



The Country of Return Information Project functions as a network of NGO's for the collection and transfer of specific information on reintegration possibilities for potential returnees and their counsellors.

All questions you may have on reintegration possibilities and on which you don't find the answer in this country sheet, can be directed to the helpdesk "Country of Return Information and Vulnerable Groups".

E-mail: [helpdesk@cri-project.eu](mailto:helpdesk@cri-project.eu)

## COUNTRY SHEET

### Montenegro

**January  
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Our local partners in **Montenegro** are **CEDEM (Centre for Democracy and Human rights)** and **IDC (Initiative for development and cooperation)**

- IDC Montenegro, is a non governmental organization established in Montenegro in 2007 by a local team of multidisciplinary professionals. Despite its recent establishment, IDC Montenegro represents the continuation of more than seven years experience of the Spanish NGO Movement for Peace (MPDL) in Montenegro.
- **CEDEM** is NGO established as non-profitable association of citizens, with a main goal to advance and spread conscience on importance of proper and successful democratic transition; to research, analyze and follow process of transition; to influence by its activities, as much as it possible, on transitional process in Montenegro; to contribute in strengthening of civil society and democratization process as a whole.

1.	Access to territory .....	7
1.1.	Documentation .....	7
1.1.1.	Travel documents needed for returnees .....	7
1.1.2.	Documents needed in the country of return .....	9
1.1.3.	How to obtain necessary documents (conditions, processing time).....	10
1.1.4.	Price of necessary documents .....	10
1.2.	Travel to country of origin (means, approximate prices, duration, luggage limits, contacts, etc.).....	11
1.2.1.	By air .....	11
1.2.2.	By land (if relevant) .....	12
1.2.3.	By sea (if relevant) .....	14
1.3.	Entry procedure (proceeding authority, interrogation, control, detention, bribes, etc.).	15
1.3.1.	By air .....	15
1.3.2.	By land (if relevant) .....	16
1.3.3.	By sea (if relevant) .....	16
1.4.	Impacts of former acts and statuses upon entry .....	16
1.4.1.	Impacts of former refugee or subsidiary protection status.....	16
1.4.2.	Impacts of former unsuccessful asylum claim .....	17
1.4.3.	Impacts of former illegal exit from country of origin .....	17
1.4.4.	Impacts of crime committed outside the country of origin (risk of double jeopardy)	18
1.5.	Customs regulation.....	18
1.6.	Access to return area .....	20
1.6.1.	Limitations on internal travel .....	20
1.6.2.	Territories impossible or dangerous to approach (landmines, natural degradation, etc.)	21
1.6.3.	Means of internal travel.....	21
2.	Physical security (in return area).....	22
2.1.	On – going armed conflicts .....	22
2.2.	Regions with high security risk.....	22
2.3.	Crime.....	22
2.3.1.	Regions with an extremely high level of crime (threatening physical security)....	23
2.3.2.	Risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking .....	23
2.3.3.	Risk of becoming a victim of forced prostitution .....	23
2.3.4.	Effectiveness of protection (capacities, proficiency, corruption, etc.).....	23
2.3.4.1.	Police.....	25

2.3.4.2.	Judiciary .....	26
3.	Social Security and reintegration .....	28
3.1.	Regions with no reintegration and return opportunities (e.g. natural disasters, famine, etc.)	28
3.2.	Housing, accommodation.....	29
3.2.1.	Property restitution and/or compensation (in former zones of conflict or disaster)	29
3.2.2.	Housing programmes by return areas (if relevant).....	29
3.2.3.	Opportunities of building a house .....	30
3.2.3.1.	Conditions of obtaining land property .....	30
3.2.3.2.	Relevant approximate prices (land, building material, etc.) .....	31
3.2.3.3.	Available credits, subsidies and other forms of help .....	32
3.2.4.	Opportunities of buying real estate .....	32
3.2.4.1.	Legal condition.....	32
3.2.4.2.	Eventual obstacles certain groups (e.g. single women, minorities, etc.).....	33
3.2.4.3.	Relevant approximate prices .....	34
3.2.4.4.	Available credits and subsidies .....	34
3.2.5.	Opportunities of renting a house or apartment.....	34
3.2.5.1.	Eventual obstacles for certain groups (e.g. single women, minorities, etc.)..	34
3.2.5.2.	Relevant approximate prices .....	35
3.2.5.3.	Available subsidies.....	35
3.2.6.	Other middle-term accommodation possibilities (shelters, NGOs, church, etc.)...	36
3.3.	Livelihood – basic “survival”.....	36
3.3.1.	Employment .....	37
3.3.1.1.	Unemployment .....	38
3.3.1.2.	Labour market programmes .....	39
3.3.1.3.	Labour conditions (minimum/average salary, working hours, security, etc.)..	40
3.3.1.4.	Accessibility of short term / occasional jobs.....	42
3.3.1.5.	Lack (high demand) in specific professions.....	43
3.3.1.6.	Practical and contact information (employment agencies, newspapers. etc.)..	43
3.3.2.	Contact information relevant to the issue of recognition of degrees obtained elsewhere	44
3.3.3.	Education and retraining programmes (access to them, costs) .....	45
3.3.3.1.	By government .....	45
3.3.3.2.	By private firms.....	48
3.3.3.3.	By international organisations or NGOs .....	49
3.3.4.	Starting a new business .....	51
3.3.4.1.	Legal conditions (registration, corporate forms, minimum capital, etc).....	51
3.3.4.2.	Credits and Subsidies and access to them (interest rates, creditors, etc) .....	54
3.3.5.	Social security .....	55
3.3.5.1.	Unemployment benefit and access to it.....	55

3.3.5.2.	Sickness benefits and access to them .....	56
3.3.5.3.	Family allowances and access to them.....	57
3.3.5.4.	Other benefits in the social welfare system.....	58
3.3.5.5.	Special benefits for returnees .....	60
3.3.6.	Charity organizations with a general scope (services, contact information).....	60
3.3.7.	Useful data to calculate the cost of living (price of petrol, basic food, etc.).....	61
3.4.	Health .....	62
3.4.1.	General health situation by regions (epidemics, etc.) .....	62
3.4.2.	Drinking water and sanitation by regions; heating systems (if relevant).....	63
3.4.3.	Health care system (including physiological care) .....	64
3.4.3.1.	Health care infrastructure by regions (hospitals, equipment, etc.).....	64
3.4.3.2.	Eligibility criteria and access to health care services .....	65
3.4.3.3.	Costs of healthcare (costs of treatment, medicaments, bribes for doctors)....	66
3.4.3.4.	Discrimination in health care system (ethnic, religious, social, etc.).....	67
3.4.3.5.	Services of non-state agents in the health care (international, NGO, church).....	67
3.4.3.6.	Diseases which cannot be effectively treated in the country .....	68
3.4.3.7.	Supply with standard medicines.....	68
4.	Special Groups .....	69
4.1.	Women .....	69
4.1.1.	Special risks faced by women .....	69
4.1.2.	Special forms of support available for women in a vulnerable situation .....	72
4.1.2.1.	Single women (without children).....	73
4.1.2.2.	Female-Headed house holds with children born in wedlock .....	74
4.1.2.3.	Female-headed house hold with children born out of wedlock .....	74
4.1.3.	Special risks faced by Men.....	75
4.1.4.	Military service .....	75
4.1.5.	Legal regulation and practice (especially for those having stayed abroad) .....	75
4.2.	Children.....	75
4.2.1.	Special risks faced by children in general.....	75
4.2.2.	Kindergarten schooling opportunities .....	76
4.2.3.	Special forms of support available for families with children .....	76
4.2.4.	Separated children (family tracing services, etc) .....	76
4.2.5.	Orphans .....	78
4.2.5.1.	State responsibility in orphan care, legal regulation .....	78
4.2.5.2.	Actual access to orphan care and orphanages for returnee children .....	78
4.3.	Elderly people .....	79
4.3.1.	Pension system in general (can someone live with average pension Podgorica)....	79
4.3.2.	Eligibility for pensions and other benefits .....	80
4.3.3.	Contact information to pension authorities .....	80

4.3.4.	Availability of accommodation and care for elderly persons (State and NGO) ....	80
4.4.	Persons with physical disabilities.....	81
4.4.1.	Specialized institutions and care for returnees.....	83
4.4.2.	Actual access to specialized institutions and care for returnees.....	84
4.4.3.	Charity and care organizations present in the country of return .....	84
4.5.	Persons with mental disabilities or disorders (including traumatized persons) .....	85
4.5.1.	Specialized institutions and state responsibility (legal regulation and practice)....	85
4.5.2.	Actual access to specialized institutions and care for returnees.....	86
4.5.3.	Charity and care organizations present in country of return .....	87

# 1. Access to territory

## 1.1. Documentation

### 1.1.1. Travel documents needed for returnees

#### - Passport

The Montenegrin [passport](#) is issued to Montenegrin citizens at any age, and it is the primary document of international travel issued by the Republic of Montenegro. The passport is issued by the [Ministry of Interior](#) or, if the citizen resides abroad, at the embassy. Citizens of Montenegro still use the same travel document as [Serbia](#). Both Serbia and Montenegro were part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

*There are different types of passports who can be delivered:*

❖ *Ordinary passport is issued to all citizens: valid for 10 years;*

*There are some exceptions:*

- Children up to 14 years are issued a passport valid for two years (travelled on their parent's passport or on a separate one);
- A men between 14 and 16 years are issued a passport valid for ten years;
- A men between 16 and 27 years are issued a passport valid for five years;
- Conscripts up to 27 years who have no regulated military service are issued a passport valid for five years: valid until November of the year of their 27<sup>th</sup> birthday. Following this date (30 November) they have to renew application and later a passport will be issued for ten years;
- Conscripts up to 27 years who have a regulated military service are issued a passport valid for ten years. They have to present a declaration and a document of the military authorities confirming that they have regulated their military service.<sup>1</sup>

❖ *Collective passport is issued to groups travelling together: Valid for a single trip abroad;*

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ambaserbiemontenegro.be/engleski/engl/passports.htm>, 05/03/2008

- ❖ *Diplomatic passport is issued by the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) to diplomats, high-ranking officials, members of the parliament and persons travelling on official state business, and in some cases to immediate family members of the above.*

*On [November 30, 2006](#), the Government has adopted the Memorandum of Agreement between the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia on Consular Protection and Services to the Citizens of Montenegro. By this agreement, [Republic of Serbia](#), through its network of diplomatic and consular [missions](#), provides consular services to the Montenegrin citizens on the territory of states in which Montenegro has no missions of its own.*

*New passports are expected to be issued on 1 March 2008.*

*The following documents are required in order to obtain passport:*

- request form;
- old passport (if applicable, regardless of expiry date);
- National ID card (adults only)
- birth certificate or Certificate of citizenship, and Residence certificate (minors only);
- certificate of citizenship (not older than 6 months);
- two photographs (3.5 x 4.5 cm, light background);
- issuing charge (€12,00);
- Proof of administrative taxes paid (€25,00). <sup>2</sup>

#### **- Travel document**

A travel document is issued to a person who is not in possession of a passport. Travel document is valid for one way trip, so to return to Montenegro.

The following documents are required in order to obtain passport:

- document with a photograph for the purpose of identification;
- certificate of citizenship issued within the last 6 months;
- 3 passport size photographs (3,5 x 4cm). <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montenegrin\\_passport#Visa\\_pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montenegrin_passport#Visa_pages), 05.03.2008

<http://www.ambaserbiemontenegro.be/engleski/engl/passports.htm>, 05/03/2008

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ambaserbiemontenegro.be/engleski/engl/passports.htm>, 05/03/2008



### **1.1.2. Documents needed in the country of return**

Anyone who enters the territory of the Republic of Montenegro and is not citizen of Montenegro should contact the closest Ministry of Interior Affairs in order to get one's residence permit. Residence permit is issued for three months. If one wants to prolong one's residence, one has to contact Ministry of Interior Affairs in order to do so.

If one applies for the residence permit on the basis of personal property, then one's residence permit will be valid for six months. If one wants to prolong one's residence permit, one has to contact Ministry of Interior Affairs to do so.

If one applies for the residence permit on the basis of marriage, then one's residence permit will be valid for one year. If one wants to prolong one's residence permit, one has to contact Ministry of Interior Affairs. <sup>4</sup>

Note: In case of lost or stolen documents while staying in the territory of the Republic of Montenegro, citizens of the European Union and of the Republic of Montenegro may leave the territory on the basis of valid identity documents entitling them to cross the border issued by diplomatic missions or consular posts of the Member States or of the Republic of Montenegro without any visa or other authorisation.

According to Montenegrin Citizenship Law which was adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on February 14, 2008 Montenegrin citizenship can be obtained by:

1. origin
2. birth on the territory of Montenegro
3. acceptance
4. international contracts and agreements

Note: People, who lost Montenegrin citizenship and obtained citizenship of another country, can reapply for the Montenegrin citizenship if they have been legally and incessantly living in the Republic of Montenegro for one year. <sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Interview with the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Bar, 6 June, 2008

<sup>5</sup> Law on Montenegrin Citizenship (IV section-Reapplying for the Montenegrin citizenship) "Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", number 13, Podgorica, February 26, 2008

Personal ID is issued by the Ministry of Interior Affairs. The application for issuing personal ID is submitted to Ministry according to abode of the citizen with following data: surname, name, and name of a parent, sex, day, month, year of birth, citizenship, personal identification number, personal identification numbers of parents, if they are definite, abode and address, signature. For the application for the personal ID, citizen is due to give: photograph, two fingerprints and personal signature in digital form.

Personal ID is issued for ten year, but for the citizens under eighteen it is issued for five years and for the citizens who are older than sixty-five personal ID is issued without time limitation.<sup>6</sup>

### **1.1.3. How to obtain necessary documents (conditions, processing time)**

As stated above all the documents that one needs after entering the territory of the Republic of Montenegro are to be obtained in the closest Ministry of Interior Affairs. It should be contacted just after the entrance, because it is of the utmost importance.

As for the processing time for issuing personal ID and passport, it is approximately from five to seven days (due to documents change that is in course because of regaining of independence). However, the residence permit is given to the applicant immediately after the application is submitted.<sup>7</sup>

### **1.1.4. Price of necessary documents**

Administrative tax for personal ID: 5 EUR

Administrative tax for passport: 40 EUR

Administrative tax for residence permit: approximately 10 EUR (costs frequently fluctuate)

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<sup>6</sup> Law on personal ID (III section-issuing personal ID) “Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”, number 12, Podgorica, December 14, 2007

<sup>7</sup> Interview with the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Bar, 6 June, 2008

## **1.2. Travel to country of origin (means, approximate prices, duration, luggage limits, contacts, etc.)**

### **1.2.1. By air**

Montenegro has two airports. One is in the capital of Montenegro, Podgorica and the other one is in Tivat. There are a lot of foreign airline companies that are serving scheduled flights to Podgorica. However, *Montenegro Airlines* is the national air carrier of Montenegro for international and domestic flights.

Official site: [www.montenegroairlines.com](http://www.montenegroairlines.com)

Information: +382 9804

Podgorica Airport: +382 20/ 872 016

Tivat Airport: +382 32/ 670 930

Here follows the list of direct flights from some of the European cities to Podgorica and Tivat:

- Belgrade-Podgorica, 7 times a week, 3 times a day, economy class 94EUR, business class 117EUR
- Belgrade-Tivat, 7 times a week, 3 times a day, economy class 94EUR, business class 117EUR
- Vienna-Podgorica, 7 times a week, economy class 214EUR, business class 333EUR
- Ljubljana-Podgorica, 4 times a week, economy class 265EUR, business class 438EUR
- Frankfurt-Podgorica, 7 times a week, economy class 275EUR, business class 412EUR
- Zurich-Podgorica, 3 times a week, economy class 142EUR, business class 339EUR
- Zurich-Tivat, 3 times a week, economy class 142EUR, business class 339EUR
- Rome-Podgorica, 3 times a week, economy class 139EUR, business class 329EUR
- Moscow-Podgorica, 2 times a week, economy class 236EUR, business class 515EUR
- Moscow-Tivat, 6 times a week, economy class 236EUR, business class 515EUR
- Paris-Podgorica, once a week, economy class 263EUR, business class 464EUR
- Paris-Tivat, 2 times a week, economy class 263EUR, business class 464EUR
- London-Tivat, 2 times a week, economy class 185EUR, business class 442EUR
- Nis-Tivat, 2 times a week, economy class 83EUR, business class 227EUR<sup>8</sup>

It is important to state that the ticket is valid for a year. Infants under two years, who do

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<sup>8</sup> Interview with Sonja Mrcarica, Aerotours, Bar, 1 July, 2008

not occupy a seat of their own, are carried at 10% of the adult fare and have the right to take 10kg of the luggage. However, children between 2-12 years pay 67% of the adult fare. They are entitled to the seat of their own and are allowed to take as much baggage as the adults.

