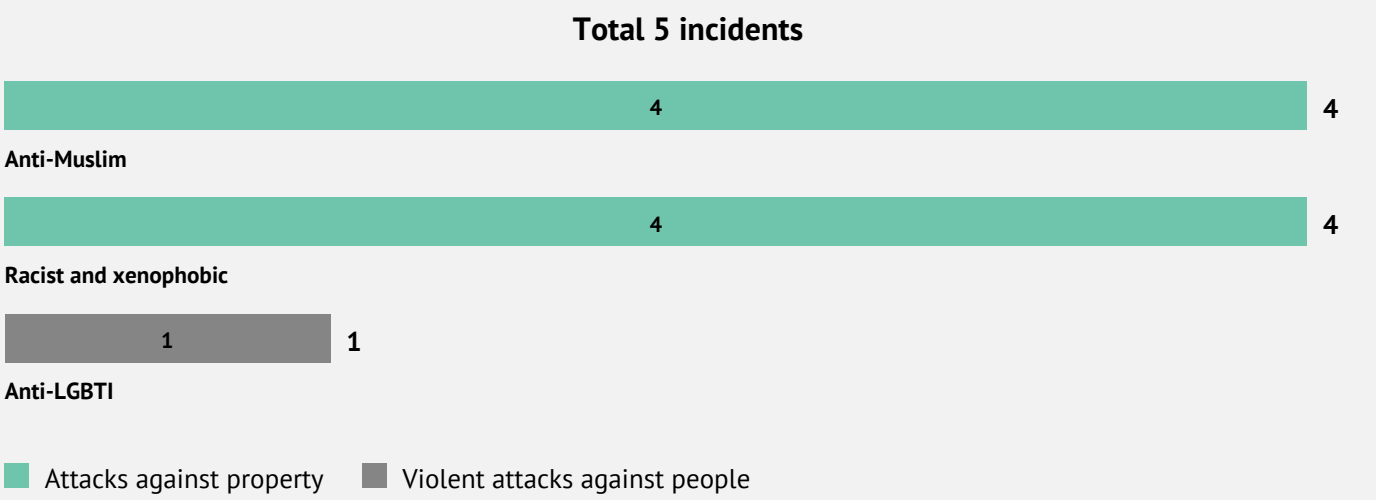
Incitement to violence

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



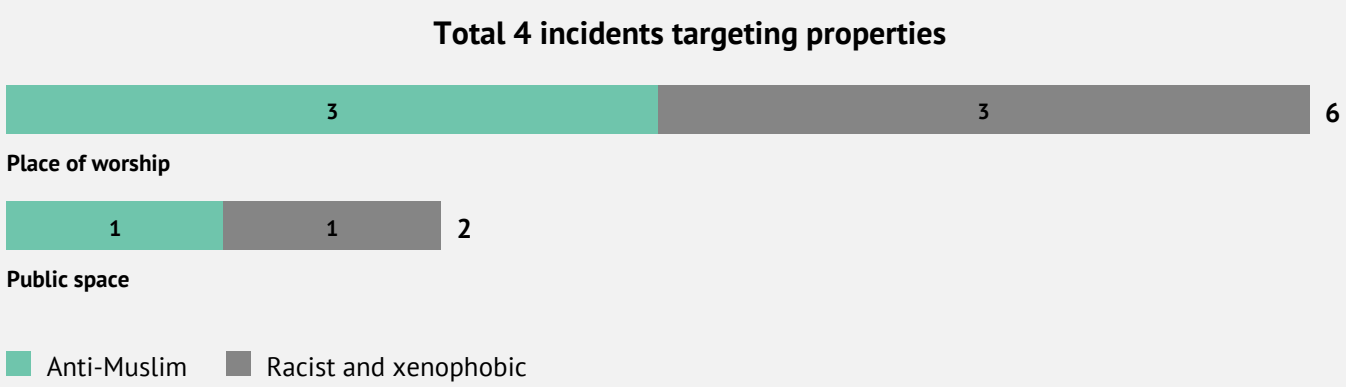
Threats/ threatening behaviour

Incidents reported by civil society

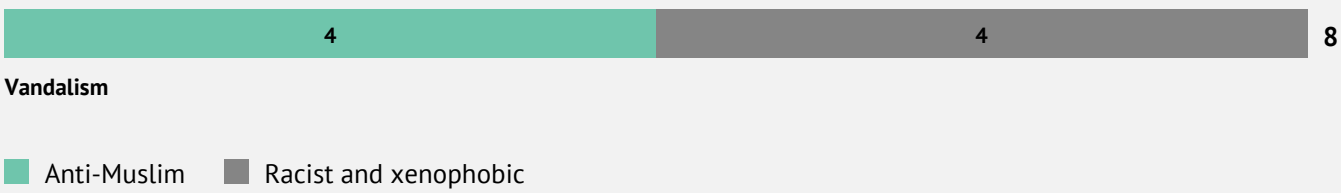


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Montenegro, 2021