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- Provide evidence-based justification for the inclusion of culture in national and international development strategies and plans;
- Gather new data for informed policies and monitoring systems for culture;
- Build capacities in data collection and analysis on culture and development;
- Promote awareness of culture’s role in sustainable development through participative inter-institutional dialogue;
- Foster a comparable understanding at the international level.

For more information on CDIS results, analysis and country data (www.unesco.org/creativity/cdis).

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Technical Report prepared by Dragoljub Janković (project leader, Ministry of Culture), Boris Abramović (Ministry of Culture), Jelena Marković (MONSTAT), and Ivan Martinović (economist) based on the data collection process and the construction of the Culture for Development Indicators in Montenegro.

Cover design: Annya Crane based on the work of MH Design
Introduction
Culture is increasingly finding a route to the market, which is leading to radical transformations in the way people create, consume and enjoy cultural products. This indicator assesses the contribution of central and equipment/supporting cultural activities to GDP. It intends to provide insights into the overall contribution of the culture sector to the economy in Montenegro.
By looking at the income and value added generated by formal and private cultural activities, this indicator shows that these activities contribute to a country’s production, help to diversify the economy, generate income and sustain livelihoods.

Data Source
Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT
National Accounts, GDP Report from 2013

Methodology
The main goal of this Indictor is to calculate the percentage of the contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product. To collect these data in accordance to CDIS methodology, we have had to establish a correspondence table between the International classification of activities (Isic Rev 4) and the National classification of activities (Nace Rev 2.) adopted by Monstat in 2010. Data was only able to be collected at the two-digit level, which provides a basic snapshot of the contribution of culture to the economy. To get the % of cultural activities to GDP, we have had to sum up the collected data at the two-digit level, and divide by the total GDP of 2013, obtaining the result for the indicator.

Data analysis
We have obtained results from the Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT. Notably, for data collected at the two-digit level, the final results only considered 6 codes categorized as corresponding to central cultural activities and 2 codes categorized as corresponding to equipment/supporting cultural activities. There were no methodological problems to collect this data.

Results
Regarding Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result is the percentage of Contribution of cultural activities to GDP, which is 4,62% or 153.798.000,00 Euros out of total GDP of 3.327.077.000,00 Euros. It should be noted that the majority of contribution is a part of Equipment and supporting cultural domains 85,60% or 131.652.000,00 Euros, and its dominant contributor - Telecommunications (81,83%). The remaining 14,40% belongs to Central cultural domains, followed by Publishing activities (5,04%).

Conclusions
It should be emphasized that this indicator measures only the contribution of private and formal central and equipment/supporting cultural activities to GDP, and thus the results reflect only the “tip of the iceberg” of the overall contribution of cultural activities to national GDP. In this regard, the interpretation of results needs to acknowledge that this indicator does not cover:
• many of the cultural activities that, in practice, generate economic outputs in middle, middle-low and low economies, such as:

- Non-market cultural activities offered by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and government institutions;
- Cultural activities carried out in small/informal establishments that function in the underground or shadow economy and which are very significant in many countries; and
- Illegal activities, such as piracy.

• indirect and induced impacts and externalities, such as:

- Cultural attendees’ spending on hotels, restaurants and transportation associated with cultural activities;
- Other potential benefits of culture, such as the region’s attractiveness for people and businesses; and
- Economic valuations that do not involve consumption, for example, the value given to cultural assets because of their impact on future generations and their value to society or for philanthropic reasons.

Although only providing a partial picture, the indicator offers valuable information of the income generated by cultural activities at the national level, as well as a relevant disaggregation by central and equipment/supporting cultural activities.
Introduction
This indicator is focused on the role of culture as an “employer” in order to better understand its impact on national economic and social development. Occupations in cultural activities reflect the ability for individuals to participate professionally in cultural activities and are a sign of the vitality of the culture sector, which is an integral part of development. Employment in cultural activities contributes to job creation, income generation and the material welfare of those employed in these activities. Thus, the employment provided by the culture sector should be recognized as both a sign of its vitality and as a means of poverty reduction.

Data Source
Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT
Population census 2011 Report

Methodology
The aim of this indicator is to measure the percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population.

According to the CDIS Methodology there are two types of cultural employment:

- Persons who have a cultural occupation, including those who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities and those who do not;
- Persons who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities, including persons who work in cultural and non-cultural occupations.

Data has been collected from MONSTAT. This report uses data from the Montenegro Census of Population, which was carried out in 2011. The data are grouped according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 08), as well as International Standard Classification of Activities (NACE rev.2). The data was collected at the four digit level, in line with the CDIS Methodology. To get the % persons engaged in cultural occupations, we have had to sum up collected data at the four digit level, and divide by the total employed population, obtaining the result for the indicator.

Data analysis
We have obtained results from the Population census (2011) from the Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT. The Methodology is fully harmonised with the international standards defining common rules for collecting the population data. Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings was carried out in Montenegro from 1 to 15 April 2011. The Census that is in accordance with the international recommendations conducted every ten years is a process of collection, processing and publishing demographic, economic, educational, migration, ethno-cultural, and social data related to population of country in certain period. There were no methodological problems to collect this data.
Results
Relying on the CDIS Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result is the Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population. For "Cultural occupations in dedicated cultural establishments or in non-cultural establishments (ISCO)" , the result is 3,12%, and 5,27% for the "Cultural occupations and non-cultural occupations in establishments dedicated to cultural activities (NACE Rev. 2)" , from the total employed population which amounts 175171 employees.
It should be noted that the majority of persons engaged in "Cultural occupations in dedicated cultural establishments or in non-cultural establishments (ISCO)" can be attributed to central cultural activities - 88,85%, where most of them are Journalists - 17,68% or 967 employees. The remaining 11,15% belongs to Occupation class (Equipment and support) where the largest one category of employment is Pre-press technicians - 4,62% or 233 employees.
Regarding the Percentage of persons engaged in “Cultural occupations and non-cultural occupations in establishments dedicated to cultural activities (NACE Rev 2)” the highest part can be attributed to central cultural activities – 76,59%, of which where the largest one category of employment is Television programming and broadcasting activities, which counts 1239 employee, or 13,42%. The remaining 23,41% belongs to Activity class (Equipment and support materials ) where the largest one category of employment is Wired telecommunications - 10,52% or 971 employees.

Conclusions
It should be emphasized that non-cultural occupations in cultural activities and/or establishments as well as induced occupations with a strong link to culture, such as employees of hospitality (restaurants, etc) and hotelier services located in or close to heritage sites, are not covered. Therefore, the indicator only reflects the “tip of the iceberg” of the overall contribution of culture to job creation.
Despite these limitations, the collected results provides a picture of its contribution and weight, demonstrating with quantitative data how the culture sector contributes to job creation and the material welfare of those employed in this sector. In addition, it also allows for a detailed and disaggregated snapshot of employment in central and equipment/supporting cultural professions and gives some basic indications of the employment status of women and men in this sector.
Introduction
Household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services consists of all purchases incurred by resident households of a country on individual cultural goods and services provided at prices that are economically and non-economically significant. It includes expenditures on cultural products such as books, commercial cinema tickets, theatre performances and chargeable entrances to museums. It covers household resident expenditures not only on cultural goods and services produced in the country but also those imported and bought abroad. Expenditures on culture by institutions and residents in a given country are related to economic development since they reflect the allocation of income supporting national and foreign cultural production.

