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# TRIALOG Country Paper

## MONTENEGRO

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This study is one of the country papers performed by TRIALOG. Aim of the research is to provide an overview of civil society in Montenegro and the relative environment.

The study is divided in four main chapters: the first gives a brief overview of the Montenegro, according to the economic, political and social point of view. The second chapter describes briefly the relationship between the country and the EU, pointing out the different steps that have led or will lead to EU membership. The third allows to get a general idea on how Montenegro and civil society organisations are involved in the international development cooperation. The last chapter focuses on civil society organisations (CSOs) and their own situation in the country. At the end of the report there is a list of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and CSOs that operate in the country.

The study is based on a combination of official and governmental website researches and different reports, e.g. official and CSOs' reports. We would like to thank the organisations and persons that contributed to this study with their feedback.

## I Introduction

The Republic of Montenegro is the smallest state in the Western Balkans, with a size of 13,812 sq km and a population of 630.142 (1<sup>st</sup> of January 2009)<sup>1</sup> with a multiethnic composition: the majority is represented by Montenegrin 43.16%, followed by Serbs 31.99%, then by Bosnians 7.77%, Albanians 5.03%, Muslim 3.97%, and Croats 1.10%.<sup>2</sup> The population growth rate is about 4.1%<sup>3</sup>. The European progress report 2011 shows that in 2010 the GDP was about 5.006 euro per capita.<sup>4</sup>



Source: UN

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2006 the parliament declared independence from the state union of Serbia and Montenegro, after a referendum which was held in May 2006 in favour of independence. The first parliamentary elections following Montenegro's independence were held on 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 2006. Both domestic and international observers assessed the elections as begin generally in line with international standards<sup>5</sup>.

The current constitution of Montenegro, that replaced the constitution of 1992, was ratified and adopted by the parliament of Montenegro on 19 October 2007 and was officially proclaimed as the Constitution of Montenegro on 22 October 2007<sup>6</sup>.

Montenegro is “an independent and sovereign state, with the republican form of government” (Art. 1, of the Constitution of Montenegro), that follows the principle of division of powers. The relationship between powers is based on balance and mutual control<sup>7</sup>.

The legislative power is exercised by the parliament that has a mandate of 4 years. It is composed by 81 Members elected directly on the basis of the general and equal electoral right and by secret ballot (art. 83 CM). The Government is responsible of the executive

<sup>1</sup> Montenegro Statistical Agency (Monstat),

<http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/demografija/eng/Population%20estimates%20by%20sex%20and%20year%20groups.%201.%20January%202009.xls>, [17.11.11]

<sup>2</sup> Drbalova, European Economic and Social Committee, Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on The role of Civil Society in EU-Montenegro relations, Brussels, 28 April 2010, P. 3, [17.11.11]

<sup>3</sup> COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT ANALYTICAL REPORT accompanying the COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL Commission Opinion on Montenegro's application for membership of the European Union {COM(2010) 670}, Brussels, 2010, P. 129,

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2010/package/mn\\_rapport\\_2010\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2010/package/mn_rapport_2010_en.pdf) [17.11.11]

<sup>4</sup> COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER MONTENEGRO 2011 PROGRESS REPORT Accompanying the document COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2011-2012, Brussels, 2011, P.77

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2011/package/mn\\_rapport\\_2011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mn_rapport_2011_en.pdf) [17.11.11]

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/70949.htm> [18.11.11]

<sup>6</sup> The Constitution of Montenegro and the constitutional law for the implementation of the constitution of Montenegro, October, 2007, P. 2,

[http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/files/Montenegro\\_2007.pdf](http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/files/Montenegro_2007.pdf) [18.11.11]

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

power and it consist of the Prime Minister, who “represents the government and manages its work” (Art. 102 CM), one or more Deputy Prime Ministers and the ministers.<sup>8</sup>

The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. The highest court in Montenegro is the Supreme Court, which power is disciplined by the 124 article of the Constitution<sup>9</sup>.