Note: For any further information, one can access the official site of the Montenegro Airlines, [www.montenegroairlines.com](http://www.montenegroairlines.com)

Beside *Montenegro Airlines*, there are other companies such as *JAT* and *Adria Airways*.

JAT

Tel: +282 20/ 664 730, 664 740, 664 750

Official site: [www.jat.com](http://www.jat.com)

Adria Airways

Tel: +282 20/ 201 201, 241 154

### **1.2.2. By land (if relevant)**

Land borders of Montenegro are 614km long. The longest border is the one with Bosnia and Herzegovina in the west and in the north (225km). The shortest one is with Croatia (14km). Montenegro borders on Albania in the southwest (172km) and on Serbia (including Kosovo) in the northeast and in the north (203km).

Montenegro has few border crossings:

- Debeli brijeg (Croatia)
- Sukobin (Albania)
- Bozaj (Albania)
- Kolovrat (Serbia)
- Zubin potok (Serbia)
- Dobrakovo (Serbia)
- Mehov krs (Kosovo)
- Kula (Kosovo)
- Scepan polje (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Podgorica is the main railway point of Montenegro and it is connected with Niksic in the

northwest and with Albania in the southeast with the local line. The Bar-Belgrade line is the most important

Railway station in Podgorica:  
Tel: +382 20/ 441 211  
Address: Trg Golootockih zrtava, 13

However, the most important part of the highway traffic is the Adriatic Highway. The route goes from Debeli brijeg towards the southeast to Petrovac where it turns towards the interior. It goes through Podgorica, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Berane, Rozaje, where it continues through the Southern Serbia and Kosovo, and near Skopje it is connected with the international highway Ljubljana-Zagreb-Belgrade-Skopje. Other important highways are Podgorica-Niksic-Scepan polje, which is connected with Trebinje (Herzegovina) via Niksic, and Podgorica-Cetinje-Budva, and Petrovac-Ulcinj.

Note: It is important to state that ecological tax for every type of vehicle is being paid. This ecological tax is paid only in euros and it is valid for a year. All of physical and legal entities (foreigners as well as locals) must pay the tax. Eco-compensation is paid in a fixed amount:

- 10EUR for motor vehicles that beside driver's seat have eight seats at the most
- 30EUR for motor vehicles that beside driver's seat have more than eight seats and can have mass of 5t at the most
- 50EUR for motor vehicles that beside driver's seat have more than eight seats and have mass bigger than 5t
- 80EUR for freight cars that can have mass of 3,5t at the most
- 100EUR for freight cars that have mass bigger than 3,5t but not bigger than 12t
- 150EUR for freight cars that have mass bigger than 12t<sup>9</sup>

Also, Montenegro has a very developed bus network that connects it with other countries of the region.

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<sup>9</sup> Regulations on eco tax for foreigners adopted by the Government of Montenegro, published in daily newspaper "Vijesti", June 15, 2008. For further information, one can visit [www.montenegro.ecotax.com](http://www.montenegro.ecotax.com)

Bus station in Podgorica:

Tel: +382 20/ 620 430

Address: Trg Golootockih Zrtava, 13

### 1.2.3. By sea (if relevant)

Montenegro has a pass to the Adriatic Sea and its coast is 293km long. Montenegro has sovereignty over part of the Adriatic Sea, which is 12 nautical miles (22,2km) far from the coast. Bar is one of the busiest harbours in the east Adriatic coast.

Bar, as the main gateway of Montenegrin maritime traffic, has constant lines with Italy. LTD *Barska plovidba* offers following lines:

- Bar-Bari-Bar (3-7 times a week, depending on the traffic); one way ticket: 44EUR + tax (12EUR)
- Bar-Ancona-Bar (2-3 times a week, depending on the traffic); one way ticket: 60EUR + tax (12EUR)<sup>10</sup>

However, if a return ticket is in question, then a passenger can have 20% of discount. These are prices of the cheapest tickets, and for further information, one can access the official site or contact the company via telephone. The company owns two ships: *Sveti Stefan* and *Sveti StefanII*.

Official site: [www.montenegrolines.net](http://www.montenegrolines.net).

Tel: +382 30/ 311 652

Also, there are other companies that operate on Bar-Bari-Bar and Bar-Ancon-Bar lines. These are:

- *Mercur*, Bar, +382 30/ 313 617, 313 570
- *Jadroagent*, Bar, +382 30/ 315 091
- *Inturs*, Podgorica, +382 20/ 243 593, 244 037
- *Montenegroekspres*, Bar, +382 30/ 311 133

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<sup>10</sup>

Interview with Rade Radoman, Barska plovidba, Bar, June 25, 2008

### **1.3. Entry procedure (proceeding authority, interrogation, control, detention, bribes, etc.)**

#### **1.3.1. By air**

The only document for one to enter the country of Montenegro is passport. Thus, when one comes to the border crossing point, one is due to give one's passport to be checked. This procedure is being done by the border police, which have the obligation of inspecting the documents of all the people entering the territory of the Republic of Montenegro. After checking, passports are being stamped in order to confirm the entry.

Then, the baggage is being submitted to the customs control and supervision. That means that every person while crossing the customs line is due to declare the goods. Passengers that do not declare the goods they are carrying for which tax must be paid are committing customs violation. Passengers pay duty at the rate of customs tariff. Beside the customs, value added tax is being paid at the rate of 7% or 17%.

Passengers can take in up to 2000EUR (or another currency) in cash with them and not declare it. However, if one carries more than 2000 EUR, one must declare it to the customs officer.<sup>11</sup>

For further information one can access official site: [www.upravacarina.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.upravacarina.vlada.cg.yu)

Note: It is important to state that in the case of lost or stolen documents while staying in Montenegro, the person will be able to leave the country on the basis of valid identity documents entitling them to cross the border.

However, if the documents are not valid, one will be immediately returned to the country one came from. Also, customs officers have the right to interrogate any passenger that seems rather suspicious. The passengers may be detained by the customs police for twelve hours.

If criminal charges are brought against a passenger, he/she will not be allowed to enter the country but will be detained by the customs police and delivered to the Security

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<sup>11</sup> [www.upravacarina.gov.me](http://www.upravacarina.gov.me)

Centre.

One will also be detained and will not be able to enter the country if he/she is infected by some kind of contagious disease. The Ministry of Health will then take the necessary measures. Every passenger will be submitted to the sanitary control. If any passenger refuses to go through sanitary control, he/she will not be allowed to disembark.<sup>12</sup>

### **1.3.2. By land (if relevant)**

The procedure of entering the country by land is the same as when entering by air. However, if one is entering Montenegro in one's own car, one is due to have international green card. It is important because one can not enter the country without it.

Also, while entering the country, passenger must pay the eco tax, which is being paid in a fixed amount.<sup>13</sup>

### **1.3.3. By sea (if relevant)**

The procedure of entering the country by sea is the same as when entering the country by the air or by the land.

## ***1.4. Impacts of former acts and statuses upon entry***

### **1.4.1. Impacts of former refugee or subsidiary protection status**

Refugee or any kind of subsidiary status is now regulated by Law on Asylum and possible impacts of former refugee or subsidiary status can be found in Article 52 which regulates how recognized status can be lost. The conclusion is that this can influence if persons tries to get some kind of protection status again, especially if

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<sup>12</sup> Interview with the border police, Port of Bar, July 3, 2008

<sup>13</sup> See 2.2.2 By land



person committed an offence by falsification of facts and documents from point 2 of Article 52.

#### **1.4.2. Impacts of former unsuccessful asylum claim**

Newly independent, Montenegro is still in the process of establishing its own asylum system. The “Law on Asylum did not create all normative assumptions for solution of asylum seekers problems.”<sup>14</sup> In organizational aspect, there are two bodies dealing with this issue: the Agencies for Refugees and Internally Displaced persons and the Office for Asylum which is working under Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Refugee status determination is processed by this office and final decision is made by Government Commission. The directorate is also continuously working on enhancement of administrative capacities that are dealing with the issues of asylum seekers.

The key problem is the fact that new asylum centre is not yet finished and capacities of Agencies for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, which is providing care, shelter and approach to theirs rights, is overloaded now and often forced to use different alternative solutions.<sup>15</sup>

Any kind of sanctions for the people that were looking for asylum in third country is not presumed in Montenegrin Law of Asylum, probably because of the reason that Montenegro is as a country that is not source of huge immigration towards EU.

#### **1.4.3. Impacts of former illegal exit from country of origin**

If the person has illegally entered or left the country, it would be courtly processed under Montenegrin Laws that are regulating these issues: Law for Monitoring of State Border, Law on employment of foreign workers, Law on Asylum, Law on Citizenship, and Law on Registering of Permanent Residence. By Agreement on Readmission Montenegro has commitment to receive

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<sup>14</sup> Interview: Željko Šofranac, Director of Agencies For Refugges and Internally Displaced persons.

<sup>15</sup> By words of Željko Šofranac, Director of Agencies For Refugges and Internally Displaced Persons, this institution provides help in realising right's to shelter, legal aid, approach to humanitarian and organizations, family conections and social inclusion. ;

all persons who by fault or neglect of Montenegrin State organs have entered in EU members. In Article 10 of Law on Asylum, it is guaranteed that person will not be sanctioned for illegal entering or residing in Montenegro if that person uses regular procedure for getting protection status.<sup>16</sup>

#### **1.4.4. Impacts of crime committed outside the country of origin (risk of double jeopardy)**

A person has to be processed before Montenegrin court for the crimes that are under their jurisdiction, especially for those crimes that are in group where time limit is not important (murders, war crimes etc.) if that person is reachable by the authorities. Due to the constitution of Montenegro, Montenegrin citizens can not be deported to other countries unless it is regulated by international arrangements signed by Montenegrin state. Also Montenegrin Constitution bans a situation of double jeopardy.

#### **1.5. Customs regulation.**

Montenegrin custom regulations are defined by Montenegrin Custom Law (Official Gazette of RoM“No. 7/02) and Governments Regulation on Custom Tariff (Official Gazette of RoM“No. 47/03). There are some key points that can be relevant for the people that are going back in Montenegro, or going throughout Montenegro to other final destination:

- There is general ban on goods if those goods in any way are representing confrontation with measures of protection concerning public moral, health of people and their lives, protection of animals and herbs, protection of national treasures etc. (Custom Law (Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 7/02, Article 67/2)
- Products of animal and vegetal nature, can be imported/exported under authorization of state special services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade (Custom Law (Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 7/02, Article 67/2);
- Passenger vehicles can be imported, exported or put in transit only if they are not older than 6 years. (Regulation on Foreign Trade, Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 33/03,

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<sup>16</sup> Law on Asylum, R of M , Official Gazette Number 45;

Article 55)<sup>17</sup>

- There is a ban on importing, exporting or putting in transit any kind of waste, this can be allowed only by Ministry in which jurisdiction this matter is (Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 69/99,);
- Also, substances that can be danger for environment, theirs import, export or transit, can not be organized without license of Ministry of Health (Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 24/98, Law for the Protection of Environment );

The passengers that are coming in ore going back from Montenegro are allowed to:

- Bring their personal baggage and what is personal will be evaluated by Custom workers, for example as personal belongings can be considered clothes, hygiene kit, medicines and similar things.
- also as a part of personal baggage are considered tobacco products, in amount of 200 cigarettes, 100 cigarillos, 50 cigars or any kind of tobacco products in amount no more than 250 grams. One perfume in amount of 50 grams, 0.25 l of toilette water and if the passenger is older than 17, 2 l of alcohol drinks.
- Domestic passengers beside the personal baggage are also allowed to bring, without paying custom taxes on goods if the value of this good is not higher than 150 Euros.<sup>18</sup> No taxes will be paid in case that goods and objects are send to persons in Montenegro if theirs value is not higher than 150 Euros
- Humanitarian organizations, different types or organizations that are importing specific instruments, machines, spare parts, equipment for the persons with disabilities and special needs are also allowed to do so without pay taxes.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Domestic traveler is a person that has permanent residence in Montenegro, so it can be passenger with Montenegrin some other country citizenship.

<sup>19</sup> Source: Montenegrin Custom Law (Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 7/02) and Governments Regulation about Custom Tariff (Official Gazette of RoM“ No. 47/03

## **1.6. Access to return area**

The returning area is very easily accessible. Montenegro could be reached by the following means of transportation: car, train, bus, airplanes. Podgorica airport is connected with the significant number of the European airports and destinations. Montenegrin national air carrier *Montenegro Airlines* has many direct flights to European capitals such as: London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, Vienna, Ljubljana, Budapest, Moscow, Rome and Belgrade. Other means of transportation might be cheaper, but due to the ground configuration, they might take longer time. Also Montenegro does not have high way, just main roads connecting different regions.

### **1.6.1. Limitations on internal travel**

There are no limitations on internal travel. Every region in Montenegro is easily accessible, and there are no administrative or other limitations.

Since 15 June 2008, in order to enhance the capacities in saving the environment, Montenegrin custom workers started with charging ECO TAX for all motor vehicles that are coming in Montenegro. The ECO TAX is between 10 and 150 Euros, depending on a kind of a vehicle and it lasts one year. Montenegrin citizens are paying also this tax as a part of regular registration of the vehicles. Eco tax is 10 Euros for cars and other vehicles with less than 8 seats, 30 Euros for the vehicles with more than 8 seats and less than 5 T, 50 Euros for the vehicles with more than 8 seats and 5 T, 80 euros for the vehicles transporting cargo less than 3,5 T, 100 euros for the vehicles transporting cargo between 3,5 and 12 T and 150 euros for the vehicles transporting cargo larger than 12 T.<sup>20</sup>

From 1 June 2008 also started the implementation of Manual for Food Safeness, which is created in accordance with Law for Food Safeness (Official Gazette of RoM“No. 14, valid from 29.12 2007). This manual allows passengers to bring in Montenegro amount of 1 kg of fruits, vegetables, coffee; alcohol drinks in original pack in amount of one litre other kinds of

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<http://www.upravacarina.vlada.cg.yu/vijesti.php?akcija=vijesti&id=9988>,

<sup>20</sup>

Source: [www.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.vlada.cg.yu)

drinks in original pack in amount of 2 litres and water in amount of 5 litres. Also is possible to bring packed food without need for temperature treatment in amount of 1 kg<sup>21</sup>.

### **1.6.2. Territories impossible or dangerous to approach (landmines, natural degradation, etc.)**

There are now such territories in Montenegro.

### **1.6.3. Means of internal travel**

Internal travel might be the easiest by car. There are many car renting agency in Montenegro; here are some of them with contact information: Euro car renting agency <sup>22</sup>; Compas car renting car agency<sup>23</sup>;

Much cheaper could be the transfer by bus or train here are the contacts for both main bus, and rail road station in Podgorica where all the necessary information about travel by this means of transport can be obtained, i.e. price list, time of departure etc. The phone number of the main bus station in Podgorica is +382 20/ 620 430. The phone number of the main rail road station in Podgorica is +382 20/ 441 211. All the necessary information concerning this means of internal transportation can be reached at following phone numbers, but, for example, the return train ticket on relation Podgorica - Bar - Podgorica, by train (which takes 1 hour and 15 minutes, and 58km) is 5.60 euros. And the bus ticket on the same relation takes a little longer and the price is 7.00 euros.

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<sup>21</sup> [www.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.vlada.cg.yu)

<sup>22</sup> [http://eurocar-rent-a-car.com/?gclid=CLz30Jm5y5MCFQQ\\_MAOd7zn9iw](http://eurocar-rent-a-car.com/?gclid=CLz30Jm5y5MCFQQ_MAOd7zn9iw)

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.kompas-car.com/aktiv.asp?str=ch>

## **2. Physical security (in return area)**

### **2.1. *On – going armed conflicts***

There are no armed conflicts in Montenegro.