Data Source
Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT
Household Budget Survey from 2013

Methodology
This indicator assesses how resident households of a given country value cultural goods and services through market transactions and the allocation of income supporting national and foreign cultural production, thus obtaining insight into the size and the potential of the national market for cultural activities, goods and services. Data has been collected from the Household Budget Survey, MONSTAT (2013). Data from this survey was collected on annual basis, each month 19 enumeration areas (i.e. 152 households) are selected for the survey, for a total sample size of 1824 households. The 2013 survey examined 1199 households, which makes for a 65.73% response rate.
To collect these data, we have used national classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP), adopted by MONSTAT. The data was collected at the four digit level, in line with the CDIS Methodology. To get the % of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services, we have had to sum up collected data at the four digit level, and divide by the total household final consumption expenditure, obtaining the result for the indicator.
MONSTAT conducts annual research on household expenditures, and amongst others the expenditures for cultural products. After obtaining the data, MONSTAT calculates monthly average of the expenditures for households, and thus, also for the expenditures of cultural goods and services. The data was collected for all 12 months and the monthly average is in fact the average across all 12 months for any given category of spending.

Data analysis
We have obtained results from the Household budget survey (2013) from the Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT. The Household budget survey (HBS) has been harmonized with International standards and recommendations of EUROSTAT and UN, which enables international comparability of data. MONSTAT doesn’t collect data for quintile and geographical distribution at the four digit level classification, only at the group level - Recreation and culture, which is not relevant for our research. There were no methodological problems to collect this data.
Results
Relying on the CDIS Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result is the Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures, which is 2.29%. This represents a monthly average of 2.494.868,00 Euros out of an average of 108.837.512,00 Euros total monthly household consumption (result scaled to represent the entire population based on the sample group). It should be noted that the majority of expenditures on culture can be attributed central cultural goods and services - 83,67% or 2.087.487,00 Euros. The remaining 16,33% belongs to expenditures on goods and services for cultural equipment and support.

Conclusions
According to estimated number of households in Montenegro (192197), and the total value of household expenditure on culture (2.494.868,00 Euros), we calculated that the average household spending 13 Euros per month on culture. It should be emphasized that this indicator does not cover the value of cultural goods and services acquired by resident households and provided by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) at prices that are not economically significant (eg. in-kind social transfers). It does not, therefore, include goods and services such as museum and public library services and free public cultural events, which may represent an important share of the final household consumption of cultural activities, goods and services. Despite these limitations, this indicator offers significant insights into how resident households value national and foreign cultural goods and services through market transactions, as well as concerning the size and the potential of the national market for cultural activities, goods and services.
Introduction
The Inclusive education indicator is focused on formal primary and secondary education in Montenegro with the view to the extent to which young generations can have equal access to formal education. Primary and secondary education enables individuals to acquire knowledge and basic skills and competencies required to enable citizens to actively participate in society and constantly contribute both to their personal development as individuals and to the wider society. Development of human capital and social cohesion within the country and its diverse communities and regions is based first and foremost on education and its socially inclusive elements. During the years of schooling, children and youth are developing necessary social skills and competences, crucial for formation of individual strengths and social skills, while creating social cohesion within the community. These formative years of primary and secondary schooling are especially important for different social and cultural groups and their cohesion within the society. Taking part in the formal education process, under the same conditions as their peers from the majority social groups, is also a major stimulus for future achievements of the diverse social and cultural groups and their active participation in the society.

Data Source
The Constitution of Montenegro, 2007
Ministry of Education of Montenegro

Methodology
According to the CDIS Methodology the purpose of this indicator is to evaluate:
1. the implementation of the cultural right to education in primary and the first two years of secondary education;
2. the extent to which children and young people can, on an equal footing, take up positive opportunities for interaction and integration and have access to the knowledge, values and skills required to contribute to their society’s development and their own continuing personal development;
3. the levels of deprivation and marginalization in education in the country.

The necessary data was provided by the Statistical Office of Montenegro MONSTAT based on the Population census carried out in 2011.

Data analysis
The Census was carried out in line with the legal framework at the national level i.e. the Law on Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings while harmonized also with the international Recommendations that such data collecting should be carried out every 10 years, through the process of collection, processing and publishing data related to the population of the country during a certain period.

Also, the Ministry of Education contributed to the construction of the indicator by providing data on the standardized average number of years of schooling.
Results
Relying on the CDIS Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result has been constructed based on the data provided by MONSTAT, indicating the following:

The average number of years of schooling (of the population between the ages of 17 and 22) is 10.26.
The percentage of the population with fewer than four years of schooling (17-22 years old) is 1.25%.

When input into the CDIS Data Table, a figure is automatically generated to show a standardized average on a scale from 0 to 1, reflecting Montenegro’s education performance overall compared to a baseline average of 10 years: 1/1; the final result is automatically generated, adjusted to reflect inequalities: 0.99/1.

Contributing to this final result, which reflects that nearly all Montenegrins have access to and complete more than 10 years of education, is the education policy and standards of the Ministry of Education. Based on the Law on Primary Education, the Law on Vocational Education, and the Law on Gymnasium, the Ministry of Education provided us with the following figures which reflect the number of years that are spent on average within the different levels of educational programs:

- Elementary School.................................................................9
- Secondary school programmes, including vocational programmes...............2,3, or 4
- Tertiary education........................................................................3+1+1

Conclusions
The indicator reflects the position of inclusive education in Montenegro, providing considerable insight into the implementation of the fundamental and cultural right to schooling, through valuable and comprehensive data on schooling of the target population i.e. the reference group of adults between the ages of 17 and 22.

With the view to the CDIS Guidelines for the interpretation of the results, the results are seen as optimum, in terms of reflecting the public authorities’ efforts to provide complete, fair and inclusive education. With the average number of schooling years of the target population as 10.26, the results are in line with the fundamental and cultural rights of every Montenegrin citizen to participate equally in the formal education in Montenegro.
EDUCATION DIMENSION
Multilingual Education
TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
A quality education for all in today’s world means including diverse cultural and linguistic contexts into the curricula of the formal education system. Cultural and social significance of multilingual education consists both in learning foreign languages and the opportunity for each individual to learn in their mother tongue, as well as to learn other national, local or regional languages.