Montenegro is represented, in the country and abroad, by the President of the Republic. The President is elected in direct elections and by secret ballot, on the basis of a general and equitable voting right, and for a term of office of five years (Art. 96).<sup>10</sup>

With regards to the civil society, this has weak roots in Montenegro. Half a century of communist ideology has had a long-term effect on the extent of civil society development. The first voluntary association came into being in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and focused mainly on charitable activities. In 1875 the Red Cross was founded, which was followed by other humanitarian organisations such as the “The Circle of Serb Sisters”. During the short reign of the parliamentary monarchy from 1905 to 1919, a number of associations sprung up, mainly in the form of trade unions and workers’ associations. With the beginning of the socialist regime in 1945, a very difficult time also started for the CSOs. During those years all private organisations, foundations, legacies and funds were nationalised and confiscated. The work of non-profit organisations was severely limited and the system did not allow for the setting up and functioning of legal independent civic group and organisations. Only those actions taking place within and under the control of the socialist system were possible. This meant that the only way to create associations of citizens, or any other social organisation, was to keep them within the limits of the communist ideology or completely beyond ideology<sup>11</sup>.

After the breakup of Yugoslavia in 1991 the number of CSOs increased. As the Civicus civil society report explains, in 2006 foreign donors had a decisive role in the development of Montenegrin civil society. The objective and priorities of CSOs were often dictated by strategies and programmes of foreign donors, who were not always attentive to the real needs and problems of society and citizens<sup>12</sup>.

Nowadays, CSOs are a predominantly urban phenomenon, most of them based in the capital and other large cities<sup>13</sup>. According to a report of the Technical Assistance for Civil Society Organisations in the IPA Countries (TACSO) in 2010 there were 4,480 registered CSOs and foundations in Montenegro which deal with the different issues in society. Most of CSOs were based in the central region (55%), 22% in the South and in the Northern region in almost equal portions<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., P. 16-21

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., P. 25

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., P. 19

<sup>11</sup> Stevo Muk, Daliborka Uljarevic, Srdan Brajovic, Center for Development of Non-governmental Organisations (CRNVO), An Assessment of Montenegrin Civil Society, WEAK TRADITION; UNCERTAIN FUTURE, Podgorica, 2006, P. 18, [http://www.civicus.org/media/CSI\\_Montenegro\\_Country\\_Report.pdf](http://www.civicus.org/media/CSI_Montenegro_Country_Report.pdf), [18.11.11]

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., P. 20

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., P. 26

<sup>14</sup> Technical Assistance for Civil Society Organisations in the IPA Countries (TACSO), Montenegro Needs Assessment Report, Podgorica, 8 January 2010, P. 16-31, <http://www.tacso.org/doc/doc0053.pdf>, [18.11.11]

## II Montenegro and the European Union

Currently, the key challenge facing Montenegro is state and institution building, fulfilment of standards and criteria set by the EU and consequently establishment of a functional rule of law system with full inclusion of all societal groups.

Montenegro has made significant strides in the past years, becoming independent in June 2006 and initialling a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU in October 2007 that entered into force in May 2010. The country presented its application for membership of the European Union on 15 December 2008. Following a request by the European Council, the European Commission submitted its Opinion on Montenegro's application in November 2010. In December 2010, the European Council granted Montenegro candidate country status. In its conclusion, the Council noted that the opening of accession negotiations will be considered by the European Council, in line with established practice, once the Commission has assessed that the country has achieved the necessary degree of compliance with the membership criteria and, in particular, has met the key priorities set out in the Commission's Opinion<sup>15</sup>.

One of the most important problems for Montenegro to enter in the EU is represented by corruption. According to the European Economic and Social Committee, corruption remains prevalent in many areas and continues to be a particularly serious problem and the Montenegrin government has to intensify the fight against corruption in line with the recommendations made in the EC Progress Report<sup>16</sup>.

## III Development Cooperation of Republic of Montenegro

Less than five years after regaining independence, Montenegro became a candidate for membership of the European Union in December 2010. The country has made measurable progress in harmonising its legal framework with international standards, and multiple layers of reform are underway. Despite the impact of the global financial crisis it remains an upper-middle-income country and is on track to meet most of the Millennium Development Goals<sup>17</sup>.

The impact of the global economic and consequent economic decline of –5.7 per cent resulted in increased poverty and inequalities in 2009. The overall poverty rate in 2009 rose from 4.9 to 6.8 per cent, while the GINI coefficient reached 1.4 (two thirds higher than in 2008)<sup>18</sup>.