### **2.2. *Regions with high security risk* (Political, inter – ethnic or inter – religious tension, etc.)**

Montenegro is a multi - ethnic and multi confessional country. This is one of its main characteristics. But, thanks to traditionally good inter ethnic relations among Montenegrin citizens based on high respect toward different ethnicity and religion Montenegro does not have this kind of problem. Even during times when almost all the surrounding countries experienced tensions and armed conflicts on religious basis, Montenegro managed to preserve its peace and good relations among all of its citizens, no matter on religion or other differences. Therefore to conclude, there is no regions with high security risk such as political, inter - ethnic or inter - religious.

### **2.3. *Crime***

As far as crime rate in Montenegro is concerned, all the relevant information can be obtained at web page of Montenegrin Police Directorate.<sup>24</sup> The information that the rate of criminal acts is significantly decreasing by year can be found on the web page. In the year of 2007 the criminality rate was lower by 3,2 percent in comparison to the year of 2006. It is also a fact that Montenegro has the lowest criminality rate in region. Montenegrin security sector is currently under the reform which considers establishment of an effective and efficient democratic and civil control over security sector. Montenegro is determined to process and to implement all the democratic standards which are required as standard for being a part of Euro Atlantic Integrations. Implementing these standards will also mean that criminality rate will decrease even more. In the process of combating organized crime Montenegro is cooperating with 30 national polices of other countries as well as with Interpol and Europol.

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<sup>24</sup>

[www.upravapolicije.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.upravapolicije.vlada.cg.yu)

For the current year Police Directorate has set following priorities:<sup>25</sup>

- Fighting organized crime
- Drug related crimes
- Solving heavy criminal acts
- Fighting crimes related to economy

Here are a few facts about the results of Montenegrin Police for the last year: Some 3000 criminal acts has been solved, 535 criminal acts connected with drugs, Police Directorate has started proceedings before Montenegrin Courts against 30 people for organized crime, etc. <sup>26</sup>

### **2.3.1. Regions with an extremely high level of crime (threatening physical security)**

There are no such regions in Montenegro.

### **2.3.2. Risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking**

There is no high risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking in Montenegro.

### **2.3.3. Risk of becoming a victim of forced prostitution**

There is no high risk of becoming a victim of forced prostitution.

### **2.3.4. Effectiveness of protection (capacities, proficiency, corruption, etc.)**

The lack of capacities and effectiveness especially in fighting corruption are always emphasized by European Union officials when talking about the progress which Montenegro has made toward joining the EU. Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) is doing a periodic (four times a year) public opinion researches. One set of the questions in the

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<sup>25</sup> Press release - Director of Police Veselin Veljovic in "Second report about realization of measures in Action plan against organized crime and corruption"

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.upravapolicije.vlada.cg.yu/>

questionnaire refer on measuring state capacities in fighting corruption and citizens perception on the level of corruption which is present in Montenegrin society. There is also the set of questions which are measuring citizen's perception toward respecting human rights and freedoms. Here are the results :

**Table 12 ESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS <sup>27</sup>**

RIGHT - FREEDOM / ATTITUDE		June '07	September/October '07		
		K	N	K	SD
1	Right on fair trial in reasonable period of time	2.91	756	2.99	0.923
2	Ban of torture (in prison, police and court detention)	-	695	2.87	0.961
3	Right on property (restitution, misuse of right to build)	2.78	754	2.75	0.964
4	Women rights (protection at work, right on labour vacancy, impeding violence toward women)	2.72	817	2.63	1.035
5	Freedom of expression (in media and public places)	2.63	824	2.55	1.039
6	Right on privacy (protection of letter, and other communications phone, fax, immunity of apartment)	2.66	776	2.55	1.011
7	Right on confession	2.31	832	2.18	1.043
8	National minorities rights	2.25	783	2.17	1.013
9	Right on abortion and/or freedom to give birth	-	742	2.05	1.054

**N - number of testees, which brought out its attitude; K - coefficient of trust; SD -**

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<sup>27</sup> Public Opinion in Montenegro Annual Compilation, 2008, Page 40-62, Center For Democracy and Human Rights



standard deviation;

*NOTE: Higher value on the scale means the grater level of disrespect toward human rights.*

Table 13 HE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION <sup>28</sup>

Institution/area	June '07.	Sept/Oct '07.		
	K	N	K	SD
Health care	7.04	841	7.37	3.225
Customs	7.21	801	7.30	3.145
Police	6.85	814	7.17	3.154
Judiciary	6.90	817	7.13	3.191
State services	6.64	811	7.08	3.333
Municipality services	6.71	815	7.00	3.414
Prosecutor	6.70	794	7.00	3.236
High education (University)	6.07	810	6.60	3.512
Media (TV, radio, newspapers)	5.88	783	6.01	3.456
Sport	5.64	786	5.44	3.645
Secondary education	5.15	813	5.36	3.764
Primary education	4.38	807	4.75	3.897

According to transparency International, the perception of corruption in Montenegro gives to this country the 84<sup>th</sup> Rank in 2007, between the Maldives and Swaziland<sup>29</sup>, and behind FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia.

#### **2.3.4.1. Police**

Montenegrin police forces are currently going through reform toward achieving

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<sup>28</sup> Public Opinion in Montenegro Annual Compilation, 2008, Pages 41,63, Center For Democracy and Human Rights

<sup>29</sup> [http://chapterzone.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2007](http://chapterzone.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2007)

standards which are required by the EU and NATO. This concretely means that Montenegro will have to install democratic and civil control over this sector. Montenegro has adopted significant number of democratic standards in this area, but still not enough. As many other democratic societies Montenegro has Ministry for Police, with Minister on its head. Just recently Montenegro has established a Police Directorate which is directly responsible to Minister for Police. On the head of Directorate is Director General. It has six main sectors: sector for criminality acts; general sector; state boarder police; human resources sector; legal issues; telecommunication and information systems; sector for securing persons and places. Montenegrin Police is a fully right member of INTERPOL, which led toward forming National Bureau of Interpol in Podgorica, which is organized within the sector of Criminality Police. Also there is a Department for international police cooperation and European integrations. There are eight area units within Police Directorate (Podgorica, Niksic, Bar, Budva, Herceg Novi, Bijelo Polje, Pljevlja and Berane and other 13 Departments).

#### **2.3.4.2. Judiciary<sup>30</sup>**

The period of 2007 and early 2008 was marked by legislative activities that, with the adoption of the Constitution and the Law on Judicial Council, established a quality legal framework for independent judiciary. A Book of Rules concerning the work of the Judicial Council is expected to follow, to complement the legal framework for quality operation of the Council. The Book of Rules should contain the criteria for election and dismissal of judges. Lack of these criteria was a serious problem in the past, together with the fact that election of judges was a competence of the Parliament of Montenegro. With this procedure entirely under the competences of the Judicial Council, endorsement and implementation of these criteria would significantly reduce the possibility for exertion of political or any other influence on the election of judges.

Due to the Judicial Council not being in place, a characteristic of the period considered in this report is that no judges were elected between 2 December 2006 and May 2008; at the

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<sup>30</sup> Part based on the DEMOCRACY INDEX 2006, by CEDEM, updated for the purpose of this country sheet by CEDEM analysts.

[http://www.cedem.cg.yu/publications/files/DemocracyIndex\\_report2006.pdf](http://www.cedem.cg.yu/publications/files/DemocracyIndex_report2006.pdf)

same time, several judges left the profession, leaving a number of vacant positions. To show the impact of this on the work of courts, it suffices to say that majority of vacant positions were in Podgorica Basic Court, which also has the highest number of cases per judge (over 600) and the estimated annual quota of disposed cases of 180. It is easy to calculate the damage made to citizens awaiting justice, i.e. the number of citizens' problems that would have been resolved had the judges been timely elected. The decision to delegate a certain number of judges from the Basic Courts in the northern region that faced less backlog, to Podgorica Basic Court, in order to contribute to reducing the workload at this largest basic court in the country, can be stated as a positive example of efforts to solve this issue.

Another example is delegating cases from Podgorica Court to courts in Kolasin, Danilovgrad and Cetinje, where an individual judge handles a smaller number of cases. This measure met with negative response from a certain number of lawyers, although it aimed to reduce the number of cases and thus also the length of proceedings, as one of the major problems in the functioning of Montenegrin judiciary.

With regard to the length of proceedings, it is necessary to mention that several round tables were organized in April and May 2008 to present the draft of the new Criminal Procedure Code. Its new provisions concerning the concept of prosecutorial investigation should result in accelerated and shorter criminal proceedings. However, it is already clear that successful implementation of this important Code, once it is adopted (planned for end of 2008) will depend on the capacity of the prosecution.

Concerning length of criminal proceedings, it is necessary to highlight a problem that was identified in the course of war crime investigations. The gravity of these crimes and the way they affected the victims' families and the people of Montenegro and the neighbouring countries would call for an imperative requirement to complete investigations within legal timelines. Legal timelines were exceeded in the investigation of cases 'Deportation of Muslims' and 'Kaludjerski laz'.

Opinion polls still indicate that the public does not have adequate trust in the judiciary. For citizens to gain trust in the independence and competence of the judiciary and its determination to address the problems in its own ranks, the efficiency with which the proceedings in the case of 'Embezzlement of a large amount of funds at the Supreme Court' are concluded will have a pattern-setting quality. Although investigation started as early as December 2006, it has not been completed to date. Citizens are rightly raising the issue of

trust, since the case involves former employees of the Supreme Court, currently under investigation. Civil servants and executive power being linked to corruption and other criminal cases is no precedent in any state; however, the case that took place at the Supreme Court urges insistence on compliance with legal timelines and completion of investigation.

With regard to personnel, it poses a special concern that both judiciary and prosecution are faced with problems in obtaining quality applicants for the positions of judges and prosecutors. The problem is particularly evident in the northern and the southern part of the country, while the situation in the capital of Podgorica is somewhat better. If we consider that there are problems in the work of courts and prosecution, and therefore problems in implementation of the rule of law, then it is worrying that quality candidates do not show interest in these positions. Leading representatives of both judiciary and prosecution would need to develop and start implementing a plan that would specifically address this issue.

The considerable number of cases from the sphere of organized crime, with lengthy proceedings, calls for strengthening the capacity of both prosecution and judiciary. A decision to establish a special department for organized crime with the Higher Court in Podgorica was made in early May 2008. Activities of this department are anticipated with considerable interest. The very fact that judges who were members of panels on organized crime also used to try - in addition to those cases - other cases from the domain of "conventional" crime, indicates the excessive amount of workload and lack of time to be devoted exclusively to cases of organized crime. It is needless to say that, due to the manner of execution and criminal structures, court hearings and pleadings in these cases take a long time; therefore, establishment of a special department is a serious decision that deserves special attention in terms of monitoring and performance review.

### **3. Social Security and reintegration**

#### ***3.1. Regions with no reintegration and return opportunities (e.g. natural disasters, famine, etc.)***

Not relevant.

## **3.2. Housing, accommodation**

### **3.2.1. Property restitution and/or compensation (in former zones of conflict or disaster)**

According to the Law on Restitution and Compensation of the property, former owners have the right to claim restitution and compensation of their property if their rights were taken for the benefits of public or state property.

Any demand for restitution or compensation of the property should contain:

- Data about the property taken, including address and number of realty sheet, location and area
- Legal basis, manner and time of nationalisation
- Legal basis of demand for restitution or compensation including proofs which provide that the person demanding is the former owner
- Subject of restitution or compensation
- Personal data about the successors or others who may have the right on the property that are known to the person demanding <sup>31</sup>

From that moment on, Commission for restitution and compensation will lead the process.

- Commission for restitution and compensation in Podgorica is responsible for the municipalities: Podgorica, Danilovgrad, Niksic, Savnik, Pluzine, Cetinje
- Commission for restitution and compensation in Bar is responsible for the municipalities: Budva, Herceg Novi, Tivat, Kotor, Bar, Ulcinj
- Commission for restitution and compensation in Bijelo Polje is responsible for municipalities: Bijelo Polje, Berane, Kolasin, Andrijevisa, Plav, Rozaje, Mojkovac, Pljevlja, Zabljak

### **3.2.2. Housing programmes by return areas (if relevant)**

In the 2005 Montenegrin officials approved of the Housing Policy Action Plan which has the goal to help socially vulnerable groups (family welfare beneficiaries, pensioners, Roma, refugees and IDPs, young people and individuals with unresolved housing problems.

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<sup>31</sup>

Law on Restitution and Compensation, adopted in March 23,2004

The total number of refugees and IDPs in Montenegro is very high (43.000) and they, not rarely, live in the substandard accommodation.<sup>32</sup>

### **3.2.3. Opportunities of building a house**

#### **3.2.3.1. Conditions of obtaining land property**

“Construction land in Montenegro can be state owned or privately owned. There are two categories of construction land, namely urban construction land and other construction land. Both categories can be marketed directly.

In Montenegro, property is registered in the cadastre. When real property is state owned, the user of the real property is also registered.”<sup>33</sup>

People who are not citizens of Montenegro (foreign buyers) can legally buy and register in their own name: houses, apartments, ruins, commercial premises. However, as physical entities, they can not purchase any bare land, but as legal entities they can. This means that they have to form Montenegrin Limited Company in order to register their ownership of the land in question.

However, in the Republic of Montenegro rights appertaining to the property are not entirely regulated which is a must for the realization of the changes in the economic and legal system of Montenegro.

The Law on the basic relations of legal property was adopted<sup>34</sup> by which property rights and rights of foreigners as physical as well as legal entities are regulated. Thus, a new law is being prepared which was accepted on June 13, 2008 that was proposed by the Government of

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<sup>32</sup> *Country Profiles on the Housing Sector, Serbia and Montenegro*, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2006

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.europe-re.com/files/00034800/GLN\\_Montenegro\\_RealPropertyInvestmentLaw\\_April2008.polf?a](http://www.europe-re.com/files/00034800/GLN_Montenegro_RealPropertyInvestmentLaw_April2008.polf?a) accessed in July, 2008

<sup>34</sup> Official Gazette of SFRY”, number 6/1980 and 36/1990 and “Official Gazette of SRY, number 29/1996

Montenegro.<sup>35</sup>

According to the Articles 412-418 of this law, the rights of foreigners concerning property will be equal as those of the residents of Montenegro. However, foreign physical or legal entities can not obtain property of certain areas of the territory of Montenegro. That is to say that a foreigner can not have in his/her possession natural resources, public property, cultural monument of special significance, as well as the real estate that is in the area which is, because of the protection of the interests and security of the country, proclaimed by law as the area that a foreigner can not have the possession of. Also, there are limitations on land under cultivation, woods and forest region.<sup>36</sup>

This law is in the accordance with the European Convention on human rights and basic liberties.

### **3.2.3.2. Relevant approximate prices (land, building material, etc.)**

On the Montenegrin market, apartments can be bought by means of free agreement or by means of real estate agencies. A lot of sellers sell their apartments by placing the advertisements in the newspapers. However, the biggest part of the market is covered by the real estate agencies or lawyer's office which do the same job.

The Montenegrin property market is growing fast due to the great number of foreign investors (especially Russians). Thus, approximate prices would be hard to determine because of the constant fluctuation of the prices. Also, the important factor in establishing the price is the location, whether it is in the northern, continental or southern part of the country. Prices rise from north to south.

The minimal price of a square meter is 50EUR, but if a land is closer to the sea a square meter can cost from 200 to 250EUR. However, in the old towns (Kotor, Perast, Budva) the price of a square meter can reach even thousands.

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<sup>35</sup> [www.skupstina.cg.yu](http://www.skupstina.cg.yu)

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid*

Current prices of building material:<sup>37</sup>

- cement 5.60EUR
- metal framework 100EUR
- Armature 1kg-1.30EUR
- block brick 0.60-0.80EUR per piece
- wires for electricity 0.50-1.00EUR per meter
- wooden structure 240EUR per cubic meter

### **3.2.3.3. Available credits, subsidies and other forms of help**

In the Republic of Montenegro, if one is a citizen of the country, there is a wide spectrum of banks that among other offers have housing credits or credits for adaptation of housing. For example *Opportunity Bank* offers credits with a maximal amount of 25.000EUR on twenty years to pay on instalments with an interest rate of 8,95%. *CKB (Crnogorska Komercijalna Banka)* offers credits of 50.000EUR with an interest rate of 9,00%, while *Prva Banka* offers the same amount with an interest rate of 6,95EUR, etc. However, it is important to state that the instalment does not surpass half of the salary and that people who want a loan receive the salaries via the bank in which they apply for it.