Learning international, universal languages means developing linguistic competencies as well as communicative abilities, enhancing wider range of cultural information, knowledge and expressions. Equally important as the opportunities for learning widely-used foreign languages, are the state’s efforts to provide learning curricula for local or regional languages. Adequate systems’ protection and enhancement of minority national, ethnic and/or linguistic populations is reflected in the use of languages by those populations within the formal education system. Indeed, access to education in their mother tongue, both in the teaching of, and in the instruction in, those languages, contributes to the enhancement and inclusion of each culture.

Culturally sensitive multilingual curricula, tailored according to the needs of young people of different social and cultural backgrounds, favors tolerance and intercultural dialogue. Among the educational opportunities and choices for all citizens, multilingual education is crucial to the development of an individual’s personality, capacities and values, contribution to increased employment and professional advancement, and enhancement of social cohesion by enhancing understanding and unity among diverse social and cultural groups. Thus, structural and systematic culturally sensitive multilingual education, providing greater access to other languages and cultural expressions, is a valuable contribution to sustainable, inclusive development of a plural democratic society.

Data Source
The Constitution of Montenegro, 2007
Ministry of Education of Montenegro, data from 2014

Methodology
According to the CDIS Methodology, the purpose of this indicator is to evaluate:

- The extent to which multilingualism is promoted in basic secondary education as an approximation of the levels of promotion of interculturality, and valorization and understanding of cultural diversity within the education system, both at the national and international levels;

- The annual percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting bilingualism or multilingualism in the first two years of secondary education, in relation to the total number of hours dedicated to teaching languages is therefore used as a proxy.

Data has been provided by the Ministry of Education of Montenegro, based on the available data i.e. official curricula of the secondary schools in Montenegro in 2014.

The Ministry of Education has submitted data for Gymnasiums, Gymnasiums with instruction in Albanian language, and Vocational Schools. Having in mind that the formal education
system in secondary school level comprises a variety of different programmes, especially in professional/vocational schools, calculations for this indicator in Montenegrin secondary education, precisely in the first two years of secondary schooling, was carried out based on the ‘basic’ education program, that is the curricula of Gymnasiums, as the most general schooling programme at secondary level.

‘Going further’, we have also taken into consideration multilingual education in Albanian schools as well as 4 year Vocational schools to develop additional indicators, without adding up those data to the final calculations or taking into account those data when calculating this indicator and its national average.

Data analysis
The data was provided by the Ministry of Education of Montenegro, based on the available data i.e. official curricula of the secondary schools in Montenegro.

The calculations of this indicator are based on percentages of total hours required to be dedicated to languages in Gymnasiums, as the ‘basic’ education program that is most general schooling programme at secondary level.

Additionally, data analyses has also covered multilingual education in Gymnasiums with instruction in Albanian, as well as 4 Year Vocational Schools, as ‘additional indicators’ without taking into account those data for the final results of this indicator.

Results
Relying on the CDIS Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result indicates the following:

-Number of official or national languages: 5

As per the Constitution of Montenegro, in Montenegro Montenegrin shall be the official language. Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian languages shall also be in official use.

-Number of official or national languages taught during the first two years of secondary school: 5

-Number of your country’s local or regional languages: 0

We had a dilemma regarding Roma language and if this language should be recognized under category local and regional language, but having in mind that Roma is not standardized, and with the view to the definition stated the CDIS Methodology manual for Education dimension, we have decided that Roma language does not fit into this category, as it not an indigenous language in Montenegro. The definition states: Local or regional languages: This refers to time devoted to non-official indigenous languages, namely, those spoken by a significant cultural minority in the country.

The calculations are based on percentages of total hours required to be dedicated to languages in Gymnasiums.

-Number of local or regional languages taught in the first two years of secondary school: 0

-Percentage of the total annual instructional hours dedicated to official or national languages in the first two years of secondary school in relation to the total number of hours dedicated to teaching languages: 44.44%
-Percentage of the total annual instructional hours dedicated to international languages in the first two years of secondary school in relation to the total number of hours dedicated to teaching languages: 55.56%

In terms of course hours, this means that in the first two years of secondary education, out of the total 630 hours per annum devoted to language, 280 hours are devoted to teaching student's mother tongue, 210 to the first foreign language, while 140 are devoted to teaching a second foreign language.

The final result for this indicator is automatically constructed when the above data is input in the CDIS Data Table: 91.11%.

The results of the additional indicators are:

In Albanian Gymnasium, 50% of the time is to be spent teaching one of the official national languages or languages for official use, while the other 50% of the time is spent teaching foreign languages during the first two years of secondary school. When input into the CDIS Data Table, the final result for this additional indicator is automatically constructed: 90.0%.

In 4 year Vocational schools, 40% of the time is to be spent teaching one of the official national languages or languages for official use, while the other 60% of the time is spent teaching foreign languages during the first two years of secondary school. When input into the CDIS Data Table, the final result for this additional indicator is automatically constructed: 88.0%.

Conclusions
The final result for this indicator in Montenegro is 91.11%, which indicates that according to the requirements in gymnasiums, based on data from the Ministry of Education, 44.44% of the time is to be spent teaching one of the official national languages or languages for official use, while the other 55.56% of the time is spent teaching foreign languages during the first two years of secondary school.

This is a descriptive indicator, the final result is thus to be interpreted given the local context. The indicator value varies from 0 to 100%, with 0% representing a situation in which, during the first two years of secondary school, 100% of the instructional hours dedicated to teaching languages are used to promote only one official or national language and 100% representing a situation in which, during the first two years of secondary school, 0% of the instructional hours dedicated to teaching languages is used to promote at least one official or national language. Neither 0% or 100% is an ideal.

With the view to the results, this indicator reflects the position of multilingual education in Montenegro, which is generally in line with fundamental and cultural rights, with the recommendations for improvements in terms of increasing the number of language classes into the high school educational curricula.
Introduction
The importance of arts education and the special place of the arts in national curricula emphasizes the cultural dimension within the education system and the need to promote and stimulate artistic and creative capacities of young people. The Arts Education Indicator measures the curricula allocation to teaching the arts through cultural, artistic and craft programmes dedicated to creativity.

The aims of art education are to develop diverse essential skills including creative – artistic skills as well as cognitive and social skills. Acquiring knowledge on artistic theory and practice in relation to various creativity disciplines can enhance development of artistic and craft know how, foster innovation and creative expressions, sharing cultural experiences and stimulate forming of new cultural audiences. In addition to the benefits of artistic engagement, art education is also linked to the advancement at personal, social and cultural level, through developing confidence, intercultural understanding and cultural participation, stimulating dialogue, exchange of cultural richness and diversity of cultural expressions.

Art education, in its interlinking with human development, is recommended as an important and vital part of school curricula as it strengthens creative productivity and affirmation of artistic talent, while developing social skills and cohesion that can contribute to positive social practices.