Montenegro continues to develop good relations with its neighbours (Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Italy, Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia). In 2010-2011

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<sup>15</sup> Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2011-2012, Brussels, 2011, P. 3, [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2011/package/mn\\_rapport\\_2011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mn_rapport_2011_en.pdf), [18.11.11]

<sup>16</sup> Ms Drbalová, European Economic and Social Committee, Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on the role of civil society in EU-Montenegro relations, Brussels, 28 April 2010, P. 1, [http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/rex298\\_en.pdf](http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/rex298_en.pdf), [18.11.11]

<sup>17</sup> Montenegro Country programme document 2012-2016, UNICEF, 2011, P. 2, [http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Montenegro\\_final\\_approved\\_2012-2016\\_20\\_Oct\\_2011.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Montenegro_final_approved_2012-2016_20_Oct_2011.pdf) [18.11.11]

<sup>18</sup> Montenegro Statistical Agency (Monstat), 2010, <http://www.monstat.org>, [17.11.11]

Montenegro chaired three regional initiatives, Central European Initiative (CEI), South East European Cooperation Process (SEECF), Adriatic Ionian Initiative (All), as well as the US-Adriatic Charter in the first Half of 2011. In parallel, it is actively cooperating with international organisations, and is member of the UN, OSCE and Council of Europe<sup>19</sup>.

In the area of humanitarian aid and development policy, as applicant candidate country, Montenegro needs to comply with EU legislation and its international commitments and to ensure that it has the capacity to participate in the EU's policies. The European Progress Report 2010 shows that, regarding development policy and humanitarian aid policies, Montenegro "is an aid recipient country and has so far not been involved in any donor activities. There is no legislation on development policy and no relevant administrative structure in place. Humanitarian contributions are decided on a case-by-case basis, without a legislative framework"<sup>20</sup>. And, as the European Progress Report 2011 points out, "as regards development policy and humanitarian aid policies, no development have been observed. Donor activities are still taking place on an ad hoc basis"<sup>21</sup>.

In the DAC List of ODA Recipients, Montenegro is included among the Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories<sup>22</sup>.

As the OECD Recipient Aid Chart shows, the Net Official Development Assistance received in Montenegro was reported at 75 million USD in 2009. The data chart shows the Top Ten Donors ODA for Montenegro. The main Donor is Germany, with a donation of about 20 million USD (2008-2009 average); the second Donor is the EU, with about 12 million USD. International Development Association, the World Bank Fund the Poorest, contributes with 10 million USD. Other ODA Donors are: United States (8 million USD), France (6 million USD), Italy and Luxembourg (both 5 million USD), Turkey and Norway (both 4 million USD) and Austria (3 million USD)<sup>23</sup>. Regarding the distribution of ODA by Sector, education receives little more than 5% of ODA, health and population about 2%, economic infrastructures and services receive about 12% of ODA, production about 7%, multisector about 11%, programme assistance about 10%, less than 1% is destined to action relating to debt and about 2% to "Other and Unallocated Unspecified". The main recipient sector is "Other Social Sector", with about 50% of ODA<sup>24</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> Montenegro Annual Program, Podgorica, 2010, P.3,  
[http://www.mip.gov.me/en/images/stories/download/NATO/Annual\\_National\\_Programme\\_Montenegro.pdf](http://www.mip.gov.me/en/images/stories/download/NATO/Annual_National_Programme_Montenegro.pdf), [17.11.11]

<sup>20</sup> Commission Opinion on Montenegro's application for membership of the European Union {COM(2010) 670}, Brussels, 2010, P.120,  
[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2010/package/mn\\_rapport\\_2010\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2010/package/mn_rapport_2010_en.pdf), [18.11.11]

<sup>21</sup> Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2011-2012, Brussels, 2011,  
[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2011/package/mn\\_rapport\\_2011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mn_rapport_2011_en.pdf), [18.11.11]

<sup>22</sup> DAC List of ODA Recipients. Effective for reporting on 2009 and 2010 flows.  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/40/43540882.pdf> [5.12.11]

<sup>23</sup> OECD data Montenegro, 2009, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/35/60/40183189.gif> [5.12.11]