Note: It is possible to open a non-residential account; however it is not possible to apply for a loan.

### **3.2.4. Opportunities of buying real estate**

#### **3.2.4.1. Legal condition**

If one wants to buy land in order to build something on it, a critical step to the entire process includes checking the status (urbanized or not) of the plot one wants to buy. The legal moment of the building is one of the most important aspects. Objects that do not have documentation (local permit, building permit, approved urbanistic-technical conditions for the

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<sup>37</sup> Based on inquiry with relevant businesses.



building, etc.) are considered as illegal.

Property is registered in the cadastre. And in the cases when real property is state owned, the user of the real property is registered too.

If one wants to buy property and confirm the ownership, one has to have a written contract which must be signed by the buyer and the seller or it can be signed by the authorized representatives. If the buyer is not present, the power of attorney can be provided for the lawyer. This contract must be certified by the Montenegrin court. The agreed amount of money must be paid to complete the purchase.

Then, the property in question is valued by a representative from the Inland Revenue Office in order to determine how much the Purchase Tax will be. Purchase Tax is set at a rate of 2% of the valuation given. After this has been done and confirmed on the contract with a stamp, the contract needs to be given in evidence to the local Land Property Register in order to register the property. The registration can take up to 10 days.

In the Land Property Cadastre next data are being recorded:

For physical entities:

1. surname, name of one parent, name
2. personal identification number
3. address and residence

For legal entities:

1. company or name
2. registered headquarters or business unit (address where written parcel can be delivered to the owner)
3. registry number which is registered in the business register <sup>38</sup>

#### **3.2.4.2. Eventual obstacles certain groups (e.g. single women, minorities, etc.)**

As it is stated above, foreigners may have obstacles if they want to buy land. See 3.2.3.1. Others, that are citizens of Montenegro, do not have any obstacles when buying a

real estate is in question.

### **3.2.4.3. Relevant approximate prices**

As it is stated above, due to the interest of foreign investors for Montenegro, its property market is growing. Thus, the price of apartments can fluctuate. In the new building price of a square meter can be from 2.000 to 2.500EUR and in the exclusive places a square meter can reach the price of 3.000EUR. These prices are relevant for the southern and continental parts of the country, while housing in the northern parts can be obtained for much lesser price.

[www.crnagoranekretnine.com](http://www.crnagoranekretnine.com) is a web portal on which all the offers of the real estate agencies from the territory of Montenegro are published. Via this site, one can send a request to all the real estate agencies and contact them in order to get all the information necessary about the real estate that one is interested in (location, price, area, etc.).<sup>39</sup>

A lot of the agencies even offer necessary legal service during the purchase of the real estate. Property prices are very competitive especially if they are compared to the neighbouring markets (Croatia). That is because, currently, Montenegro is undergoing a period of change and economic development.

### **3.2.4.4. Available credits and subsidies**

See 3.2.3.3. The conditions for credits are described in the section above.

## **3.2.5. Opportunities of renting a house or apartment**

### **3.2.5.1. Eventual obstacles for certain groups (e.g. single women, minorities, etc.)**

In Montenegro there are no obstacles for any groups to rent a property. Discrimination is punished under article 163 of the penal code on “Violation of freedom of movement and settlement”.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> [www.crnagoranekretnine.com](http://www.crnagoranekretnine.com)

<sup>40</sup> [http://www.cedem.cg.yu/publications/files/vodic\\_eng.pdf](http://www.cedem.cg.yu/publications/files/vodic_eng.pdf)

### **3.2.5.2. Relevant approximate prices**

The rent is freely determined by the parties. Typical rents in Podgorica are between 200 and 300EUR for a small apartment. However, this is not a fixed amount, because everything depends on the location of the apartment or house and on the agreement with the owner of the apartment, house. Also, another important factor when it comes to determining the price of the rental is whether the apartment, house is fully equipped or not, whether it is a new building or not, whether there is a parking place or not, etc.

It can be said that the need for rentals in Podgorica is very big because of the great number of the universities there and that is why the prices of the rentals are bigger than in other towns. Also, there is a greater possibility of finding a job there which is another determining factor concerning prices of rentals.

Prices in the coastal towns that are offered off-season are slightly lower than those in Podgorica. However, with the opening of the new universities (Bar and Budva), the prices of the rentals in these towns are growing.

The tenant is responsible for all the damage that he/she makes while staying in the apartment. Also, the tenant is due to pay the rent monthly or yearly in the accordance to the agreement which was previously reached with the landlord. All the details are regulated by the contract or by verbal agreement with the landlord.

After the termination of the contract, the tenant is due to leave the apartment, house in its original condition. If the tenant did some improvements, the landlord can keep the improvements, but he/she has to pay the value of the improvements that were carried out or to ask the tenant to restore the apartment, house to its original condition.

One can find an apartment or house for renting via advertisements, or with the help of agencies that deal with these issues.

### **3.2.5.3. Available subsidies**

See 3.2.3.3

### **3.2.6. Other middle-term accommodation possibilities (shelters, NGOs, church, etc.)**

“The United Nations refugee agency has ended its emergency shelter programme for refugees in Montenegro, closing its last collective centre in the Balkan nation which is home to 24,000 people who fled from Croatia, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the May 20, 2008 Trudbenik Collective Centre, which opened in 1993 in the central city of Niksic, was shuttered. Its 65 residents were moved into family apartments in a new building called the European House, which is owned by municipal authorities. The move was made possible by funding from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees ([UNHCR](#)) and its partners.”<sup>41</sup>

Here, NGO *Women’s Safe house* must be mentioned. This NGO, opened on August, 1999 is fighting for women’s life without violence, taking care of the abused and giving them protection, material assistance and shelter. Also, their goal is to protect the victims of sex trafficking. That is why they opened a shelter for them in October, 2001.

Also, charitable institution *Red Cross* in their buildings gives food and shelter for people who need this form of help. They take part in receiving and settling of evacuated population, displaced people, refugees, giving those help and are taking measures that can contribute to the welfare of the groupings mentioned.

After the Kosovo conflict in 1999, Italian charitable institution with the help of other organisations, UNHCR and municipality of Podgorica built a housing project *Camp Konik*. After August 30, 2003, the project is under control of *Red Cross* of Montenegro<sup>42</sup>

Also, *Caritas* is a catholic charitable institution. Through it, Catholic Church gives help to those people who are socially vulnerable providing food and shelter.

### **3.3. Livelihood – basic “survival”**

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<sup>41</sup> <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=26735&Cr=montenegro&Cr1=> accessed in July, 2008

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.ckcg.cg.yu/>

### 3.3.1. Employment

Employment by sectors for 2007<sup>43</sup>

TITLE	EMPLOYEES IN 2007	
	TOTAL	FEMALE
TOTAL	156408	70218
Agriculture, forestry and water-power economy	2586	843
Fishing	112	33
Mining and quarrying	3753	480
Manufacture	25697	7221
Production and supply of electricity, gas and water	5594	1046
Construction	6647	1030
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods	30750	16771
Hotels and restaurants	11307	5179
Transport, storage and communication	11358	2964
Financial intermediation	3143	1714
Real estate, renting and business activity	5354	2474
Public administration and compulsory social security	17575	10210
Education	12687	7862
Health and social work	12004	8823
Other community, social and personal service activities	7841	3568

### 3.3.1.1. Unemployment

According to the Law on Employment adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro on January 31, 2002 (Published in the “Official Gazette”, number 5/2002 , from February 6, 2002), unemployed persons obtain the right for employment not regarding their nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political or other belief, education, social origin, property.

Unemployed is considered any person aged between 15 and 65 who is registered at the Employment Bureau of the Republic of Montenegro and who is actively looking for employment, as well as foreigner or person without a citizenship but who has permanent residence permission and permission for employment.

Unemployed persons have the right to:

- Be informed about the possibilities and conditions for employment
- Mediation in employment
- Participation in the programmes of the active politics of employment
- Preparation for employment
- Insurance in the case of unemployment
- Financial help
- Health insurance
- Obtain other rights that are regulated by the Law<sup>44</sup>

In Montenegro, constant decrease of unemployment rate is taking place from July, 2000 (32,7%). This is accomplished by the programmes of the active politics of employment which are carried out by the Employment Bureau of the Republic of Montenegro, with a special accent on the seasonal employment. From January 1, 2008 to July 4, 2008, 37.395 job vacancies are announced which is 11,33% higher compared to the same period in the last year. <sup>45</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Law on employment, Published in the “Official Gazette”, number 5/2002 , from February 6, 2002

<sup>45</sup> [www.zzz.cg.yu](http://www.zzz.cg.yu)

### **3.3.1.2. Labour market programmes**

Employment Bureau of the Republic of Montenegro is a legal entity with rights, obligations and responsibilities on the basis of Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro, Law and Constitution of the Bureau. Bureau is performing a public service with the aim to satisfy the needs of the employment on the territory of the Republic of Montenegro. It is closely connected to the Ministry of work and social care, as well as to the Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of the Republic (Fund PIO).

Mediation in employment and working commitment is done by the Bureau. Governmental agencies, local administrative organs, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities are due to cooperate with the Bureau and to give all the necessary information that can be of any help when regarding employment.

Unemployed person is due to report to the Bureau once every 90 days.

Unemployed persons, and persons who look for a new job, have the right to be informed about the possibilities and conditions of employment via the Bureau. The Bureau is due to publicly announce job vacancies by means of public information, five days from the announcement of registration by the employer.

When a non-resident is in question, the employer must make a contract on working activity (employment) with him/her as it is regulated by the Decree on the Employment of Non-Residents (published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”, number 28/2003 from May 5,2003). The employer also pays insurance fee for the foreigner in case of injury on work or professional disease. Legal entities and entrepreneurs are due to present a demand to the Bureau for issuing permission of working activity for foreigner. Also, according to this Decree, each employer is obliged to appropriate a daily amount of 2.5EUR.<sup>46</sup> The greatest number of non-residents was employed in Podgorica 13.648, Budva - 10.463, Herceg Novi - 3.620, Kotor - 2.357, Tivat - 1.871, Ulcinj - 1.121, while in Andrijevica, Savnik, Pluzine and Plav there were no non-residents employed.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Decree on the employment of Non-Residents, “Official Gazette”, number 28/2003 from May 5,2003

<sup>47</sup> “Reform of education and development of human resources in Montenegro”, Economic Council of the Republic of Montenegro, Podgorica, June 2008

Beside the Employment Bureau of the Republic of Montenegro, there is also a private agency for employment, Career ways. Career ways is founded in July, 2006, which operation is based on effective mediation in all the phases of professional engagement of the manpower.

### 3.3.1.3. Labour conditions (minimum/average salary, working hours, security, etc)

Average wages by sectors of the classification of activities (in EUR)<sup>48</sup>

Sector	Average wage	Average wage without taxes and contributions, 2007	Index of nominal wages, 2007	Index of nominal wages without taxes and contributions, 2007	Index of real wages without taxes and contributions, 2007
Total	497	338	114.8	119.9	115.0
Agriculture, forestry and water-power economy	446	305	101.1	113.8	109.2



Fishing	196	140	85.6	86.4	82.9
Mining and quarrying	725	493	115.1	121.1	116.2
Manufacture	530	358	114.0	118.5	113.8
Production and supply of electricity, gas and water	701	469	99.9	107.1	102.8
Construction	430	295	141.4	136.6	131.1
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods	301	208	108.7	111.8	107.3
Hotels and restaurants	388	264	126.8	128.8	123.6
Transport, storage and communication	659	439	118.5	124.0	119.0
Financial intermediation	1156	770	126.8	135.1	129.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	438	299	108.1	112.8	108.3
Public administration and compulsory social security	506	344	113.2	118.2	113.4
Education	433	295	113.4	118.0	113.2
Health and social work	427	296	116.3	120.3	115.5

Other community, social and personal activities	431	296	114.0	118.4	113.6
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In the year of 2007, average wage in the Republic of Montenegro was 497EUR, while the average wage without taxes and contributions was 338EUR.

In Montenegro, average wage in June 2008 was 623EUR, while the average wage without taxes and contributions was 425EUR. For the period January-June 2008, average wage was 590EUR, and the average wage without taxes and contributions was 403EUR. Compared to May 2008, the costs of living in June increased for 1,2%, which means that real wages in June 2008, compared to May 2008, increased for 2,2%.<sup>49</sup>

Working hours for both men and women is 8 hours a day, which is 40 hours a week. However, working hours, in some firms can be 12 hours depending on the politic of the firm. Every employee is entitled to a 30 minute pause, every day. There are no statistic data on whether there is or not overtime work. Unless the firm one works in is keeping records on the subject and pays employees on the same basis.

Everyone who has residence in the Republic of Montenegro has the right on the social insurance and social security.

#### **3.3.1.4. Accessibility of short term / occasional jobs**

The growth of the employment need in Montenegro is continuing. Namely, dynamical economic development of tourism, hotel management, construction and serving activity, has contributed to the higher employment of manpower on the territory of the Republic of Montenegro. From the beginning of this year until June, 18.197 persons have been employed from the evidence of the Employment Bureau, 4.597 persons of that figure found their employment in the seasonal jobs. This shows the growth of employment compared to the last year, because the rate of employment is 19% higher than it was at the same period in the last year.

The greatest need for employment is shown at the hotel management and tourist personnel in the coastal region of the Republic of Montenegro (Budva, Herceg Novi, Bar, Ulcinj, Tivat, and Kotor). The most needed professions are: waiter, cook, bartender, receptionist, servitor, chambermaid, and also the great number of assisting working class.<sup>50</sup>

### **3.3.1.5. Lack (high demand) in specific professions**

In the records of the Employment Bureau there are 972 types of professions, but it is just 874 professions that are searched, and the differences are shown in 547 professions that are recorded in the Bureau but are not searched.

Deficit is shown at the following professions: waiter, nurse, engineer of electrics, engineer of construction, economist, professors of foreign languages, doctors...

Surplus is mostly expressive at these professions: metal smith, machinist, auto mechanic, tailor, salesman, mechanical technician, economic technician...<sup>51</sup>

See 3.3.1.4 and 3.3.1

### **3.3.1.6. Practical and contact information (employment agencies, newspapers. etc)**

As it is already stated in the 3.3.1.2, mediation in employment and working commitment is done by the Employment Bureau of the Republic of Montenegro and by the private agency for employment, Career ways.

Here follows the contact information:

#### **Head quarters of the Bureau:**

Address: Bulevar Revolucije 3, Podgorica

Phone number: +382 20/ 241- 746, 244- 048, 245- 886

E-mail address: [zzzcg@cg.yu](mailto:zzzcg@cg.yu)

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<sup>50</sup> [www.zzz.cg.yu](http://www.zzz.cg.yu)

<sup>51</sup> "Reform of education and development of human resources in Montenegro", Economic Council of the Republic of Montenegro, Podgorica, June 2008

Web site: [www.zzzcg.org](http://www.zzzcg.org)

**Working bureau in Bar:**

Address: Bulevar 24. November, H-14

Phone number: +382 30/ 313- 048

**Working bureau in Bijelo Polje:**

Address: Tomasa Zizica Street, bb

Phone number: +382 50/ 432- 422

**Working bureau in Niksic:**

Address: Lazara Socice Street, 4

Phone number: +382 40/ 214- 161

**Working bureau in Podgorica:**

Address: Novaka Milosa Street, 6/1

Phone number: +382 20/ 406- 800

**Head quarters of the Career Ways:**

Address: Bulevar Svetog Petra Cetinjskog, 30, Podgorica

Phone number: +382 20/ 246- 377, +382 69/ 335- 835

E-mail address: [careerteam@cg.yu](mailto:careerteam@cg.yu)

### **3.3.2. Contact information relevant to the issue of recognition of degrees obtained elsewhere**

All the diplomas that were obtained elsewhere (not obtained on the territory of the Republic of Montenegro) must pass the recognition process.

In the process of recognition, that is to say assessment of educational paper (diploma), beside the application following documents are required:

- Original or duplicate or any other document that replaces the original which is in the accord with the Law of the country where the diploma is obtained
- Supplement to the diploma or some other document which will serve as a proof of the passing of all the examinations
- Notarized duplicate of diploma in tree copies

- Notarized translation of the document if it is in foreign language ( with the exception for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Serbia and Republic of Croatia)
- Paid compensation certificate for the costs of recognition

Tax for Decision of recognition is 50EUR, and tax for the application is 5EUR.