Data Source
Ministry of Education of Montenegro, data from 2014
Center for Vocational Education and Training

Methodology
According to the CDIS Methodology the purpose of this indicator is to:

- Evaluate the extent to which arts education is valued in basic secondary education as an approximation of the levels of encouragement in the education system of creativity and creative talents, as well as the promotion of the appreciation of cultural expressions and the “desire for culture” among the youth.

- Evaluate the percentage of yearly instructional hours dedicated to arts education during the first two years of secondary school is, therefore, used as a proxy.

Data has been provided by the Ministry of Education of Montenegro, based on the available data i.e. official curricula of the secondary schools in Montenegro in 2014. Data has also been provided by the Center for Vocational Education.

Data analysis
We have obtained data from the Ministry of Education and Center for Vocational Education and Training. The submitted data is based on the official curricula of Gymnasiums, Gymnasiums with instruction in Albanian language, and Vocational Schools, including
Vocational Schools specialized in education in the realm of Fine arts, as well as those for the field of Music.

For the calculation of the result of the Arts education indicator we have used the curricula of Gymnasiums, as the core general standard programme.

As ‘additional indicators’ we have taken into consideration arts education in Albanian schools as well as 4 year vocational schools, Fine Arts schools, and Music schools, without including those data into account when calculating the level of this indicator in its national average.

In Montenegro, the main artistic disciplines taught in schools are fine/visual art and music. These are the most common, often standardized courses.

Besides the mentioned general courses, based on CDIS Methodology and its working definitions we have included as Art education a broader range of art and craft courses, mostly in Vocational schools, comparing the course curriculum with the descriptions stated in the Methodology.

For example, as one of the eligible disciplines stated in the Methodology definitions are craft skills we have included also, the following:

- Course Structures and Modelling (Programme Textile and Leather Modelling);
- Course Graphic Design (Programme Graphic Technician)

Methodology also defines drawing as one of Art Education categories, so we have included the free hand drawing courses:

- Course free hand drawing (Programme for Interior Designer);
- Course free hand drawing (Programme Architectural technician);

Definitions state video and new emerging forms of popular artistic expression as form of Arts education, therefore we have included the following:

- Course Multimedia Technology and Audio and Video Techniques, as well as Graphic Design (Programme for Electrician for Multimedia).

Results

Relying on the CDIS Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result indicates the following:

Percentage of instructional hours dedicated for arts education in the first two years of secondary school in relation to the total number of instructional hours: 3.03%.

In terms of number of instructional hours, this means that based on the requirements for gymnasium programs, the core general high school programme in Montenegro the number of hours dedicated to arts education is 70, while the total number of hours per annum in the first two years of secondary school is 2310.

‘Additional indicators’:

In vocational schools, the percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours is 0.98 %.
In terms of course hours, this means that in different programmes of Montenegrin Vocational schools, for which we have available data, the total number of artistic hours is 2664 while the total number of hours per annum in those schools/programmes is 271,872.00. The result for this additional indicator is thus the average across all vocational programmes for which we have data.

In specialized Fine art and Music schools, the percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours is 64.52%.

In the first two years of secondary Fine Arts schools, the number of artistic hours is 2880 while the total number of instructional hours in the first two years of secondary school is 4464. In Music schools, during the first two grades, the number of artistic hours is 1368 while the total number of instructional hours per annum is 2232. The result for this additional indicator is thus the average across both Fine Arts and Music programmes.

While the result for specialized Fine art and Music schools is high, it does not reflect opportunities of all. The core indicator reflects importance given to culture as a formative subject for all, thus general curriculum reflects opportunities for all to learn and explore the arts as a field.

**Conclusions**
The Arts Education is a descriptive indicator, therefore the % is interpreted given the local context.

The result for the Arts Education indicator for Montenegro is relatively low given that the average for this indicator in all other countries having previously participated in the CDIS project is 4.84%.

In conclusion, the necessity of development of a broader, more comprehensive range of arts classes in Montenegrin secondary education should be taken into consideration, designed in line with the importance of artistic and cultural subjects within the education system, considering the possibilities and appropriate, effective measures to enhance art education in its unique position among the school curricula.

In this context, the art curricula could be expanded as an important and vital part of secondary education with an increased number of classes and advanced methodologies tailored to address the common needs for cultural, artistic and craft programmes dedicated to creativity.
Introduction
This indicator is an index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture. It takes into account opportunities and choices for education and training for current and future cultural professionals from different cultural fields, regarding such training as a resource for the growth of the culture sector.

Professional training provides the skills, capacities and expertise in a variety of creative activities and services, from heritage and history to the applied arts in new technologies, contributing to the affirmation of cultural activities and the spread of innovation in culture, necessary for a stable and productive cultural sector.

In relation to this, quality professional training and education in cultural, artistic and related practices must respond to the changing needs for skills within the job market and across sectors, leading to further development of cultural and creative industries and greater impact of culture on the economy through the creation of cultural products and jobs. Also, high quality and comprehensive professional training opportunities in culture, from graphic or web design to project management, foster the emergence of new ideas and cultural experiences, cultivating talents and putting to use entrepreneurial potential, thus enhancing cultural production and innovation and stimulating a dynamic, contemporary culture sector.

Indeed, the broad and coherent technical and tertiary educational framework in the field of culture is one of the key factors for a productive, rich and diverse culture sector that develops according to the artistic and professional standards of a contemporary society, in line with national and European legislation and cultural, social and economic strategies.

Data Source
Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education, data from 2014
Center for Vocational Education and Training, data from 2014

Methodology
The purpose of this indicator is to evaluate:

- The extent to which the public and private-dependent national education system is sufficiently comprehensive in providing various types of training (technical, vocational and tertiary) in different cultural fields to current and future cultural professionals. Significant insights are thus obtained on the levels of public-sector investment aimed at fostering the emergence of a dynamic and competitive “creative class.”

- To that end, the existence of government-funded educational institutions, both public and private, for technical or vocational, and tertiary or higher education in the 5 selected cultural fields (heritage, music, fine/visual/applied arts, cultural management and film/image) is used as a proxy.

Data analysis
We have obtained the following data from the Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education and the Center for Vocational Education and Training.
Public or private government-dependent educational institutions in Montenegro that provide **heritage training courses:**

**Tertiary Education:**

- Faculty of Architecture Podgorica, has several programmes at first degree, master and doctoral level, including master programme Protection and Revitalization of Architectural Heritage.
- Faculty of History (Niksic);
- Institute for History (Podgorica).