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

## IV Montenegro CSOs

In 1999, the law on non-governmental organisations was approved. This law regulates the procedures of founding, registering, and all aspects of the operation of non-governmental organisations, defined as associations and foundations. Associations are defined as “a not-for-profit membership organisation established by natural or legal person, domestic or foreign, to accomplish individual or common interests, or to accomplish and promote public interests” (Art. 2). To found an association a minimum of five people is required. A foundation is “a not-for-profit organisation without members, established by domestic or foreign persons, and formed to manage certain property for the accomplishment of public goals” (Art. 3). A foundation may be founded by at least one person<sup>25</sup>. According to the new law on non-governmental organisations adopted in July 2011, three persons can establish a CSO and at least one of them should be Montenegrin citizen or resident on Montenegro<sup>26</sup>

In May 2006, the Government of Montenegro adopted the document “Basis of Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Montenegro and NGOs”, which established the fundamental principles on which this cooperation will be based. With this document, the government expressed the need and willingness to improve cooperation with civil society organisations. Thus, the government has confirmed the importance of civil society and its contribution to overall social progress. On this basis, on the initiative of the coalition of NGOs - *By Cooperation towards the Goal*, in 2008 the Working Group for drafting the Strategy for Cooperation between the Government and NGOs has been formed. The Working Group consisted of representatives of non-governmental organisations and the government. The government adopted the strategy in January 2009<sup>27</sup>.

Cooperation between government and civil society in Montenegro rests on a single government Office for Cooperation with NGOs and a network of liaison officers in ministries and other central government institutions<sup>28</sup>.

The Office for Cooperation was established as late as 2007 on the basis of a political mandate provided in 2006 by a Government Decree. The purpose of the Office is to work directly with CSOs to develop mutual cooperation and coordination, to promote the transparency of the work of both the government and CSOs, to educate government departments in civil society and also to coordinate and network state organs for improved coordination with CSOs. The office does not possess the capacity or authority to carry out its duties to the full. It only employs two people, the Head of the Office and an operations officer. The system of network and coordination through liaison officers in the public administration also functions imperfectly. Liaison officers change their positions frequently,

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<sup>25</sup> LAW ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”, numbers 27/99, 09/02, 30/02; “Official Gazette of Montenegro”, number 11/07 dated 13th December 2007), P. 1, <http://www.gov.me/files/1206693926.pdf> [18.11.11]

<sup>26</sup> Montenegro Adopts a New CSO Law in the Summer. BCSDN 31 October 2011 <http://www.balkanscd.net/component/content/article/857-new-law-on-csos-adopted-in-montenegro.html> [3.02.2012]

<sup>27</sup> Conference “Strengthening the triangle CSOs-National Governments-European Commission” Reinforcing the Europe-wide Civil Society and Building Partnerships”, Zadar, Croatia, 19-20 October 2009, “State of play of civil dialogue in the Western Balkans and Turkey”, COUNTRY BRIEFING FOR MONTENEGRO Prepared by CRNVO, P. 1, <http://www.crnvo.co.me/> [28.11.11]

<sup>28</sup> Technical Assistance for Civil Society Organisations in the IPA Countries (TACSO), Montenegro Needs Assessment Report, Podgorica, 8 January 2010, P. 11, <http://www.tacso.org/doc/doc0053.pdf> [28.11.11]

causing confusion in communication with NGOs. Newly appointed liaison officers often have poor understanding of civil society and lack experience of working with CSOs<sup>29</sup>.

An important document that regulates the relationship between Government and CSOs is the *Strategy and Action Plan for Cooperation between government and CSOs*, approved in 2009. This document establishes the principles of cooperation and proposes clear actions, measures and institutional procedures for achieving it. It has three main objectives: to promote the normative and legal framework for the foundation of and the functioning of CSOs; to promote the institutional framework for cooperation with CSOs; and, to promote the financial sustainability of CSOs. The strategy envisages the establishment of a special council (Savjet) to coordinate the implementation of the Action Plan<sup>30</sup>.

With regards to the structure of the civil society community in Montenegro, in 2010 there were 4,480 registered CSOs, comprising a vast majority of citizens' associations (4350), and 130 foundations. It is unclear how many of these are viable and active organisations. The main CSO database, maintained by NGO support organisation Centar za Razvoj Nevladinih Organizacija (CRNVO), lists 1,141 CSOs<sup>31</sup>.