Tax should be paid on the account of Republic Administrative Tax: 832-3161-26, purpose of the payment: recognition of foreign diploma.

Ministry is due to reach a Decision two months from the day of the submission of the application.<sup>52</sup>

Phone number: +382 20/ 265- 014, 265- 016

E-mail:[muberak@cg.ac.yu](mailto:muberak@cg.ac.yu)

[nadakov@cg.ac.yu](mailto:nadakov@cg.ac.yu)

[tempuscg@cg.yu](mailto:tempuscg@cg.yu)

### **3.3.3. Education and retraining programmes (access to them, costs)**

#### **3.3.3.1. By government**

According to the Law on Employment adopted by the National Assembly on January 31, 2002 (published in the “Official Gazette”, number 5/2002, from February 6, 2002), section 4 “Education of unemployed persons”, article 37, unemployed person that can not be provided with the suitable employment, can be included into a process of education, in the accordance with the Law and plan of the employment. In the period of education, the unemployed person can obtain health insurance and is not obliged to search for employment, unless otherwise is regulated by the plan of employment.

Also, unemployed persons have the right on preparation for employment that, according to this Law (article 45), includes: professional orientation, professional training, prequalification or qualification, innovation of the knowledge of the unemployed who wait for employment more than two years. Preparation for employment is financed by the Employment Bureau alone, or with the help of other suitable organisations (such as: educational

institutions, organisations for protection on working place, Pension and Disability Fund, Working Fund, etc.)The right on preparation for employment can enjoy person who is younger than 50 (men), that is to say 45 (women).

Unemployed person, who is sent on professional training, prequalification, qualification or specialisation by the Bureau and who is not getting any financial compensation, is entitled to a financial help, during the time of professional training, in the height of 60% of the lowest wage.

In Montenegro high education can be obtained on the institutions for high education: University of Montenegro, private university “Mediterranean”, and independent private faculties.

University of Montenegro is founded on April 29, 1974. Today, it is located in nine towns: Podgorica, Niksic, Cetinje, Kotor, Herceg Novi, Bar, Bijelo Polje, Berane and Budva and it consists in 17 faculties.

**These are:**

Faculty of economy in Podgorica

Law school in Podgorica

School of electrical engineering in Podgorica

School of metallurgy and chemical engineering in Podgorica

School of civil engineering in Podgorica

Faculty of mathematics in Podgorica

Medical school in Podgorica

School of architecture in Podgorica

Faculty of political studies in Podgorica

School of mechanical engineering in Podgorica

Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic

Academy of fine arts in Cetinje

Faculty of drama in Cetinje

Faculty of music in Cetinje

Faculty of marine studies in Kotor

Faculty of tourism and hotel management in Kotor

Physiotherapy school in Igalo, Herceg Novi,

And it includes 4 independent study programmes:

Education of teachers in Albanian language in Podgorica  
Geodesy in Podgorica  
Stomatology in Podgorica  
Pharmacology in Podgorica

**The units of the University of the Republic of Montenegro are the institutes:**

Institute for foreign languages in Podgorica  
Institute of biotechnology in Podgorica  
Institute of history in Podgorica  
Institute of marine biology in Kotor

The Rector's office is the central management whole at the University of Montenegro. It includes the Rector, Vice-Rectors, Secretary General, Head of Finance and adequate expert services.

Address: Džordža Vasiingtona bb, 81 000 Podgorica, Montenegro  
Phone number: + 382 20 241 777, + 382 20 241 888  
E-mail: [rektor@cg.ac.yu](mailto:rektor@cg.ac.yu)

A few years ago the University of the Republic of Montenegro adopted the Bologna Declaration principles which complete implementation is expected to be fulfilled until the end of 2009. The implementation of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) enabled mobility of the students within the borders of Europe.

Undergraduate studies last three years at the most faculties. Specialist studies last two semesters (one year), while post graduate studies last four semesters (two years), that is to say one year after the specialist studies.<sup>53</sup>

The undergraduate study programmes at the University of Montenegro are the following:

Studies at high schools, BAp (3 years)  
Undergraduate academic studies, BS, BA (3 years)  
Master studies MS, MA (BS, BA + 2 years)

Doctoral studies (MS, MA + 3 years)<sup>54</sup>

However, the importance of the continuity of the education of the employees is of the utmost importance, considering the development of Montenegro. In the accordance to this, Economic Council of the Republic of Montenegro is organizing series of seminars from the field of finances, management, marketing, business communication, sale, etc., and other areas in which the employees might take interest in. The education of the employees is usually carried out on the local level because the employees are not often able to leave the town they live in.

In this purpose tree training centres are formed by the Employment Bureau:

-Training Centre in Berane which covers the field of processing lumber, and it is placed in the elementary school “Vukadin Vukadinovic”.

-Training Centre in Herceg Novi which covers the field of tourism, and it is placed in the Vocational school “Ivan Goran Kovacic”

-Training Centre in Podgorica which covers the field of construction and handicrafts, and it is placed in the Vocational school “Marko Radevic”; and in the field of informatics, and it is placed<sup>55</sup> in the Working Bureau of Podgorica.

### **3.3.3.2. By private firms**

There are a considerable number of private organisers of education that provide trainings in the field of tourism, hotel management, foreign language, music, dance...

Oxford International Language Centre must be mentioned as a private language school, and it provides a wide range of courses for different age groups and levels. The classes are held in the morning, afternoon and evening. Languages that are taught are English and Italian.

Phone number: +382 81 234 - 425

E-mail address: [oxfordcentar@cg.yu](mailto:oxfordcentar@cg.yu)

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<sup>54</sup> Ibid

<sup>55</sup> “Reform of education and development of human resources in Montenegro”, Economic Council of the Republic of Montenegro, Podgorica, June 2008



Web site: [oxfordcentar.com](http://oxfordcentar.com)

Here follows the list of private independent faculties:

- Faculty of Business management, Bar  
Web site: [www.fpm.cg.yu](http://www.fpm.cg.yu)  
Phone number: +382 30/ 312 - 233
- Faculty of State and European studies, Podgorica  
Web site: [www.fdes.edu.cg.yu](http://www.fdes.edu.cg.yu)  
Phone number: +382 20/ 244 - 808
- Faculty of Law studies, Podgorica  
Web site: [www.udg.cg.yu](http://www.udg.cg.yu)  
Phone number: +382 20/ 444 - 423
- Faculty of international economy, finances and business, Podgorica  
Web site: [www.udg.cg.yu](http://www.udg.cg.yu)  
Phone number: +382 20/ 444 - 423
- Faculty for informational systems and technology in Podgorica  
Web site: [www.udg.cg.yu](http://www.udg.cg.yu)  
Phone number: +382 20/ 444 - 423
- Humanistic studies in Podgorica  
Web site: [www.udg.cg.yu](http://www.udg.cg.yu)  
Phone number: +382 20/ 444 - 423

### **3.3.3.3. By international organisations or NGOs**

Economic Council of the Republic of Montenegro is constantly cooperating with the foreign organisations and institutions with the aim to promote and organize the improvement of the employees' skills.

The typical example is the cooperation of the Economic Council with ATA, academic association for training from Holland. The goal of the cooperation is to connect the tradesmen with this organisation in order to attend seminars and training courses in the Balkan region. Also, Economic Council organises seminars with the Foundation Hans Zeidel and cooperates with many others such as: EAR, WIFI, GTZ, TRIM...<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> "Reform of education and development of human resources in Montenegro", Economic Council of the Republic of Montenegro, Podgorica, June 2008

The University of Montenegro cooperates with the great number of educational institutions abroad. The agreement on cooperation is signed with the following universities: University in Bari, University “La Sapienza” in Rome, University in Foggia, Warsaw University - Poland, Moscow State University - Russia, University of Shkodra - Albania, University in Bremen - Germany, University in Oslo - Norway, University in Bergen - Norway, University in Tour - France, University in Bratislava - Slovak Republic, University in Granada - Spain and University “Charles Sturt” - Australia.

At the University of Montenegro, a number of projects are being realized within the programmes of the European Union: TEMPUS, SOCRATES, and ERASMUS-MUNDUS. The University of Montenegro cooperates with UNESCO, Council of Europe, American Councils, WUS-Austria, British Council, and DAAD...<sup>57</sup>

Also, there is a great number of language schools and cultural centres in Montenegro.

#### **French Cultural Centre**

Director - Mr. Renaud de Marin de Carranrais  
Address: Gojka Radonjica Street, 32  
81 000 Podgorica  
Phone number: +382 81 621 339

#### **Italian Cultural Centre**

Director: Ms. Marija Tereza Albano  
Address: Hercegovacka 13  
81000 Podgorica  
Phone number: +382 81 665-167

#### **American Corner**

Ms Mirka Perovic, Coordinator of the programme  
Ms. Ivana Marovic, Coordinator of the programme  
Address: Vaka Djurovica 12 / Building of KIC-Budo Tomovic- I floor  
81000 Podgorica

## British Council Montenegro

Ms. Vanja Madzgalj, manager

([vanja.madzgalj@britishcouncil.org.yu](mailto:vanja.madzgalj@britishcouncil.org.yu))

Address: Bulevar Sv. Petra Cetinjskog 149/3

Phone number: + 382 81 205 440

E-mail address: [pginfo@britishcouncil.org.yu](mailto:pginfo@britishcouncil.org.yu)

Web site: [www.britishcouncil.org/montenegro](http://www.britishcouncil.org/montenegro)

Director For Montenegro (and Serbia) Mr. Andrew Glass, British Council  
Belgrade

### 3.3.4. Starting a new business

#### 3.3.4.1. Legal conditions (registration, corporate forms, minimum capital, etc)

List of procedures<sup>58</sup>

<p><i>1. Obtain application form and company name</i></p> <p><u>Comment:</u> The company name can be checked online at the Central Registry of Companies of Montenegro (<a href="http://www.crps.cg.yu">www.crps.cg.yu</a>). The company name reservation is valid for 120 days with no possibility for extension. The application form can be obtained at a bookstore or on the aforementioned Web site.</p>	1 day	Euro 10 to 20
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<sup>58</sup> The Doing Business Project, Starting a business in Montenegro, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/Details.aspx?economyid=210>, last accessed in March 2008.

<p><i>2. Certify the company's founding agreements</i></p> <p><u>Comment:</u> The Law on Companies of the Republic of Montenegro authorizes all lawyers to certify documents. Certification fees vary depending on the number of pages, documents, and so forth. Documents can be certified at the lawyer's office on the spot, without an appointment.</p>	1 day	EUR 30 to 100
<p><i>3. Register with Company Registry</i></p> <p><u>Comment:</u> The only registry in Montenegro is Podgorica (in the Commercial Court Building). The registry is computerized.</p>	1 day	EUR 10 (registration fee) + € 10-15 (publication fee)
<p><i>4. Make a company seal</i></p> <p><u>Comment:</u> The company seal or stamp is a core instrument in company in company legal transactions.</p>	1 day	EUR 30 to 40
<p><i>5. Obtain statistical number of the company</i></p> <p><u>Comment:</u> Upon registering, the company must apply for the statistical identification number with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro.</p>	6 days	EUR 5
<i>6. Open a bank account</i>	1 day	No charge
<i>7. Obtain municipal license</i>	12 days	EUR 50
<i>8. Receive municipal inspection</i>	7 days (included in previous procedure)	No charge
<i>9. Register with the Pension Fund</i>	2 days (simultaneous with procedure 6)	No charge
<i>10. Register with the Employment</i>	2 days (simultaneous with	No charge

<i>Bureau</i>	previous procedure)	
<i>11. Register with Health Fund</i>	2 days (simultaneous with previous procedure)	No charge
<i>12. Register for income tax</i> <u>Comment:</u> Required documents: an application form, duly completed with the company's information and signed by the company representative; copies of the registration documents; copy of the certificate on the company identification number; certificate of the bank account setup; proof of company filing for a business license; and the executive director's passport or identity card.	2-3 days (simultaneous with previous procedure)	No charge
<i>13. Register for VAT</i>	2-3 days (simultaneous with previous procedure)	No charge
<i>14. Register employees for social security</i> <u>Comment:</u> Employees are registered for social security insurance with the Pension Fund. In addition to completing a standard Pension Fund form, the company must include proof of registration with the following entities: the Central Registry, the Bureau of Statistics, and the Pension Fund.	2 days	No charge
<i>15. Register company with Chamber of Commerce</i>	1 day	No charge

For more information you can contact **Montenegrin Employers Federation:**

- Marka Miljanova 46A/25

81000 Podgorica

E-mail: [upcg@cg.yu](mailto:upcg@cg.yu)

Phone: +38281/210-555

Fax: +38281/210-556

#### **3.3.4.2. Credits and Subsidies and access to them (interest rates, creditors, etc)**

Access to bank loans can be particularly difficult for small and medium sized entrepreneurships (SME) in the cases where these have insufficient collateral or lack a sufficient record of the past achievements or credit history. Considering the fact that newly founded companies are in question, it is not always possible to determine their credit ability. That is one of the main reasons why banks do not allow or very rarely allow loans to the newly founded companies.

“When it comes to the promotion of development of entrepreneurship and support to SME development, the Union of Employers has organized 5 international conferences, several economic forums to improve the cooperation with the private sector.

The Union of Employers of Montenegro implements a continuous media campaign to promote entrepreneurship and SME development, through the promotion of its members in the electronic and printed media.

In cooperation with the Government of Montenegro and EAR, the Union of Employers of Montenegro has organized a number of round tables, seminars, workshops and trainings for SME. In October 2006, together with international Organization of Employers, the Union of Employers of Montenegro organized round table “Guarantee funds for SMEs”. In February 2007, first congress of small and medium sized enterprises in Montenegro was organized by Union.”<sup>59</sup>

### **3.3.5. Social security**

#### **3.3.5.1. Unemployment benefit and access to it**

According to the Law on Employment adopted by the National Assembly on January 31, 2002 (published in the "Official Gazette", number 5/2002, from February 6, 2002), section 5 "Insurance in the case of unemployment", Article 46, persons employed and entrepreneur must be insured in the case of unemployment.

Also, according to this Law, one is entitled to the financial compensation in the case that the employment is lost without one's demand, agreement or guilt. However, the condition is that one was employed at the same or different employer with full working hours at least nine months continuously or twelve months with interruptions in the previous eighteen months, if one reports at the nearest office of the Employment Bureau 30 days from the cessation of employment.

Right on financial compensation can be obtained by disabled persons that are qualified for work in the social security institution, or other family while waiting for employment.

Unemployed person, who lost employment, that is to say terminated working contract on the basis of written statement of the employer, has the right on financial compensation if the case of the employment is done because of:

1. transferring of the marital partner in other place of residence
2. changing of the place of residence for the purpose of establishing family unit after the act of marriage
3. health problems of the unemployed, or of closest family members, for the purpose of changing of one's residence on the basis of medical finding of the appropriate medical institution

Unemployed person also has the right on financial compensation if:

1. pregnancy and labour, which is acknowledged as maternity leave, is in question
2. temporary incapability for work is estimated by the regulations of health protection and health insurance (while the incapacity is active)
3. person is sent to professional training, prequalification, qualification, etc.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> Law on Employment, "Official Gazette", number 5/2002, from February 6, 2002

**Centre for social work in Podgorica**

Phone number: +381 20/ 230 - 562, 230 - 570

Address: IV proleterske, number 18

E-mail: [jucsr@cg.yu](mailto:jucsr@cg.yu)

Cetinje - Area service

Phone number: 086-231-890

Danilovgrad - Area service

Phone number: 081 - 812-584

Kolasin - Area service

Phone number: 081) 865-645

**Centre for social work in Bar**

Phone number: +382 30/ 303-492, 303-493

E-mail: [csrbar@cg.yu](mailto:csrbar@cg.yu)

Address: Bulevar revolucije, bb

Ulcinj - Area service

Phone number: +382 30/ 412-205, 401-548

E-mail: [csrul@cg.yu](mailto:csrul@cg.yu)

**Centre for social work in Bijelo Polje**

Phone number: +382 50/432-024

E-mail: [csrbp@cg.yu](mailto:csrbp@cg.yu)

Address: Trsova Street, bb

Mojkovac - Area service

Phone number: +382 50/ 472-101

**Centre for social work in Niksic**

Phone number: +382 40/ 215-207

e-mail: [csrnicsic@cg.yu](mailto:csrnicsic@cg.yu)

Address: Njegoseva Street, number 10

Savnik - Area service

Phone number: +282 40/266-142

**3.3.5.2.      Sickness benefits and access to them**

Personal disability benefit can be obtained by person who has become incapacitated for work before the age of 18. The monthly rate of the benefit is 50EUR.