**Vocational Education:**
n/a

Public or private government-dependent educational institutions in Montenegro that provide **music training courses:**

**Tertiary Education:**

- Music Academy, Cetinje

**Vocational Education:**

- 5 VET schools for music and performing arts

Public or private government-dependent educational institutions that provide training courses in the **fine, visual and applied arts:**

**Tertiary Education:**

- Faculty of Fine Arts, Cetinje
  - Department for Painting,
  - Department for Sculpture,
  - Department for Graphics,
  - Department for Graphic Design
- University UDG, Faculty of Arts:
  - Studies on Modern Contemporary Arts
- University Mediterranean, Faculty of Visual Arts, Podgorica
  - Design of Visual Communications, Audio-visual Production

**Vocational Education:**

- PI Secondary Art School “Petar Lubarda”, Cetinje
- PI Vocational School “Vukadin Vukadinovic”, Berane

Activity of organizing adult education

- The program of education for professional qualification- Producer of simple decorative objects and jewelry;

- PI Vocational School, Pljevlja
Activity of organizing adult education

- The program of education for professional qualification - Producer of simple decorative objects and jewelry;

Note that the two programmes listed above for professional qualification in the category of decorative objects and jewelry are listed among official adult learning programmes in Montenegro.

Public or private government-dependent educational institutions that provide training courses in **cultural management:**

Tertiary Education:

- Faculty of Architecture, Podgorica

  - Post Graduate Specialist Studies:
    - Department for Architecture Planning, Management in Architecture and Urban Planning
    - Department for Urban Planning, Management in Architecture and Urban Planning

  - Post Graduate Master Studies:
    - Project Management and Investment in Construction

Vocational Education:

n/a

Public or private government-dependent educational institutions that provide training courses in **film and image**?

Tertiary Education:

- Faculty of Drama (Cetinje) Acting, Directing, Dramaturgy, Production

- University UDG, Podgorica, Faculty for design and multimedia: Design and multimedia

- University Mediterranean, Faculty of Visual Arts (Podgorica): Design of Visual Communications, Audio-visual Production

Vocational Education:

n/a
Results

The final result for this indicator is automatically constructed when the above data is input in the CDIS Data Table: 0.7/1.

This is a benchmark indicator which ranges between a value of 0 to 1. 0 being the lowest and 1 the maximum or the optimum/desired result.

The result reflects the considerable opportunities in tertiary education in the areas of heritage, music, fine arts, management and film. However, technical and vocational education is only possible in the areas of music and fine arts, and those opportunities are limited.

Also it should be noted that opportunities in the category of professional training in cultural management are limited to architectural subjects and do not extend to more general areas of cultural management and cultural policy.

Only the programmes of the public and private government-dependent national education system were taken into account for the construction of this indicator, including opportunities only by the licensed providers of adult education and their accredited programmes, while additional opportunities are available by non licensed providers.

Conclusions

The final result for this indicator on Professional training in the culture sector is 0.7/1. This indicator reflects the relatively favourable position of professional training in cultural professions, in various types of training (technical, vocational and tertiary) in different cultural fields.

To further improve the range of professional training and educational opportunities in different cultural fields, the recommendation is to provide additional educational opportunities in particular in the areas of technical specializations in the areas of heritage, cultural management and film.
GOVERNANCE DIMENSION

Standard-setting framework for culture

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
This indicator analyses the following aspects:

- the extent to which the key international legal instruments affecting cultural development, cultural rights and cultural diversity have been ratified and/or adopted, and national legal frameworks established to recognize and implement the obligations accepted;
- the extent to which national legislation and regulations govern the interventions implemented by the State and other interested parties which aim to promote cultural sectors and processes from a development perspective;
- the fundamental goals and approaches of public cultural policy and action.

Data Source
Ministry of Culture of Montenegro
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications
Ministry of Economy
World Intellectual Property Organization
The Constitution of Montenegro, 2007
Law on Culture, 2008
Law on the Protection of Cultural Property, 2010
Law on publishing activities, 2012
Law on Cinematography, 2008
Law on Media, 2010
Law on Copyright and Related Rights, 2011
Law on NGOs, 2011
Law on VAT, 2001
Law on Business Companies, 2002
Law on Electronic Media, 2010
Law on Minority Rights and Freedoms, 2008
Law on Gender Equality, 2007
Law on the implementation of regulations governing the protection of intellectual property rights, 2005

Methodology
To assess the degree of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels:

1. The supranational or international level, encompassing a number of legal instruments whose ratification or adoption demonstrates the commitment and resolve of public authorities to implement measures that give effect to the principles, areas of action and rights for which they provide. This level, whose overall weighting in the final indicator is one third of the total value, comprises four components:
   a. main binding international instruments affecting the cultural sphere that have been ratified by the State (weighting: 40% of the total for the level);
   b. universal recommendations and declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been specifically incorporated into national laws and/or regulations and therefore integrated into the country’s standard-setting provisions (weighting: 10% of the total for the level);
   c. binding regional instruments ratified by the State (weighting: 25% of the total for the level); and
d. bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed by the State, (weighting: 25% of the total for the level).

2. The national level, focusing on a country's domestic law and standard-setting framework. This level, whose weighting is two thirds of the final indicator, comprises two components:
   a. the national constitution - the extent to which it enshrines the main cultural rights (weighting: 1/3 of the total for the national level); and
   b. national laws and regulations, which provide an overview of the national standard-setting framework (weighting: 2/3 of the total for the national level).

A specific value has been assigned to each of the two levels of the standard-setting framework indicator. Thus, the national level has twice the weight of the supranational level.

Data analysis
Regarding the Supranational/international level, Montenegro has already ratified and adopted many international legal instruments, but has yet to ratify:
  • UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995)
Also, there are few Universal Recommendations and Declarations to incorporate into national laws and regulations:
  • Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)
  • Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)

Regarding the National level, some notable achievements include Montenegro's framework law for culture; the recognition of cultural diversity in the constitution; the incorporation of the obligation to respect linguistic and cultural diversity in the constitution; the recognition of the following cultural rights in the constitution: education, participate in cultural life, free exercise creativity; laws for several sectors: heritage, books & publishing, cinema, TV & radio; the existence of copyright legislation; the existence of tax status, subsidies etc. to facilitate sector…
However, Montenegro has not yet developed the following at the national level:
  • Recognition of the following cultural rights in the constitution: right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications; choice of and respect for cultural identities; access to cultural heritage; free and pluralistic information and communication; cultural cooperation.
  • Existence of other sectoral laws dealing with culture (music, visual arts, performing arts)

Results
The overall score for the Standard-setting Framework for Culture indicator is 0.88 out of a maximum/optimum of 1.
Regarding the separated levels, results are as follows:
  Supranational/International Level is 0.91/1
  National Level is 0.87/1

Conclusions
The relatively high scores for this indicator shows that there is already a significant standard-setting framework for culture and that many efforts have been made to ratify key international legal instruments as well as to establish a national level framework. Most of binding international instruments have continued to be applied after the restoration of country independence in 2006, following appropriate procedures. At the international level, there remain just a few suggested international documents to be ratified or incorporated in the framework. At the national level, it should be kept in mind that cultural rights, which according to CDIS Methodology should be recognized in the constitution, are defined in the
relevant sectoral laws as basic development principles of those areas of culture. On the other hand, there is a lack of specific sectoral legislation in culture (music, visual arts, performing arts) in addition to the umbrella Law on Culture and other sectoral laws for certain areas that have been given priority (heritage, publishing, cinema, copyrights ...).