Geographically, civil society activity is concentrated in the central region of Montenegro (55%, including 43.5% of the total being based in Podgorica). In the Southern and in the Northern regions CSOs are in almost equal portions (22%) and in the rest of the country 22.5%. CSOs are mainly present and active in the larger towns and more developed areas of the country, such as Niksic (where there are 470 estimated CSOs) and Bar (with 220 estimated CSOs). In the rural areas and poorer regions CSOs are less present (in Pluzine there are 10 estimated CSOs, 16 in Andrijevisa and 17 in Savnik, of which just respectively 5, 9 and 2 appear in CRNVO data base<sup>32</sup>.

There are no official statistics providing comprehensive, reliable information on CSO finances, but a review of the information concerning annual turnover submitted in 2007 by the 123 CSO signature of the NGO Code of Conduct, indicates that almost half of all CSOs (48%) have annual incomes of under 10,000 EUR, while only / of the sample number, or 5.7% have incomes of over 50,000 EUR<sup>33</sup>.

Regarding to the resources that the State allocates to NGOs, in the "Law on Budget of Montenegro in 2008" the budget by expenditures shows that the transfers to NGOs, political parties, entities and associations were 7.679.852,72 EUR, about 1,16% of the total<sup>34</sup>.

The CRNVO database 2009 is the main source that gives information about the fields of activity of CSOs. As the database shows, CSOs in Montenegro are mainly active in fields such as culture and arts, environmental issues, education and research; while CSOs working on issues of refugees and displaced persons, peace building and non-violence are less present<sup>35</sup>. To our knowledge, there are no organisations working in the field of development cooperation.

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., P. 12

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. P. 31

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. P. 16

<sup>34</sup> Law on Budget of Montenegro for 2008, P. 5, <http://www.gov.me/files/1201261690.pdf>, [28.11.11]

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. P. 18



After years with lack of trust in CSOs from government and citizens, nowadays civil society organisations are increasingly recognised as an important and legitimate actor by the Montenegrin public. While many CSOs are accused to still implement a donor-driven agenda, their activities are expanding and their programmes are increasing in quality. Despite these positive trends, the media pays relatively little and inadequate attention to CSOs. The media spreads information about their activities, but they rarely take an analytical approach to civil society issues<sup>36</sup>.

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<sup>36</sup> CSI Country Report: Montenegro, P.3, 2006,  
[http://www.civicus.org/media/CSI\\_Montenegro\\_Executive\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.civicus.org/media/CSI_Montenegro_Executive_Summary.pdf) [5.12.11]

### V Montenegrin CSOs

Name of the CSOs	Contact	Website	Field	Some Information
ANIMA – Centar za žensko i mirovno obrazovanje	Tel/Fax: 032 339 145 E-mail: <a href="mailto:anima@cg.yu">anima@cg.yu</a>	<a href="http://www.animakotor.org">www.animakotor.org</a>	Women/Gender	To spread a culture of peace and non-violence, as well as promoting gender equality, un-patriarchal create a society of free individuals, and individuals. The development of critical thinking and acceptance of diversity it is achieved through projects of education, research, activism and publishing.
Crnogorski ženski lobi, CZL – <i>Montenegrin Women' Lobby</i>	Tel: 081 248 485 Information in English: 069 058 147 Fax: 081 623 070 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mzenskilobi@hotmail.com">mzenskilobi@hotmail.com</a>	<a href="http://crnagora.tripod.com/lobi.htm">http://crnagora.tripod.com/lobi.htm</a>	Women/Gender	Montenegrin Women's Lobby is a nongovernmental, non-partisan and non-profit organisation, established at the initiative of women in order to speak publicly and transparently on the phenomenon of violence against women and children and the women's view of the world value the actual events and affirm women's and children's human rights.
Sigurn ženska kuća – Save House for women	Tel: +381 81 232352 Fax: + 381 81 231153 Mobile: + 381 69 013321 E-mail: <a href="mailto:shelter@r-com.me">shelter@r-com.me</a>	<a href="http://www.szk.me">www.szk.me</a>	Women/Gender	Safe Women's Shelter" programs implemented in advocacy and public education, providing victims of domestic violence and sex trafficking, temporary home, security, free legal, psychological and medical assistance, support in dealing with institutions, feminist