Homecare and assistance allowance can be obtained by:

- A recipient of financial subvention who is due to the old age or lasting health impairment, in the need of permanent home care and assistance in the purpose of fulfilling the basic living needs
- A person who is recipient of personal disability benefit
- A person with grave physical, mental or sensory impediment and who needs permanent home care and assistance in the purpose of fulfilling the basic living needs

Assistance in upbringing and education of children and youth with special needs covers the expenses that are related to their placement in an institution or in another family. They shall also be entitled to the coverage for transportation costs during winter and summer holiday if they are placed in an institution or in another family.<sup>61</sup>

### **3.3.5.3. Family allowances and access to them**

A family or a family member can obtain Family money subvention if the family member:

- Is not able to work
- Is able to work but is:
  - pregnant
  - a single provider
  - a single parent who maintains a child who is underage or is incapacitated for work on condition that he/she was incapacitated before the age of 18
  - a person who was educated according to the adjusted educational programme and additional professional support or special educational programme
  - a child with no parental care until establishing full-time or part-time employment for the period longer than six months

The right on money subvention is established on the basis of the income and the property of the family members, on the condition that:

- the average family income in the previous quarter did not pass the base rate for the award of this benefit:
  - For single family 50EUR
  - For two member family 60EUR

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<sup>61</sup> Law on Social and Child Welfare, "Official Gazette", number 78/05

- For three member family 72EUR
- For four member family 85EUR
- For five member family 95EUR

- they do not own or use business premises
- they do not own or use an apartment in the urban or suburban district, the size of which exceeds the norms
- they do not own or use agricultural land or forests the area of which exceeds the norms
- the member of the family did not turn down the offered employment or an offer for professional training, prequalification or qualification
- the employment of the family member did not terminate at his/her will, guilt, consent, unless one year passed from the termination of employment or unless the incapacity for work has occurred upon the termination of work
- the family member did not use his/her right to severance pay for termination of employment, unless six months have passed from the receipt of such a benefit
- the family member does not own the movable property which provides the family with a source of livelihood
- the family member did not conclude the maintenance agreement for life ( except with the Centre)<sup>62</sup>

According to the Law on Child and Social Welfare, the basic benefits in the field of child welfare include: the newborn allowance, the child allowance, the maternity leave pay, the child care allowance, entitlement to child rest and leisure.

The child allowance is monthly paid at the following rates:

- 15EUR for a child who is a money subvention recipient
- 20EUR for a disabled child who can be trained to develop skills for independent life and work
- 25EUR for a disabled who can not be trained to develop skills for independent life and work
- 25EUR for a child who does not have parental care<sup>63</sup>

#### **3.3.5.4. Other benefits in the social welfare system**

“Surveys conducted for the purpose of exploring possible impacts of electricity price reform on the living standard of households in Montenegro (ISSP), indicate a legitimate

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<sup>62</sup> Law on Social and Child Welfare, “Official Gazette”, number 78/05

<sup>63</sup> Ibid

preoccupation that higher electricity prices will significantly increase the share of expenses for energy consumption of poor households, especially in the winter period, what was proven by January “electricity shock” generated by sudden energy price increase as a consequence of increased import and high purchasing price of imported electricity. The Government of the Republic of Montenegro adopted the Subvention Program for the Most Socially Vulnerable Groups with the Aim of Meeting Minimum Electricity and Heating Needs, which encompass 75,284 households. Financial subsidy amounting to 20 € was paid in the previous period of three months and regularly received by the beneficiaries.”<sup>64</sup>

This subvention programme is intended for the most vulnerable groups, that is to say people who are entitled to: family material support, personal disability, care and assistance provided by others, foster family accommodation and veteran material support. This programme is implemented by the Ministry of health and Labour and social welfare.

*Modalities of assistance*<sup>65</sup>

<b>Growing Block Tariff</b> (Life Tariff)	KWh is charged at a lower price than what is the pre-set consumption threshold (life limit). Consumption above the set limit is charged at higher price per KWh. All households that consume electricity benefit from the price lower than the threshold.
<b>Differentiation</b> <b>Scope</b> <b>Tariff</b>	Lower price per kWh is charged up to the pre-set consumption threshold only if monthly electricity consumption is below that threshold. If the consumption is below the threshold, each consumed kWh is charged with higher price per kWh. Only those households that spend less than the set threshold can benefit from this subsidy.
<b>“Social Prices“</b>	
<b>Social Welfare</b> <b>Financial</b> <b>Transfers</b>	Financial transfers to households identified as poor.
<b>Policy of non-cutting off</b>	Is based on assumption that people who do not pay the

<sup>64</sup> [www.gom.cg.yu/files/1186143334.doc](http://www.gom.cg.yu/files/1186143334.doc), accessed on August, 2008

<sup>65</sup> Ibid

		electricity are socially vulnerable. This principle is being abandoned for its ineffectiveness.
<b>Energy Approach</b>	<b>Efficiency</b>	The aim is to reach as big effect as possible with lower energy consumption. So far practices have shown that even low-budget energy efficiency measures result in fast and long-lasting savings. It is obvious the advantage of the energy efficiency approach over the subvention and tariff approaches. Although this approach should apply to all consumers, it is necessary to focus the efforts towards the most vulnerable consumers. So far, it proved to be an exceptional option for shock alleviation of the most vulnerable consumers and it is increasingly used, often in combination with subventions.

### **3.3.5.5. Special benefits for returnees**

No information on the topic

### **3.3.6. Charity organizations with a general scope (services, contact information)**

Schooling and rehabilitation institution for children with hearing and speaking disorders-  
Kotor

Phone number: +382 32/ 304- 088

Child Home “Mladost” Bijela, Institution for children without parental care

Phone number: +382 31/ 671-043, 671-033

Geriatric and Nursing Institution “Grabovac”, Risan, Institution for elderly, weak, chronically diseased and disabled persons

Phone number: +382 32/ 371 500

E-mail: [grabovac@cg.yu](mailto:grabovac@cg.yu)

Schooling and Professional Rehabilitation Institution for Disabled children and youth,  
Podgorica

Phone number: +382 20/ 640 - 408

Educational Institute for children and youth, Podgorica, Institute for children that have

problems with social inclusion

Phone number: +382 20/ 623 475

Centre "1. June", Podgorica, Institution for children with slight mental disorder

Phone number: +382 20/ 640 156

Resting and Recreation Institute for Children "Lovcen-Becici"

Phone number: +382 33/ 233 700

### 3.3.7. Useful data to calculate the cost of living (price of petrol, basic food, etc.)

Index of retail prices

June 2008<sup>66</sup>

	<u>6.2008</u> Ø 2007	<u>6.2008</u> 5.2008	<u>6.2008</u> 6.2007	<u>1-6 2008</u> Ø 2007	<u>1-6 2008</u> 1-6 2007	6.2008 12.2007	1-6 2008 12/7/2007
Total index	111.1	102.8	112.4	107.2	109.4	106.9	104.9
Agricultural products – total	118.2	94.2	119.1	115.6	116.9	107.5	111.9
Industrial products - total	109.6	103.4	110.8	105.7	107.8	105.9	103.6
Industrial non-food products	110.8	105.2	112.2	105.6	108.6	106.4	102.8
Industrial food products	108.8	100.8	109.8	106.6	107.7	105.8	105.4
Beverages	103.7	100.5	103.4	102.3	102.5	103.1	102.1
Services	115.1	102.8	117.5	111.2	114.0	110.3	108.6
Goods	110.1	102.8	111.2	106.2	108.3	106.0	103.9
Total index (seasonal	111.0	103.0	112.5	107.1	109.4	107.0	104.8

products excluded)							
Agricultural products (seasonal products excluded)	118.2	98.0	121.0	113.8	117.2	110.6	110.3
Food products - total	110.2	99.6	111.2	107.9	109.1	106.1	106.4
Food products (seasonal products excluded)	110.0	100.4	111.2	107.5	108.9	106.4	106.0

”Retail prices in June 2008 increased by 2.8% compared to May 2008 (prices of services increased by 2.8% while prices of goods increased by 2.8%). Compared to December 2007 they increased by 6.9%. In the period January - June 2008 compared to the same period previous year, retail prices increased by 9.4%.”<sup>67</sup>

### **3.4. Health**

#### **3.4.1. General health situation by regions (epidemics, etc.)**

“Changes in the health of population are conditioned by the fact that Montenegro is a country in transition, so that the health indicators are similar as in other countries in transition.

The number of live births decreased from 14.1‰ in 1994, to 12.6‰ in 2004. General mortality rate increased from 7.4‰ in 1994 to 9.2‰ in 2004.”<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> [www.monstat.cg.yu](http://www.monstat.cg.yu)

<sup>68</sup> Strategic Development Plan of the Republic Fund for Health Insurance until 2011, Health Insurance for You and with You, Podgorica 2006, page 50

The greatest number of deaths per 100,000 of Montenegrin citizens is caused by circulatory system diseases. Data on these diseases indicate that the most common causes of death are pulmonary heart diseases and other heart diseases.<sup>69</sup>

Apart from common diseases, there is no specific health situation that needs to be treated.

### **3.4.2. Drinking water and sanitation by regions; heating systems (if relevant)**

“Quality of drinking water is regularly monitored for the public water supply systems and it is defined in accordance with WHO and EU standards. In the period 2000 - 2004 (the last available year for data) the percentage of samples that did not comply with the regulations regarding physical and chemical and micro-biological correctness went from 9 to 15% of the total number of tested samples (Source: Institute for Public Health).

According to figures for intestinal infectious diseases (2003 and 2004 - IPH Yearbook 2004) for the total population, a decrease has been registered in the number of sufferings from water-related diseases (from 2106 cases registered in 2003 to 2018 cases registered in 2004).”<sup>70</sup>

“Montenegro does not have a district heating system. It was deemed to be unnecessary to invest in such a major project given Montenegro's mild winters. Instead, most homes are heated through an electric radiator system, an electric thermal accumulator or an individual heating system. Wood is one of the most popular heating sources in Montenegro.”<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Ibid

<sup>70</sup> [http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20070103\\_1](http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20070103_1), accessed in August 2008

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.eva.ac.at/enercee/mn/supplybycarrier.htm>, accessed in August 2008

### **3.4.3. Health care system (including physiological care)**

#### **3.4.3.1. Health care infrastructure by regions (hospitals, equipment, etc.)**

In the Republic of Montenegro, health protection is provided by 31 health facilities that were founded by the Republic of Montenegro. There are 18 health centres, 7 general hospitals, and 3 specialised hospitals, the Clinical Centre, Montenegrin Pharmacy Facility and Public Health Institute.

##### **Health centre Mojkovac**

Address: Njegoseva Street bb

Phone number: +382 50/472- 246

##### **Health centre Herceg Novi**

Address: Nikole Ljubibratica 1

Phone number: +382 31/344-111

##### **Health centre Tivat**

Address: Park bb

Phone number: +382/671-144

##### **Health centre Pljevlja**

Address: Lovcenska bb

Phone number: +382 52/819-42

##### **Health centre Plav**

Phone number: +382 51/251-103

##### **Health centre Podgorica**

Address: Trg Kralja Nikole

Phone number: +382 20/613-410

##### **Health centre Kolasin**

Address: Dunje Djokic bb

Phone number: +382 20/865-180

##### **Health centre Bar**

Address: Jovana Tomasevica 42

Phone number: +382 30/ 312-205

##### **Health centre Andrijevica**

Phone number: +382 51/243-094

##### **Health centre Budva**

Address: Trg Sunca bb

Phone number: +382 33/451-274

##### **Health centre Rozaje**

Address: 29. Novembra bb

Phone number: +382 51/271-094

##### **Health centre Ulcinj**

Address: Bulevar Marsala Tita bb

Phone number: +382 30/412-027

##### **Health centre Berane**

Phone number: +382 51/236-584

##### **Health centre Bijelo Polje**

Address: Voja Ljesnjaka bb

Phone number: +382 50/432-372

##### **Health centre Danilovgrad**

Address: I Bokeljske brigade bb

Phone number: +382 20/812-106

##### **Health centre Niksic**

Address: Radoja Dakica bb

Phone number: +382 40/244-617

##### **Health centre Cetinje**

Phone number: +382 41/231-379

##### **Health centre Kotor**

Address: Dobrota

Phone number: +382 32/322-755



General hospitals are situated in 7 towns: Pljevlja, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Niksic, Bar, Cetinje and Kotor. Three specialized hospitals are situated in Brezovik, Dobrota, and Risan, while the Clinical Centre is located in Podgorica.

### **3.4.3.2. Eligibility criteria and access to health care services**

The health care system of the Republic of Montenegro is organised on three levels:

**Primary level of health care** includes:

- Activities that are directed towards the improvement of the health of the citizens
- Health education and education of the most common health problems in the specific area and methods of their identification, prevention and control
- Promotion of healthy life style, including healthy food
- Cooperation with other organs, organisations and other subjects for the purpose of support of protection and improvement of the environment and working conditions for living and working of the individual
- Health protection of mothers and children and planning of the family
- Discovery, prevention and control of malignant diseases
- Discovery, prevention and control of endemic diseases
- Discovery, prevention and treatment of mouth and teeth diseases
- Medical protection of the employed
- Protection and improvement of mental health
- Immunization against main contagious diseases
- Visiting-nurse visits, treating and rehabilitation in the house
- Prevention and treatment of the most common diseases and injuries
- Emergency medical help
- Health rehabilitation of the children and youth with any kind of disturbance in physical development and health
- Supply with suitable medicines

On the **Second and Third level of health protection**, citizens are provided with specialized and highly-specialized health protection that can not be provide on the primary level of health protection. The second and the third level of health protection include more complex measures and procedures in the sense of diagnose treatment and conveying of the clinic rehabilitation, in the purpose of solving more complex health problems. Health facilities on all the levels of the health protection have the unique system of directing the citizens from one level of protection to the other. That is to say that if a citizen can not get a proper medical protection on the level of primary protection, he/she will be sent to a health facility in the secondary or tertiary level of health protection.

In the realisation of the health protection, the citizen has the right to :

- equality in the entire treatment in the accomplishment of the health protection
- free choice of doctors and stomatologist in the accordance with the Law
- health protection of the standard quality and equal contents, as well as the right on compensation for damage in the case of improper health protection
- emergency medical help in the moment of need
- free choice between possible forms of medical interventions offered by the doctor or stomatologist
- any information about his/her health
- refusal to be the subject of any kind of scientific research without his/her agreement, or any kind of examination or medical treatment that is not useful for his/her treatment
- confidentiality of all the data referring to his/her health
- refusal of examinations and treatments, as well as the right to change the doctor or stomatologist by submitting a written request if he/she lost confidence in the doctor

Persons with mental disorder have the right to:

- available and efficient protection of their mental health and available basic medicines
- health and social care which is in the accordance with the health needs and treatments available to other persons treated in the health facilities
- protection from economic, sexual or other forms of exploitation, physical or other kind of misuse or any kind of abuse, degrading treatment or other treatment that may endanger personal dignity and may cause inconvenient, aggressive, degrading or offensive state
- protection of personal dignity; human treatment and respect of his/her personality and privacy<sup>72</sup>

#### **3.4.3.3. Costs of healthcare (costs of treatment, medicaments, bribes for doctors)**

It is important to state that health care is implemented while taking into account comprehensiveness, availability and full approach to primary health protection and specialists

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<sup>72</sup> Law on Health Care, "Official Gazette", number 39/04, from April 9, 2004

and hospital health care. Also, the Law prescribes personal participation of the insured persons when costs of health care are in question, but this has been fixed at symbolic rates and a great number of the insured persons is exempted from such participation in costs.

Insured persons participate in the costs of the health protection. Decision on the amount of participation in the cost of health care is passed by the Ministry of health based on the annual health care programme and annual financial plan of the Republican Fund for Health Care.<sup>73</sup>

#### **3.4.3.4. Discrimination in health care system (ethnic, religious, social, etc.)**

According to the Law on Health Care (Published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”, number 39/04 from April 9, 2004), every citizen has the right on health protection regardless of his/her nationality, race, sex, age, language, religion, education, social background, property or other personal characteristic.