It can be concluded that the overall priority given by the State to culture in Montenegro and the standard-setting framework for culture provide an adequate basis for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity. However, it should be noted that in the Report on implementation of the Law on Culture on a local level, the Ministry of Culture in 2014 pointed out that the most important segments of the Law on Culture are not implemented at the local level, or are being implemented selectively. This primarily relates to the rules concerning the reorganization of local cultural institutions, redefining the program profile, professional and competent management and management of institutions, as well as the appointment of the Municipal Councils for Culture.
Introduction
This indicator analyses the following aspects:
− the priority strategies and areas of action forming the action programme established by the public authorities to promote cultural sectors and processes from a development perspective;
− the main characteristics of the political and administrative system responsible for implementing the standard-setting framework for culture and for formulating, applying and managing cultural policies (type of bodies and position in the hierarchy, main areas of competence, etc.);
− the degree to which governance of culture is decentralized.

Data Source
Ministry of Culture of Montenegro
Government of Montenegro
Parliament of Montenegro
Agency for Electronic Media
Radio Television of Montenegro
Human Resources Management Authority of Montenegro
National Programme for Development of Culture 2011-2015
Revaluation of Cultural Property in Montenegro, 2014
Annual programs for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, 2015
National Programme for Development of Cinematography, 2008
National Sustainable Development Strategy of Montenegro 2007-2012
Draft baselines for the preparation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2014-2020
Report on implementation of the Law on Culture on local level, 2014
Law on Culture, 2008
The National Council for Culture

Methodology
To evaluate the degree of development of this indicator, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels:

1. The policy framework - a review of the main public policies that exist to promote culture, cultural sectors, creativity and cultural diversity and the explicit integration of culture into development plans and strategies;

2. The institutional framework - the main bodies responsible for cultural activities, their position in the hierarchy and their political weight; levels of decentralization in the cultural sphere; mechanisms to support cultural sectors and actors; and the priority given to institutional capacity-building.

The policy framework has a total weighting of 40% of the final value, and the institutional framework a weighting of 60%.

Data analysis
Key accomplishments regarding the policy framework include:
• Existence of national strategic framework with the annual action plans - National Programme for Development of Culture 2011-2015 and allocated budget;
• Existence of policies/measures to promote access to and participation in the cultural life by minorities and other groups with specific needs.

Key gaps include:
• Lack of sectoral policies/strategies for the following sectors: books and publishing, music, visual arts, performing arts
• Lack of policies and strategies to promote cultural development (arts education, creativity…)
• Lack of policies and strategies to promote cultural diversity (education and training of cultural audiences, promotion and appreciation of a variety of cultural programmes, encouragement for emerging forms of cultural expression). However, Montenegro’s diversity is recognized as a resource in the NSSD.

Regarding the institutional framework, all institutional mechanisms recognized by CDIS Methodology are in place in Montenegro (existence of a Ministry of Culture, culture committee in the parliament, number of cultural responsibilities decentralized to municipal authorities, public system of subsidies, existence of mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing cultural policy, etc.).

Results
The benchmark ranges between a value of 0 to 1, 0 being the lowest and 1 the maximum or the optimum/desired.
Montenegro’s total overall score is 0.82/1, from which:
Policy Framework is 0.55/1, and
Institutional Framework is 1/1

Conclusions
Great efforts and steps forward have been taken at the policy level with the adoption of the first National Programme for Development of Culture for a five-year period 2011 - 2015, a comprehensive document which gave an analysis of the current situation, as well as the objectives and priorities of a development. However, the lack of more sectoral policies and strategies should be pointed out in order to further encourage the fulfilment and implementation of the objectives outlined in the adopted standard-setting framework (publishing, music, visual arts, performing arts, promotion of cultural development and creativity, promotion of cultural diversity). Culture is one of the segments of development, as outlined in the National Sustainable Development Strategy but more effort is needed to further recognize culture’s full potential in strategic documents. All above mentioned remarks, point to the need for enhanced overall priority to be given to completing the cultural policy framework.

According to the fulfilment of all the requirements of the CDIS methodology regarding the institutional framework, it can be concluded that a coherent administrative and institutional framework exists, as well as mechanisms with possibilities to create favourable environments for the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors and the promotion of cultural vitality. Furthermore, certain competencies and the development of culture are divided into national and municipal level, and the decentralization of organization and financing of culture is one of the basic principles of realization and development defined in the Law on Culture.
GOVERNANCE DIMENSION

Distribution of cultural infrastructures

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
This indicator presents the general distribution of the selected cultural infrastructures by main administrative divisions immediately below State level. The purpose is to assess the degree of equity, in relation to the population and the administrative divisions in which they reside, of the coverage and distribution throughout the country of the selected cultural facilities and infrastructures for public use with a view to:

- Promote widespread cultural participation and broad, egalitarian access to culture and cultural life;
- Provide an enabling environment for culture professionals and businesses to create, produce, promote and disseminate their work.

Three categories of basic facilities and infrastructures have been selected as a benchmark, namely: museums, libraries and media resource centres, and exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts.

Data Source
Ministry of Culture of Montenegro
National Library of Montenegro “Đurđe Crnojević”

Methodology
The first step in the construction of this indicator was to identify administrative divisions immediately below State level, in accordance with the benchmark recommended in the CDIS Methodology, for the sake of comparability. The relevant cells were then completed in the appropriate Data Table, for each of the country’s recognized administrative divisions:

- the name of the administrative division considered;
- numerical values for cultural infrastructures (i.e., the number of museums, libraries and media resource centres, and exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts) open, operational and accessible to the public;
- the number of inhabitants, according to the most recent national census.

When a given cultural infrastructure fulfills the requirements for more than one of the listed categories of infrastructures in the working definitions, it has been counted in each of these categories. For example, when a cultural center incorporates both a library and an exhibition venue, according to the working definitions, this cultural center was counted once as a library and once as an exhibition venue.

Furthermore, the CDIS working definition of Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts specifies that these facilities must have a minimum of 100 seats for spectators and that Cinemas are not included in this category.

On the basis of the data collected, the following were automatically constructed in the Data Table:

- The percentage of the country’s total population living in each of 23 municipalities relative to the country’s total population;
The percentage of museums, libraries and media resource centers and venues dedicated to the performing arts present in each of the municipalities as a share of all the considered cultural infrastructure of the same type at the national level;

- Data and the graphic with the relative standard deviation for each of the three categories of selected cultural infrastructure, as well as the average relative standard deviation across all categories of cultural infrastructure, which serve to measure the variation of results from the mean and thus serve as a proxy indicator for the equality of distribution across municipalities and by population.

