Council of Europe contribution for the 43rd UPR session (April-May 2023) regarding Montenegro

Fight against racism and intolerance (ECRI)

Conclusions on Montenegro (adopted on 7 April 2020 / published on 2 June 2020)



Second report on Montenegro (adopted on 20 June 2017 / published on 19 September 2017)



Protection of minorities

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

The Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention adopted its 3rd Opinion on Montenegro on 7 March 2019.



The CM/ResCMN(2021)14 on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection on National Minorities by Montenegro was adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 3 June 2021 at the 1405th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.



European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The Committee of Experts adopted its fifth evaluation report on Montenegro on 1 July 2020.



ECRML_5thevaluation _report_Montenegro4

The Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation CM/RecChL(2020)4 on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Montenegro on 8 December 2020 at the 1391st meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.



ECRML_CM_RecChL_2 020_Montenegro.pdf

Action against trafficking in human beings (GRETA)

GRETA evaluation report (3rd evaluation round)



Press release

Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (GREVIO)

Montenegro ratified the Convention in 2013. GREVIO published its first baseline evaluation report on Montenegro in 2018 (Executive summary can be found on pp. 7-9). The Committee of the Parties to the Convention issues its Recommendations in respect of Montenegro, based on GREVIO's findings, in 2019 and Conclusions on the implementation of these Recommendations in June 2022.







Protection of children against sexual abuse (Lanzarote Convention)

Montenegro ratified the Lanzarote Convention on 25 November 2010 and it entered into force in its respect on 1 March 2011.

1st monitoring round on the "Protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust"

This was carried out between 2013 and 2018 and focused on the protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust. It led to the adoption of two implementation reports, one related to the <u>legal framework</u> and the other to the <u>strategies</u> to tackle the phenomenon. The information submitted by Montenegro in the context of the 1st monitoring round is available <u>here</u>.







The recommendations requiring Montenegro to take steps to implement the Lanzarote Convention effectively in the context of this monitoring round are as follows:



<u>Urgent monitoring round on "Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse"</u>

To respond to the urgent migrant and refugee situation in Europe, the Lanzarote Committee decided in 2016 to address the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse through an urgent monitoring round. This resulted in a <u>special report</u> published in March 2017. The information submitted by Montenegro in the context of this round is accessible <u>here</u>. To follow-up on the Special report and its monitoring findings, the Committee carried out a compliance procedure to assess the conformity of Parties with the recommendations urging them to act (the "urge" recommendations), as well as those considering that they should act (the "consider" recommendations).





Following the compliance procedure, the recommendations still requiring Montenegro to take steps to implement the Lanzarote Convention effectively in the context of this monitoring round are as follows:



2nd thematic monitoring round: Protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs): Addressing the challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos.

This was carried out between October 2017 and March 2022 and was dedicated to "Protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs)", with a focus on "Addressing the challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos". It led to the adoption of an <u>implementation report</u> in March 2022. The information submitted by Montenegro in the context of the 2nd monitoring round is available <u>here</u>.



The recommendations requiring Montenegro to take steps to implement the Lanzarote Convention effectively in the context of this monitoring round are as follows (editing of the recommendations to be verified with the final version of the implementation report):



Fight against corruption (GRECO)

Montenegro was evaluated in 2014 under the Fourth Evaluation Round on "Prevention of corruption in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors". The corresponding 4th Round Evaluation Report was adopted by GRECO Plenary and made public in 2015. GRECO's 4th Round Second Compliance Report assessing the implementation of the recommendations, and made public in 2020, terminated the compliance procedure.



GRECOEvallVRep_201 4_E_Montenegro.pdf



GRECORCA_2019_27_ Montenegro.pdf

Execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights



Social and Economic Rights (ECSR)



ESC_Montenegro_fact sheets.pdf

Venice Commission

Since 2018, concerning Montenegro, the Commission adopted

- three opinions on judiciary and prosecution service:
 - Opinion on the draft law on amendments to the law on the Judicial Council and Judges (<u>CDL-AD(2018)015</u>);



CDL-AD_2018_015_M ontenegro.pdf

 Opinion on the draft amendments to the Law on the State Prosecution Service and the draft law on the Prosecutor's Office for organised crime and corruption (CDL-AD(2021)012),



CDL-AD_2021_012_M ontenegro.pdf

 Urgent Opinion on the revised draft amendments to the Law on the State Prosecution Service (<u>CDL-AD(2021)030</u>),



- one opinion on the electoral issues:
 - Urgent joint opinion on the draft law on elections of members of parliament and councillors (<u>CDL-AD(2020)026</u>); and



- one opinion regarding protection of fundamental rights and freedoms:
 - Opinion on the draft law on freedom of religion or beliefs and legal status of religious communities (CDL-AD(2019)010).