“The Strategy for Health Care Development in Montenegro adopted by the Ministry of Health stressed that the health care system should ensure preservation and improvement of health of entire population by proceeding from the principles of equality and availability to the citizens of Montenegro.”<sup>74</sup>

#### **3.4.3.5. Services of non-state agents in the health care (international, NGO, church)**

Visit web site [www.memreza.com](http://www.memreza.com) , see 4.3.6

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<sup>73</sup> Ibid

<sup>74</sup> Strategic Development Plan of the Republican Fund for Health Insurance until 2011, Health Insurance for You and with You, Podgorica 2006, page 36

### **3.4.3.6. Diseases which cannot be effectively treated in the country**

Because of the lack of equipment, modern technology or professional expertise, patients that cannot be treated effectively in the Republic are sent to foreign medical facilities (often in the region) in order to receive proper medical treatment.

However, the Republican Fund for Health Insurance adopted Strategic Development Plan *Health Insurance for You and with You* that is to be realised until 2011, which will “reform the existing health care system and establish efficient, financially sustainable system of mandatory and voluntary health insurance, harmonized with European standards and comparable to European systems.”<sup>75</sup>

### **3.4.3.7. Supply with standard medicines**

In the Republic of Montenegro, medicines must satisfy standards of the good production practice that is acknowledged by the European Union or other equally strict standards of other countries that include the system of obtaining quality and control of each assembly-line production.

Pharmacy facility of the Republic of Montenegro *Montefarm* is founded by the decision of the National Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro number 1771 from May 15, 1991 (“Official Gazette”, number 21/91) with the aim to supply population and health facilities with the medicines and other remedies.

Pharmacy facility *Montefarm* is treated as a legal entity that realises its activities via three sectors:

1. sector of the pharmacy health protection that numbers 41 pharmacies in all municipalities of the republic of Montenegro
2. drugstore sector with the commercial service and storehouse
3. sector for economic/legal issues

*Montefarm* supplies and distributes medicines and medical material to all health facilities and citizens via their pharmacies. Republican Health Fund adopted the list of medicines for which

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<sup>75</sup> Ibid, page 14

expenses are not paid, but which citizens can obtain by prescription.

Montefarm headquarters: Ljubljanska bb. 81000 Podgorica

Phone number: +382 20 405 901 <sup>76</sup>

## 4. Special Groups

### 4.1. Women

#### 4.1.1. Special risks faced by women

In last few years Montenegro signed numerous international documents concerning this problem, for example: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Pact of Civil and Political rights, Convention about Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention of IWO number 100 concerning equal earning for equal work, Convention of IWO number 111 concerning equal job opportunities and European Human Rights Convention, but they are not still incorporated adequately in national legal system and praxis <sup>77</sup>.

The complete transition of a society from a non-democratic form includes the transformation of women position, the way in which women issue is articulated, and specific of women view of world.<sup>78</sup> Concerning this issue, is very important to try to understand the size of this problem in one transitional society. In table down are shown the measuring results of perception concerning women position in Montenegrin society.

**Table. Position of women – per indicators**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Skewness</b>
<b>Equal participation of women in all aspects of social life</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>2,99</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>,059</b>
<b>Equal participation of women in power</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>2,89</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>,203</b>

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<sup>76</sup> [www.montefarm.cg.yu](http://www.montefarm.cg.yu)

<sup>77</sup> For example: Employed women in Montenegro are earning less then men, in all working sectors for doing same job, and this fact is statistically confirmed by MONSTAT.

<sup>78</sup> Source: “Democracy Index 2007”, Center for Democracy and Human Rights;

<b>There is no discrimination of women in employment and advancement</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>3,10</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>-,123</b>
<b>There is no discrimination of women in companies, institutions, and organizations</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>3,15</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>-,185</b>
<b>There is no discrimination of women within family</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>2,64</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>,349</b>
<b>Activities of organizations and institutions engaged in protecting women's rights</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>3,73</b>	<b>,976</b>	<b>-1,053</b>
<b>There is no hate speech in media directed at women</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>3,85</b>	<b>,962</b>	<b>-1,159</b>

*Source: "Democracy Index 2007" Centre for Democracy and Human Rights*

Highest score was recorded regarding media treatment of women and absence of hate speech (3.85). Somewhat lower but still high score was recorded in area of organizations engaged in protecting women's rights (3.73), and based on comparative data we want to underline that influence and role of these organizations is very important for establishment of gender balance in Montenegrin society. When it comes to absence of discrimination against women in companies, institutions and organizations (3.15) and absence of discrimination in employment and advancement (3.10), survey brought out quite high scores, but this does not coincide with repeated appeals about the need to improve the situation in this area. Equal participation of women in all aspects of social life received solid score (2.99). Lower score was recorded regarding equal participation of women in power (2.89), and the lowest regarding discrimination of women within family (2.64).<sup>79</sup>

Process of implementing gender equality in all areas of social and therefore political activities should be perceived as generally accepted social value, which implies redefining of social relations and thus getting closer to solutions that will be in line with customs of modern Europe. Generally, women in Montenegrin society are confronting with similar risks, these risks can be watched through out three main dimensions: Issues of Gender equality in general, Violence toward women (especial forms of a family violence), Trade with women body

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<sup>79</sup> Notice: Gender relations and gender inequality, which definitely exists in Montenegro, in its subjective transcription receives quite different meaning, and it is obvious that possibility to give objective assessment in these circumstances is limited.

(different kind of exploitation). Concerning amount of traditionalism in Montenegrin society, it can be noticed that frequent violation of “women” human rights is happening in family relation, and that position of women in Montenegrin family is not on an adequate level concerning modern civilization standards<sup>80</sup>. It is clear that relations with family primarily threaten the position of women, and this issue should be priority regarding future activities that are aiming to establish overall gender balance. One of the main reasons for high presents of violence in family is found in economical aspect and situation of the victim, dominantly abused women are the ones without work and strong financial support.<sup>81</sup>

The issue of trading with women body ( Sex - trafficking etc) is one issue very present in Montenegrin public; the Governments and NGO sector analyses (included in this field) are very different concerning the intensity of this phenomenon. But, it is easy to conclude that Montenegro by its geographic position is very suitable especially for the transit in many organized crime activities and this one is not an exception. Further on, bad socio economic conditions in all regions and very narrow possibility of employment, especially for the women, created good base for this activity of organized crime.<sup>82</sup> Only, this characteristic can be identified as a kind of “special” risks for the women in Montenegro, but far away from some acute situation in this field.<sup>83</sup> Data about sex trafficking are very sensitive, according to Women Safe House in period from 2001-2005, 62 women, victims of trafficking were accommodated in their shelter. All of them were forced on prostitution, 40 % were under age, 81% were raped several times and they were coming from 13 different countries.<sup>84</sup>

Montenegrin Government adopted a Gender Equality Law which gives a solid, very modern legal base in process of transforming modern Montenegrin society in gender equal

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<sup>80</sup> Source: <http://www.sigurna-zenska-kuca.cg.yu/sve/sextr.porodicno/sextraf.html>;

<sup>81</sup> Source: “House of Great Heart”, (Book concerning forms of Violence toward Women, [www.sigurna-zenska-kuca.cg.yu](http://www.sigurna-zenska-kuca.cg.yu)) ;

<sup>82</sup> Source: “Model of Law for Witness Protection Program”, 2004;

<sup>83</sup> By Activists of Women Safe House, Montenegro is defined as transitional country in Sex trafficking process, also in “**Statistic on trafficking in women in Montenegro** (2004), Women Safe House”;

<sup>84</sup> “Statistical data about victims of sex trafficking in Montenegro in period 2001 to 2005” Women Safe House, Page 13,14 ;

one.<sup>85</sup> Further on, Montenegrin Government also adopted, Action Plan of Activities for Achieving Gender Equality, the plan is covering several fields: European integration, Education, Health, Violence, Economy, Politics and Decision making, Medias, Culture and institutional mechanisms for creating and implementing gender equality.<sup>86</sup>

Legislative and legal framework in Montenegro is based on a full legality of men and women, some Laws are presenting an example of positive discrimination in favor of women groups like for example: Labour Law, Law on Pension and Disability Insurance. However, in real life traditional perception of the place and role of women in society persists, so the results have to be much better in every day life.<sup>87</sup>

#### **4.1.2. Special forms of support available for women in a vulnerable situation**

Some measures for support in women in vulnerable situation consist in a framework of states social care and those types of support are being given through out the network of Social Care institutions and other state organs involved in these problems<sup>88</sup>. Those kinds of support are generally consisted of social help in money, legal consulting, different types of counselling, non permanent shelter etc. But, better organized and concrete support comes from civil society organizations that are dealing with women issues. For example:

- **SOS Phone for Women and Children victims of violence**
- Address: Podgorica
- Phone: +382 20 237 577

**SOS Phone for Women and Children victims of violence** has organized a network of similar centers, across the Montenegro in all significant towns and places.

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<sup>85</sup> Law on Gender Equality, Official Gazette, Republic of Montenegro, Number 46/07, 31 July 2007);

<sup>86</sup> [www.vlada.cg.yu/gender/](http://www.vlada.cg.yu/gender/); 31. July 2008. **Action Plan of Activities for Achieving Gender Equality** (for period 2008-2012 prepared by Gender Equality Government Office ) ;

<sup>87</sup> Source: Report on implementation of: Convention of Elimination of all Kind and Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW, Page 103, 2005;

<sup>88</sup> Social Care Centers, organized by Ministry of Health, Social Care and Labor



- **Safe Women House**
  - Address: St. Sloboda 74, 81 000 Podgorica
  - Phone/Fax : +382 20 232 352, +382 20 231 153
  - Mob.tel:+ 382 69 013321
- E-MAIL [shelter@cg.yu](mailto:shelter@cg.yu)

#### **4.1.2.1. Single women (without children)**

Excommunication in the process of Right to inheritance, where by tradition father always lefts everything to his sons, strong custom of inheritance law by which men, often lead women to decline their rights that are belonging to them by positive Law regulation in this field. This is leading toward a situation in which single women, is seen as a burden by other family members. This produces a strong feeling of insecure future: single women are living alone, paying for a rent, working on jobs where they can be harassed or blackmailed. As a result women decide to leave their job after some period, which is a serious problem for their professional progression.<sup>89</sup>

Statistical data of SOS Phone are showing that most single women and girls are contacting them concerning situation like misunderstanding with partners, non adequate communication in family, physical and sexual violence. More than 1000 victims of family violence during the period of 2001 to 2004 (women and children), with 43 young mother with single child (rejected by their families because being single mother), were accommodated (or in contact with SWH) Women House Shelter where they were given support and safety. This number in relation to Montenegrin population size is very high, and indirectly shows that problem of family violence is very present.<sup>90</sup>

In the course of 2007, 442 persons contacted Safe Women House and 852 persons contacted SOS Phone to seek for different kinds of help; among these 852 persons 90 were speaking about “death threats. Official statistic given by a police organ says that in 2007 565 criminal acts inside families were registered. There were 676 victims of violence, from them

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<sup>89</sup> Source: “Interview with Activists of SOS Phone“, Center for Democracy and Human rights, June 2008

<sup>90</sup> Source: [www. www.sigurna-zenska-kuca.cg.yu/index/index1.html](http://www.sigurna-zenska-kuca.cg.yu/index/index1.html)

493 were females and 55 of them were under age.<sup>91</sup>

#### **4.1.2.2. Female-Headed house holds with children born in wedlock**

In these situations women are overloaded with duties and commitments. From mother and wife are expected to take most of the roles connected to the house, carrying and breeding children in spite of professional duties. The organization of duties in family unbalanced and women under these conditions can not be expected to be successful on a professional level, which is often the only way to get economical and every other independence.

All this leads to physical and psychical exhaustion, and economical dependence from the husband. Women are not recognized as economical productive (duties in house are considered as commitment and they do not have economically expressed price). Too much duties, responsibilities and expectations result with less care of own health. Patriarch culture and traditional education in essence put all responsibility for family on women's backs even at the cost of tolerating heavy forms of physical and psychical violence, health problems of molested women, absence of support of relatives, etc.<sup>92</sup>

#### **4.1.2.3. Female-headed house hold with children born out of wedlock**

This group is facing misunderstanding and disapproval. There are also different forms of discrimination done by social surrounding. Women in such situation can discriminated by Social Care centres, personal of State centres, who see them as "immoral".

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<sup>91</sup> Source: [www.vlada.cg.yu/mup](http://www.vlada.cg.yu/mup), Interview Mrs. Maja Raicevic, Coordinator: Women Safe House, <http://www.vesti.rs/izvor/Nasilje-nad-zenama.html>; SOS Phone-Pg;

<sup>92</sup> Source: "Interview with Activists of SOS Phone", Center for Democracy and Human Rights 2008

### **4.1.3. Special risks faced by Men**

Conscription is abolished.

### **4.1.4. Military service**

Conscription is abolished.

### **4.1.5. Legal regulation and practice (especially for those having stayed abroad)**

The **Military of Montenegro** is still in the process of being organized following Montenegrin independence in mid-2006.<sup>93</sup> Montenegro inherited a 6,500-strong military force from the previous combined armed forces of Serbia and Montenegro. It has announced plans to reduce the number of active personnel to around 2,500. This force will consist entirely of volunteers. Conscription was abolished on 30 August 2006 by decision of Montenegro's President, Filip Vujanovic<sup>94</sup>

## **4.2. Children**

### **4.2.1. Special risks faced by children in general**

Concerning this issue and having on mind special situation in Montenegro that children in vulnerable groups are faced with many severe risks, attention of Montenegrin authorities and international factors should be more focused in that area. Of course, it is very hard to say that there family behaviour or sexual abuse is not present, but clear indicators that could show Montenegro as an exception concerning these issues are not identified. Furthermore, it is possible to identify three main groups: first of children with special needs (with mentally illness, children with severe disease-like HIV positive-), the social inclusion problem with Roma and children without parents.

The problem with Roma population is strongly manifested, beside the problem with social

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<sup>93</sup> <http://www.predsjednik.cg.yu/eng/?akcija=vijest&id=1102>

<sup>94</sup> <http://www.vcg.cg.yu/>

inclusion which produces very bad economic and social position of this group. Roma people, as an endangered group are impacted with other risks, like risk of human traffick, Human Organ traffick, child exploitation, etc.

#### **4.2.2. Kindergarten schooling opportunities**

Concerning this endangered groups there are difficult issues in this area. There are not enough institutions to take care about the needs of this population. When talking about Roma population the problem is in combination of their tradition and non adequate education system measures. Concerning children without parents, after 18 years they are on their own, without adequate programs for social inclusion for them and an important problem, also, is the quality of education provided by state institutions.

#### **4.2.3. Special forms of support available for families with children**

There are no special forms of support for people with children in Montenegro beside one that is provided as a part of general Government's social policy. For example throughout addition fee for children on a monthly level<sup>95</sup>. These additions to families are not high and it is not enough for covering real life expenses that are being increased with having larger family. Of course there are some cases where certain state organs are giving different kinds of help but without systematic and constant measures.

#### **4.2.4. Separated children (family tracing services, etc)**

This issue in Montenegro is covered by state organs in social care field. Montenegrin Ministry of Labour and Social care organized a network in all Montenegrin cities and this complex problem is in their field of work.