A situation in which the types of infrastructure are distributed among the population with perfect equity would yield a ratio of 1. For example, if the administrative division concerned is home to 10% of the country’s population and has 10% of all its libraries, it will have a ratio of 1, and this division can thus be said to have balanced infrastructure coverage relative to its population, in comparison with the rest of the country. However, if an administrative division has 30% of the country’s population and 15% of its libraries, the ratio will be 0.5 and can be considered to have a degree of unequal distribution of infrastructures.

Data analysis
In accordance with the ISO 3166-29 international standard for country codes and codes for their sub-divisions, municipalities in Montenegro are the divisions immediately below State level and there are a total of 23. The number of inhabitants was obtained from the 2011 Population Census, in which the number of residents in local communities Petnjica and Gusinje was also registered, which have since become municipalities. Most of the population is in Podgorica - 30%, while at least is in Gusinje and Šavnik, with less than 1% of the total population of Montenegro.

Museums
- Andrijevica, Gusinje, Mojkovac, Petnjica, Plav, Pljevlja, Plužine, Šavnik, Žabljak have no museums.
- In addition, regarding the relative standard deviations, it can be stated that: Bar, Bijelo Polje, Nikšić are municipalities in a situation of relative disadvantage since the coverage of museums is low in these municipalities in relation to the percentage of their population and when compared to other municipalities having museums.
- The capital municipality of the city of Podgorica, according to graphics, has a percentage of museums (15% of the total) that is smaller than the relative population (30% of the total), thus making it appear below average in equity according to the relative standard deviation. However, due to the significantly higher population density in the capital compared to other municipalities, it would be a mistake to regard this municipality as overall disadvantaged or it should be only conditionally seen as disadvantaged.

Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts
- All municipalities have exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts, either in the form of indoor venues or permanent equipped outdoor sites. These are primarily cultural centres, which in some municipalities include libraries and/or museums within the same public institution.
- Regarding the relative standard deviation, it can be stated that: Berane, Bijelo Polje, Kotor, Nikšić, Pljevlja, Rožaje are municipalities in a situation of disadvantage, since the coverage of this cultural infrastructure is low in these municipalities in relation to the percentage of their population and to other municipalities.
- The capital municipality of the city of Podgorica, according to graphics, again has a percentage of exhibition venues (17% of the total) that is smaller than the relative population (30% of the total), but again this, should be contextualized by the significantly higher population density in the capital compared to other municipalities.

Libraries
- Gusinje and Petnjica have no access to libraries, while many other municipalities remain under serviced. All other municipalities, except Podgorica and Cetinje which have 4 and
2 public libraries respectively, have only 1 public library irrespective of population size or land distribution.

- Regarding the relative standard deviation, it can be stated that: Bar, Bijelo Polje and Nikšić are municipalities in a situation of disadvantage, since the library coverage is low in these municipalities in relation to the percentage of their population and to other municipalities.
- The capital municipality of the city of Podgorica, again has a percentage of library coverage (16% of the total) that is smaller than the relative population (30% of the total), but again this should be contextualized by the significantly higher population density in the capital compared to other municipalities.

Results

The total result was 0.30/1. This represents the total average standard deviations for the 3 selected categories of infrastructure across the 23 municipalities of Montenegro. A standard deviation indicates how much dispersion or variation from the average exists. Thus, it indicates if there is great inequality of distribution of infrastructures. The final result can vary between 0 and 1, 1 being the optimal result, indicating nearly no variation and equal distribution across municipalities.

The final result is 0.31/1, in which:

Museums – 0.21/1
Exhibition venues – 0.41/1
Libraries & Media Resource Centres - 0.30/1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/ Administrative division</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of museums</th>
<th>Number of exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts</th>
<th>Number of libraries and media resource centers</th>
<th>Percentage of the total</th>
<th>Final result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrijevica</td>
<td>5,071</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>42,048</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcan</td>
<td>27,257</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijelo Polje</td>
<td>46,051</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budva</td>
<td>19,128</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gostiva</td>
<td>36,637</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukavac</td>
<td>10,672</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikšić</td>
<td>72,443</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petnjica</td>
<td>6,713</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pljevlja</td>
<td>30,786</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podgorica</td>
<td>185,937</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rožaje</td>
<td>30,864</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tivat</td>
<td>14,031</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulcinj</td>
<td>35,643</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions
Overall, a low result of 0.31/1 indicates a need to improve access and equal distribution of cultural infrastructures across the country. This has an impact on participation in cultural activities, which is linked to both social benefits and the economy of culture.

Analyzing the coverage according to territory, the two newly established municipalities, newly established of Petnjica and Gusinje have no museums or libraries at all, while another seven municipalities lack museums. These municipalities, in a position of inequality and lack of cultural infrastructure, are in the north of Montenegro.

Five municipalities, which are also amongst the largest in relation to the number of residents: Bar (7% of population), Berane (4%), Bijelo Polje (7%), Nikšić (12%) and Pljevlja (5%), are relatively disadvantaged regarding the overall distribution of all cultural infrastructures considered in this indicator relative to their population size. Nevertheless, bearing this in mind Bar is relatively less disadvantaged regarding exhibition venues, Pljevlja is less disadvantaged regarding libraries and Berane falling just below the mark for proportional distribution of museums and libraries.

The municipalities of Budva, Cetinje, Danilovgrad, Kolašin and Ulcinj have coverage of infrastructures that is above the average standard deviation in all categories, relative to their population size. Kotor and Tivat have two segments (museums and libraries) above average. only exhibition venues are not proportional to population size in these municipalities. Herceg Novi has an above average distribution for exhibition venues while falling near the mark for proportional distribution relative to population size for the categories of museums and libraries.

Analyzing by category of cultural infrastructure, the least fairly distributed are museums since only 14 of 23 municipalities have such infrastructures, and therefore special attention should be paid to increase coverage in this segment. All municipalities that do not have a museum are in the northern region of Montenegro. In addition, according to CDIS Methodology, five municipalities outside the capital, though having at least one museum, are disproportionately served relative to population size according to the relative standard deviation – Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Herceg Novi, Nikšić...

Regarding exhibition venues, which in smaller municipalities are mainly within cultural centers, it should be noted that in the Ministry of Culture’s Report on implementation of the Law on Culture on a local level (2014), one of the essential preconditions for the promotion and development of cultural and artistic creativity - infrastructure, in most municipalities is in good condition. This particularly refers to the north of Montenegro. However, according to CDIS data collecting, it should be considered the need for additional facilities in several municipalities due to the larger population or area (Bijelo Polje, Nikšić) and the need for faster completion of started works on cultural facilities for exhibitions (Pljevlja, Podgorica). Given the low level compared to the equal coverage of libraries, it is also necessary to consider opening additional libraries, as well as the establishment of the first libraries in the two new municipalities (Gusinje and Petnjica).