				therapy, training in skills that will allow them economic independence and temporary employment.
Ženska alijansa za razvoj – Women’s Alliance for Development	Tel: 040 244 504 Fax: 040 214 606 E-mail: <a href="mailto:womenalliance@gmail.com">womenalliance@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:inicijativa-bfs@cg.yu">inicijativa-bfs@cg.yu</a>	<a href="mailto:womenalliance@gmail.com">womenalliance@gmail.com</a>  <a href="mailto:inicijativa-bfs@cg.yu">inicijativa-bfs@cg.yu</a>	Women/Gender	Major activities: project "Enhancing GE mechanisms and active participation of NGOs in this process" UNDP; project "Training for Work with the media for the Roma NGO sector, " Ministry of Culture, Media and Sport Government CG; participated in the project "Mobbing Sexual harassment and in New Labor Law "funded by UNIFEM (partner project NGO SOS Nikšić and Women's action, in cooperation with the government office for gender equality).
JU Centar za djecu i mlade «Ljubović» - <i>Center for Children and Youth «Ljubović»</i>	Tel: +382 (0) 20 662-410 Fax: +382 (0) 663-105 E-mail: <a href="mailto:zavodpodljubovic@t-com.me">zavodpodljubovic@t-com.me</a>	<a href="http://www.centarljubovic.me">www.centarljubovic.me</a>	Children/Youth	Center for Children and Youth "Ljubović" is the only institution for social and child protection in Montenegro, dealing with the institutional protection of children in conflict with the law. The work of the Center is to care, educate and train children and youth which are in conflict with the law.
NGO "Road guide"	Tel: +38269903400 Fax: +38230311367 E-mail: <a href="mailto:putokazbar@yahoo.com">putokazbar@yahoo.com</a> ;	<a href="http://www.guidebar.me">www.guidebar.me</a>	Children/Youth	Culture and Art; Education and Research; Socio-Humanitarian Problems; Youth and Students; Business, Professional and Specialist

				Interests
Islamski kulturni centar NVO Crna Gora – <i>Islamic cultural centre</i> NGO Montenegro	Tel: +382 69 464 991 E-mail: <a href="mailto:karabusko@gmail.com">karabusko@gmail.com</a>	<a href="http://www.ikcnvo.wordpress.com">www.ikcnvo.wordpress.com</a>	Human Right	The first activity of the Islamic Cultural Centre began in the mosque in the Karabuško field and some members participated in the same building.
Center for Antidiscrimination “EQUISTA”	Tel: +38220265650 Fax: +38220265650 E-mail: <a href="mailto:kancelarija@ekvista.org">kancelarija@ekvista.org</a> ;	<a href="http://www.ekvista.org">www.ekvista.org</a>	Human Right	Human Right; Legislation, Advocacy and Public Policy; Women’s Human Rights
ALFA Centar ( <i>ALFA Centre</i> )	Tel/Fax: +382 40 246 008 Mobile: +382 69 591 333	<a href="http://www.alfacentar.org">www.alfacentar.org</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	The Centre treats the fight against terrorism and dealing with research and analysis of civil-military relations, affirming the membership of Montenegro in NATO, as well as other aspects of security of citizens.

Asocijacija za demokratski prosperitet – ZID – Association for democratic prosperity	Tel: +382 20 20 71 30 Fax: +382 20 71 31 30 E-mail: <a href="mailto:zid@zid.org.me">zid@zid.org.me</a>	<a href="http://www.zid.org.me">www.zid.org.me</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	Promote and strengthening participation of individuals and organizations in process of development of civil society through realization of innovative programmes aiming strengthening of democratic processes and contributing development of community.
Unija nevladinih organizacija LIBERTASK	Tel: +382 20 633 322 Fax: +382 20 633 322 E-mail: <a href="mailto:unolibertask@t-com.me">unolibertask@t-com.me</a> ,	<a href="http://www.unolibertask.org">www.unolibertask.org</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	Education and Research; Socio-Humanitarian Problems; Human Rights; Legislation, Advocacy and Public Policy; Spreading the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence (including minority rights and promotion of antidiscrimination policies)
Centar za demokratiju i ljudska prava – CEDEM – Centre for Democracy and Human Rights – CEDEM	Tel: +382 20 234 114 Fax: +382 20 234 368 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@cedem.me">info@cedem.me</a>	<a href="http://www.cedem.me">www.cedem.me</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	Cedem is a non-governmental organization, founded in 1997 and established as non-profitable association of citizens, with a main goal to advance and spread conscience on importance of proper and successful democratic transition, also to research, analyze and follow process of transition and influence by its activities on transitional process in Montenegro; to contribute in strengthening of civil society and democratization process.
Centar za demokratsku	Tel: +382 20 207 070; +382 20	<a href="http://www.cdtmn.org">www.cdtmn.org</a>	Democratisation/	By developing and encouraging