This network consists in:

**Centre for Social work in Podgorica**  
**Vesna Stojanović - Director**

Phone/fax: +382 20/230-563, 230-570

e-mail: jucsr@cg.yu

ul. IV proleterske no. 18

**Cetinje - regional service**

phone/fax: +382 86-231-890

**Danilovgrad - regional service**

Phone /fax: +382 20 812-584

**Kolasin - regional service**

phone /fax: +382 20 865-645

**Centre for Social work in Kotor**

**Nenad Radunović - Director**

tel. +382 82-322-622/322-624

e-mail: czsrkotor@cg.yu

Gurdić bb

**Tivat - regional service**

tel.fax: +382 82-676-646

**Budva - regional service**

tel.fax: +382 86-452-887

**Centre for social work in Pljevlja**

**Juso Ajanović - Director**

Phone: +382 89-301-264, fax:301-265

e-mail: csrpv@cg.yu

Str. Vuka Karadžića no. 42

**Žabljak - regional service**

Phone/fax: +382 89-361-327

**Centre for Social work in Niksic**

**Drago Spajić - Director**

Phone : +382 83-215-207, fax: 215-192

e-mail: csrniksic@cg.yu

str. Njegoševa, no. 10

**Šavnik – regional service**

phone/fax: +382 83-266-142

**Plužine – regional service**

phone/fax: +382 83-271-144<sup>96</sup>

**4.2.5. Orphans****4.2.5.1. State responsibility in orphan care, legal regulation**

Regarding State responsibility in orphan care, legal framework consists in: Law on Social and Child protection<sup>97</sup>, then Law for Health Protection and Law for Health Insurance<sup>98</sup>. The law of social and child protection, in the framework of the government's strategy for development of Social and Child protection, has a very important role, as a key instrument for orphanage care. Generally the children without parents are protected by this Law and by the Strategy mentioned above (Article 4). The State is responsible for them as long as they are minors. They then have a right to different types of help until they start their first job. These rights are guaranteed for them if they are citizens of Montenegro, and for others in accordance to international documents and bilateral state agreements (Article 2).

**4.2.5.2. Actual access to orphan care and orphanages for returnee children**

Legal framework which consists in Law on Social and Child protection, then Law for Health Protection and Law for Health Insurance, clearly shows that the state is responsible for this category of population and all states institutions and measures should be activated in order to

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<sup>96</sup> For more information see : [www.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.vlada.cg.yu), <http://www.vlada.cg.yu/eng/minzdr/>;

<sup>97</sup> Official Gazette of the RoM, No 45/93 and 44/01

<sup>98</sup> Official Gazette of the RoM, No.45/93, Official Gazette of the RoM, No.39/2004

provide a normal care for them.<sup>99</sup> The access is regulated by the Laws mentioned above.<sup>100</sup> If the child is not citizen of Montenegro or does not have citizenship, the issue is solved by International arrangements are bilateral agreements.

- **Home for Children without care” *Mladost* ”**

Address: Bijela, Herceg Novi

Phone: +382 88 671 033

### **4.3. Elderly people**

#### **4.3.1. Pension system in general (can someone live with average pension Podgorica)**

Montenegrin pension system is facing with problems similar as other transition countries. Montenegrin pension system is based on a Law from 2004. The most serious problem is to achieve normal, regular payouts and on the other side to make contributions smaller in order to stimulate the growth of employment. Also there is a need to improve a market activity of Republic Fond for Pension and Disability Insurance and to stimulate a creation of private pension’s fond in Montenegro. Now that the reform of pension system has started, the situation has improved. In Montenegro, there are four workers for one pensioners, whereas before the relation was 1/1.

Average amount of pension in Montenegro is 198.69 euros, and average pay check is 402 euros.<sup>101</sup> These economic indicators should be analyzed from perspective of living costs in Montenegro. According to the state statistical agency MONSTAT the living expenses are increasing in relation to previous period. Living costs in March are for 0.49 percents higher and on a year level they are higher for 8 percents than in same time last year. Montenegrin Union presented one research in which average expenses (only basic one) for four members family in

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<sup>99</sup> For more information about these laws see: [www.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.vlada.cg.yu);

<sup>100</sup> Law of Social and Child protection, Law for Health Protection, Law for Health Insurance.;

<sup>101</sup> Source : <http://www.rfondpio.cg.yu/>; Source: [www.monstat.cg.yu](http://www.monstat.cg.yu)

Montenegro are 822 euros.<sup>102</sup> Having these entire indicators on mind, it is easy to see that living with an average pension is very difficult, especially in capital where prices are higher than in other parts of Montenegro.

#### **4.3.2. Eligibility for pensions and other benefits**

Eligibility for pension and other benefits is regulated by a Law of Pension and Invalid insurance.<sup>103</sup>

#### **4.3.3. Contact information to pension authorities**

**Firm:** Republic Fond for Pension and Disability Insurance

**Director:** Mr. Radoje Zugic: phone +382 20 403 888

**Address:** Podgorica, Boulevard Ivan Crnojevic 64

**Phone:** +382 20 403 808; Fax: +382 20 664 381

**Machine:** +382 20 664 390

+382 20 667 095

**E-MAIL:** [rfondpio@cg.yu](mailto:rfondpio@cg.yu)

[lidijar@rfondpio.cg.yu](mailto:lidijar@rfondpio.cg.yu)

[piocg2@cg.yu](mailto:piocg2@cg.yu)

[ercpio@rfondpio.cg.yu](mailto:ercpio@rfondpio.cg.yu)

#### **4.3.4. Availability of accommodation and care for elderly persons (State and NGO)**

- States: Home for old people and persons without care in Risan

#### **Contacts and details:**

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<sup>102</sup> 16.05.2008 Dailey Vijesti: [www.vijesti.cg.yu](http://www.vijesti.cg.yu); [www.monstat.cg.yu](http://www.monstat.cg.yu);

<sup>103</sup> Text of Law is possible to reach on [www.vlada.cg.yu](http://www.vlada.cg.yu) , Law on Pension Insurance and Disability Insurance, Official Gazette, Republic of Montenegro, Number 54/03, 39/04, 61/04,79/04, 81/04, 29/05 );



Zoran Vukicevic Director +382 20 371 411

Čiča Branimir, Director for legal issues +382 20 371 500

Goran Kusevija, Sociologist-social worker +382 20 371 100

Danijela Vulic, Psychologist +382 20 371 100

- **Firm and NGO's:**
- **Home for Old people "Duga",** First private Home for Old People in Montenegro  
Contact: **Phone:** +382 20-880-422, 069-582-201, 067-283-600;
- **Home for old people „Svjetlost”** Private home,  
Contact: +382 20 88 60 97
- **Montenegrin Geronthological Society**  
Address: Vijenac Kosovskih Junaka br.6  
Phone:+ 382 20 268 901  
Fax: 613 046

#### ***4.4. Persons with physical disabilities***

Practice of developed countries has shown that state is indeed capable of creating number of mechanism that can have beneficial effect and significantly improve position of disabled. Of course there is always a lot of place for improvements. Public opinion polls has shown that the crucial problem in this field lies in a fact that disabled persons are “invisible” for wider public, and this is limiting factor in making objective perception to the issue.<sup>104</sup> This fact is in particular valid for traditional and essential closed cultures, and this is a case of Montenegro. Montenegro as a state is not active enough in order to make crucial improvements concerning the position of disabled persons.

Concerning legal practice, Montenegrin Parliament did not yet ratify the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with disabilities. The Law for preventing discrimination of persons with

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<sup>104</sup> Center for Democracy and Human rights/ Democracy index2007/ page 81;

disabilities is still in Parliament procedure. There is also a lack of regulation and programs in the field of professional work engagement for people with disabilities, which contributes to slowing process of social integration of these groups. The position of persons with disabilities still stays regulated by fragments of certain Laws (Law for Health Protection and Law for Health Insurance). A positive example in legal framework is adoption of Law which regulates blind person's movement by using guiding dogs (adopted 05.03 2008, in order to create a legal base for using this kind of help).<sup>105</sup>

Furthermore, the Montenegrin Health Fund recently adopted the new Rules and Regulation on Manner and procedure of Realization of Rights to Prosthetic Appliances by Montenegrin Health Fund. New set of rules regulates the terms and requirements that have to be met by people entitled to prosthetics, material standards for manufacture of prosthetics, as well as the conditions for manufacturing of new prosthetics prior to expiration date.<sup>106</sup>

Concerning the issue of Persons with Physical Disabilities, obviously there is enough legal bases to act in order to make improvements but the practice is very bad.<sup>107</sup> By Official regulations, 3.5 % of "Residential Units" have to be approachable for people with disabilities, but often ramps on new buildings are not approachable because they have a declivity of more than 7 % which is standard.<sup>108</sup>

One very important problem is the inaccessibility of information for persons with disabilities, especially for those that have sight and hearing damages.<sup>109</sup> "Sign language" is not recognized as an official language in Montenegro. Concerning institutional capacities, the

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<sup>105</sup> Law of Moving Blind Persons by Using Guiding Dog, Official Gazette, Republic of Montenegro, Number 18, 18.03.2008;

<sup>106</sup> Source:[www.rfzcg.cg.yu/](http://www.rfzcg.cg.yu/), Adopted on 1 August , <http://beta.vita.it/news/view/84302/> ;

<sup>107</sup> Interview with president of "Young with Handicap in Montenegro" Nebojsa Saranovic: 'For example a large number of new buildings do not have adequate approach conditions for person with disabilities even though they are in commitment to make them by Community Regulations in order to get users permit' Center for Democracy and Human Rights Jun 2008. By Official regulations, 3.5 % of "Residential Units" have to be approachable for people with disabilities,

<sup>108</sup> Source: Law on Planning and Trim of Space, Government's Strategy for Integration of Persons with Disabilities 2008-2016, Page 35 November 2007;

<sup>109</sup> Governments Strategy for Integration of Persons with Disabilities 2008-2016, Page 36, November 2007;

Government has opened library for blind people in Montenegro, which, in addition to library activities, provides information and publishing services for blind persons. It has the status of a public institution that is financed by the State.<sup>110</sup>

#### **4.4.1. Specialized institutions and care for returnees**

Specialized institutions for returnees have not been created yet. It is expected that the state should use capacities that are now included in process of care concerning persons with disability. Actually, institution specialized for persons with disabilities and their needs are dominantly public institutions for education. Only two institutions in Montenegro are oriented toward strengthening their social integration and opportunities: Daily center “TISA” Bijelo Polje, Public Institution for Education and Enabling “1 June”.

- **Public Institution for Education and Professional Rehabilitation**  
Address: St. Buda Tomovica 28, 81 000 Podgorica  
Phone/Fax +382 20-640 408; +382 20 640 408  
Email: [juzinvo@cg.yu](mailto:juzinvo@cg.yu)
- **Public Institution for Special Education (for the persons with mental diseases)**  
Address: Komanski most bb  
Phone: +382 20/643 325
- **Public Institution for Education and Enabling “ 1 June”**  
Address: St. Budo Tomovic, 81 000 Podgorica  
Phone: +382 20 640 136; 020 640 136  
Email: [centar1.jun@cg.yu](mailto:centar1.jun@cg.yu)
- **Daily Centre “TISA” Bijelo Polje**  
Address: Medanovići bb  
Phone: +382 84-486-248

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<sup>110</sup> For more information : **Union Blind of Montenegro**, Street: Njegoseva Number 6; Phone; 020/665-368 ; E-mail: [ss-cg@cg.yu](mailto:ss-cg@cg.yu); [ss-cg1@cg.yu](mailto:ss-cg1@cg.yu);

e-mail: [dctisa@yahoo.com](mailto:dctisa@yahoo.com)

#### **4.4.2. Actual access to specialized institutions and care for returnees**

By the opinion of the NGO's leaders involved professionally in solving these problems, access to specialized institutions and care generally is on very bad level. The care that it is possible to get is regular care. Generally it is very hard to get care in sense of special services for the persons with disability, like enabling in a professional way and helping in process of social integration and inclusion generally. To be precise, only two institutions are dealing concretely with this problem, Daily Centre "TISA" Bijelo Polje, and Public Institution for Education and Enabling "1 June", from Podgorica.

#### **4.4.3. Charity and care organizations present in the country of return**

- **Association of Young persons with Handicap**  
Address: St Gojko Radonjic 85, Podgorica,  
Phone/fax: +382 20 623 734  
Email: [umhcg.org](mailto:umhcg.org)
- **Association of parents with children with disabilities "Our Initiative "**  
Address: Medanovici bb, Bijelo Polje  
Phone: +382 84/432-294, 433-081  
Fax: 084/486-228  
E-mail [idatik@cg.yu](mailto:idatik@cg.yu); [urdpp-rafa@cg.yu](mailto:urdpp-rafa@cg.yu)
- **Association of Paraplegic persons in Montenegro**  
Address: St Mitra Bakica 11 S; Podgorica  
Phone: +382 20 601-275 Fax: +382 20 601-276  
E-mail: [paraplegicari@cg.yu](mailto:paraplegicari@cg.yu)
- **Association of Blind people in Montenegro**

Address: Njegoseva 33  
Phone: +382 67 802 155

- **Organization for Deaf Persons**

Address: Old Town 228, 85 330 Kotor  
Phone: +382 69 577 720

- **Red Cross in Montenegro**

Address: Jovana Tomasevica 6, 81000 Podgorica  
Phone: 382 20 241 819, 242 918  
Fax: +382 20 241 613  
Email: [ckcg@cg.yu](mailto:ckcg@cg.yu), [crvenikrstcg@cg.yu](mailto:crvenikrstcg@cg.yu)<sup>111</sup>

#### ***4.5. Persons with mental disabilities or disorders (including traumatized persons)***

##### **4.5.1. Specialized institutions and state responsibility (legal regulation and practice)**

The most important legal documents in this field are Law for Health Protection and Law for Health Insurance. These two laws define the entire system of health care and health protection in Montenegro. Furthermore, The Law for Health protection also includes some of ethical postulates, between others the right of patient to decline the health care. The doctors and state institutions in general are obliged by this law to place the persons with disabilities and mental disorders in adequate institutions and to provide them medical treatment if those persons are representing a danger to themselves or for other people. Also health protection and health insurance are defined by a great number of other regulations and other legal acts, such as Law on Social care and Children protection. People with disabilities, mental disabilities and disorders are by Law in a category of priority for providing different kinds of health care and protection.

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<sup>111</sup> More contacts see on site : [www.crnvo.cg.yu](http://www.crnvo.cg.yu)

#### **4.5.2. Actual access to specialized institutions and care for returnees**

Montenegrin Government is obliged by Contract relation with EU (Contract concerning readmission and Visa easements between EU and Montenegro signed on 18 September 2007), to accept all persons that are deported in Montenegro from the EU. This includes people who posses a Montenegrin citizenship but also persons without Montenegrin citizenship who went in EU by “*fault*” of Montenegrin authorities. Considering the complexity of the situation, Montenegrin state will have to put all states capacities in order to fulfil these agreement obligations. Here are the key Institutions of state on this field:

- **Specialized Psychiatric Hospital**

Address: Dobrota, 85330 KOTOR

Phone: +382 82/325 906, 330 920

Fax: +382 82/325 905

**Contact for public relation:**

Phone: +382 20/325 904, 330 920

Fax: +382 20/325 905

- **Clinical Centre of Montenegro - PODGORICA ( Department Nikola I )**

Address: Ljubljanska bb, 81000 PODGORICA

Phones: +382 20/243 726, 225 167

Fax: +382 20/225 284

**Contact for public relation:**

Phone: +382 20/243 726

Fax: +382 20/225 284

- **Public Institution for Special Education  
(For the persons with mental diseases)**

Address: Komanski most bb

Phone: +382 20/643 325

### 4.5.3. Charity and care organizations present in country of return

- Association of parents with children with disabilities “Our Initiative “

Address: Bijelo Polje Medakovic bb

- “Red Cross in Montenegro”

Address: Jovana Tomasevica 6, 81000 Podgorica Phone: +382 20 241 819

Phone: +382 20 242 918

Fax: +382 20 241 613

Email: [ckcg@cg.yu](mailto:ckcg@cg.yu), [crvenikrstcg@cg.yu](mailto:crvenikrstcg@cg.yu)

- Humanitarian Organization “ECOS”

Address: PC Krusevac, 81 000 Podgorica

Phone: +382 20 224 818

Fax: +382 20 224 818

Email: [ekospg@cg.yu](mailto:ekospg@cg.yu)

- “Centre for Family and Social Care”

Address: St. Gavrilo Dozic 1/5

Phone: +382 20 264 474

Fax: 245 926

Email: [csfc@cg.yu](mailto:csfc@cg.yu)

- “Dom Nade”

Address: St. Stefan Mitrov Ljubisa

Phone: +382 20 646 090

Fax: +382 20 646 093

Email: [domnade@cg.yu](mailto:domnade@cg.yu)

- “Trauma Centre “

Address: Cijevna bb, Podgorica

Phone: +382 67 500 209

Email: [traumacentar@cg.yu](mailto:traumacentar@cg.yu)

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<sup>112</sup>

For more detailed information concerning different types of Humanitarian work of dedicated NGO look on:

[www.crnvo.cg.yu](http://www.crnvo.cg.yu)