tranziciju – Center for democratic transition	207 071 Fax: +382 20 207 072 E-mail: <a href="mailto:cdtmn@t-com.me">cdtmn@t-com.me</a>		Peace	public dialogue, political education stakeholders, advocacy and monitoring institutions, processes and policies for the promotion of democracy, characterized by honest and accountable government, a dynamic civil society, as well as active and informed citizens.
Centar za građansko obrazovanje – Centre for Civic Education	Tel: + 382 20 665 327 Fax: + 382 20 665 112 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@cgo-cce.org">info@cgo-cce.org</a>	<a href="http://www.cgo-cce.org">www.cgo-cce.org</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	Education for democracy, human rights and European integrations aiming to strengthen civic society based on multiethnic and multicultural values, with high level of participation of citizens in decision-making processes.
Centar za razvoj nevladinih organizacija - Center for Development of Non-Governmental Organizations	Tel: (+382 20) 219-120; 219-121; 219-122; 219-123 E-mail: <a href="mailto:crnvo@crnvo.me">crnvo@crnvo.me</a>	<a href="http://www.crnvo.co.me">www.crnvo.co.me</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	The Center exists to provide support to development of non-governmental organizations in Montenegro and contribute to creation of a favourable environment for citizens' participation in public policy issues and civil society development.
EXPEDITIO	Tel: +382 (0)32 302 520 Fax:+382 (0)32 302 521 E-mail: <a href="mailto:expeditio@t-com.me">expeditio@t-com.me</a>	<a href="http://www.expeditio.org">www.expeditio.org</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	Working in fields: Cultural heritage / Cultural landscape; Sustainable (green) architecture; Urban planning; Civil sector development / Public advocacy

Foundation Open Society Institute – FOSI ROM	Tel: (++ 382 20) 232 111, 231 199 Fax: (++ 382 20) 232 111 ext. 103, 231 199 ext. 103) E-mail: <a href="mailto:montenegro@osim.org.me">montenegro@osim.org.me</a>	<a href="http://www.osim.org.me">www.osim.org.me</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	The Foundation Open Society Institute - Representative Office Montenegro supports the country's efforts to develop in compliance with EU standards and practices, and to reach its developmental goals by relying upon and respecting open society values and principles.
MANS	Tel: +382 20 266 326; +382 30 317 380; +382 31 346 080 Fax: +382 20 266 328 Mobile: +382 69 446 094 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mans@t-com.me">mans@t-com.me</a>	<a href="http://www.mans.co.me">www.mans.co.me</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	MANS is a non-governmental organisation, which mission is to support the development of Montenegro and poverty reduction by promoting good governance and strengthening citizens participation in the decision-making process
NANSEN Dialogue Centre	Tel/Fax: +382 20 290 094 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@ndcmn.org">info@ndcmn.org</a>	<a href="http://www.ndcmn.org">www.ndcmn.org</a>	Democratisation/ Peace	NDC lies in supporting reforms, integration processes and raising of democratic potentials of Montenegro through institution building and human capital development and through promotion of values and practice of dialogue, methods of non-violent communication and respect of human rights and freedoms.
The Monitoring Center- CEMI	Tel: +38220228530 Fax: +38220228535 E-mail: <a href="mailto:cemi@t-com.me">cemi@t-com.me</a> <a href="mailto:cemicg@t-com.me">cemicg@t-com.me</a>	<a href="http://www.cemi.org.me">www.cemi.org.me</a>	Transition	The Monitoring Center - CEMI is a nongovernmental, non-profitable organization founded in March 2000, whose main goal is to provide infrastructural and expert support for continuous monitoring of total process of transition which is in course in Montenegro.
Institute Alternative	Tel/Fax: +38220268686 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@institut-alternativa.org">info@institut-alternativa.org</a>	<a href="http://www.institut-alternativa.org">www.institut-alternativa.org</a>	Democratisation	Institute Alternative is a non-governmental organization, established in September 2007 by a group of young, educated citizens, experienced in the civic society, public administration and business sectors. Its mission is the strengthening of democratic processes in Montenegro by identifying and analyzing public policy options.

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