In relation to overall cultural infrastructures, in the context of better offers and the evaluation of the potential of cultural and artistic creativity and rich cultural heritage to contribute to development, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the municipalities in which during the tourist season the population significantly increases temporarily within cities, as well as to those in which ongoing larger capital investments are currently investing in new tourist and residential complexes. This is primarily related to the coastal municipalities (Tivat, Herceg Novi, Bar), but also to some cities in the north (Žabljak). Although some of these municipalities have infrastructure distribution that is near the average relative to population size, the additional infrastructures should be considered.

Regarding Podgorica, as a capital city it has an expected higher population density and percentage of the population, and thus inequality in distribution of infrastructures as
indicated by the relative standard deviation and resulting graphics must be contextualized. However, due to the large number of residents (30%) as well as low tourist turnover in Podgorica, with the expected completion of new bigger hotel facilities in 2016, there is nevertheless a need for additional cultural infrastructures in order to improve the cultural and tourism offer, the dissemination of creative artists, the overall quality of life and the meeting of social and cultural needs in the capital. Efforts should be made to finish the ongoing construction of a building for the Music Center of Montenegro and to start building the planned Museum of Contemporary Art in Podgorica.
Introduction
This indicator evaluates the opportunities open to civil society – to culture sector professionals and minorities in particular – to participate in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them, both nationally and at the regional/municipal/local level.

The promotion of pluralism and cultural diversity largely depends on opportunities for access to and participation in policy and decision-making. Consequently, the participation of minorities and marginalized groups in shaping the standards and policies that regulate and influence their cultural life is an expression of the right to take part and participate in cultural life, as recognized by Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and a number of human rights instruments adopted at the international and regional levels.

Consequently, and looking beyond the participation of minorities and marginalized groups, culture requires broadly based participatory processes to formulate and implement useful and effective policies and measures that meet the needs of the individuals and communities for which they are intended. On this point, the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions acknowledges the fundamental role played by civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and the importance of encouraging its active participation in the preparation, management, evaluation and implementation of cultural policies and measures.

Good cultural governance practices should encourage civil society participation in decision-making.

Data Source
Ministry of Culture of Montenegro
Center for the preservation and development of minority cultures
Fund for minorities, Parliament of Montenegro
National Council for Culture
Councils for Culture in Municipalities
Report on implementation of the Law on Culture on local level, Ministry of Culture, 2014.
Ministry for Human and Minority Rights

Methodology
To rate the degree to which public authorities promote participation by civil society in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major segments, then assigned an equivalent weighting.

1. Participation of minorities analyses, both nationally and at the regional/municipal/local level, the existence of consultation and participation mechanisms for minorities and the main characteristics of these mechanisms.

2. Participation of cultural professionals analyses, both nationally and at the regional/municipal/local level, the existence of consultation and participation mechanisms for culture sector professionals and the main characteristics of these mechanisms.

Data analysis
Regarding Participation of minorities, at the national level there are institutional mechanisms providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programs that concern them, and these are: Center for the preservation and development of minority cultures, Fund for minorities - Parliament of Montenegro and Councils of minority peoples in Montenegro. All bodies can be considered active, permanent and their resolutions regarding dialogue and national cultural policies are consultative, except for decisions concerning their own program activities.

At the municipal level in Montenegro, there is no such institutional mechanisms or organic structure regarding the participation of minorities. On the other hand, the size of Montenegro and its individual municipalities should be taken into account. Therefore, with these structures at the national level, there are possibilities to ensure the participation of minorities.

Regarding Participation of cultural professionals, at the national level there is the National Council for Culture. According to the law, members of the National Council are appointed by the Government, from the ranks of artists and experts in culture, with high reputation, from Montenegro and abroad. The National Council for Culture is permanent (mandate for 4 years) and can be considered active (at least one meeting a year). Its decisions are consultative and they can submit their views, opinions and suggestions to the Government of Montenegro.

At the local level, the Law on Culture prescribes the appointment of the Municipal Councils for Culture, whose members should be affirmed artists or experts in culture. However, in this regard, the law is not implemented to the full extent, and so far only two municipalities have established such a council.

Results
This is a benchmark indicator ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result.
The final result is 0.65/1, in which:
- Participation of minorities - 0.48/1
- Participation of cultural professionals - 0.83/1

Conclusions
According to the obtained data and results for this indicator, public authorities of Montenegro promote civil society participation in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programs that concern them, but there is also room for the improvement, especially regarding the differences in the structural mechanisms at national and local level.

As for minorities, the importance of the existence and work of a couple structures and authorities regarding the participation of minorities should be emphasized, such as the Centre for the preservation and development of minority cultures - institution established by the Government of Montenegro with the aim of improving minority rights in the area of culture and the affirmation of multiculturalism. Given the relatively small sized total population of Montenegro, and even smaller sized populations at the local level, the absence of similar structures at the local level can be understood as participation is able to be ensured through national mechanisms.

Regarding cultural professionals’ participation, especially notable is the difference at the national and local level, and the need for their greater participation at the municipal level. As recognized also in previous analyses of the Ministry of Culture, it is necessary that the municipalities appoint their local councils for culture as professional and advisory bodies, as foreseen in the Law on Culture. Therefore, the greater involvement of cultural professionals in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies at the municipal level falls under the challenge to fully implement the law in this regard in the coming period at the municipal level.
In addition to the above, it should be noted that the participation of civil society is defined through two decrees on the manner and procedure of cooperation between state bodies and NGOs and on the implementation of public debate in the preparation of laws. In this way, the Ministry of Culture, as a public authority, is further encouraged to include civil society in defining new measures, regulations and policy documents.
SOCIAL DIMENSION

Participation in going-out cultural activities

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
The right to participate in cultural life is a universal human right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that "Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share its scientific advancement and its benefits" (art. 27). Moreover, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights calls on states to recognise the right of everyone to take part in cultural life (art. 15.1.a).

Data Source

• Statistical Office of Montenegro – regular cultural surveys

Methodology

Cultural participation includes cultural practices that may involve consumption as well as activities that are undertaken within the community, reflecting quality of life, traditions and beliefs. It includes attendance at formal and for-fee events, such as going to a movie or to a concert, as well as informal cultural action, such as participating in community cultural activities and amateur artistic productions, or everyday activities like reading a book. Cultural participation covers both active and passive behaviour; it includes the person who is listening to a concert and the person who practices music.

Going-out activities are relevant because:
• People actively choose to go out to attend a particular cultural activity;
• They imply physical places for encounters to occur between audiences and artists, as well as among audiences, and thus high degrees of social interaction and connectivity

Data analysis

No data according to CDIS Methodology.

Results

No data

Conclusions

The core indicator on participation in going-out cultural activities could not be constructed due to a lack of necessary data.

Though the Statistical Office is following the cultural vitality of Montenegro by calculating ad hoc data for ticket sales and participation in specific cultural activities, no data is systematically collected on overall participation in going-out cultural activities in Montenegro, as is necessary according to the CDIS Methodology.
SOCIAL DIMENSION

Participation in identity-building cultural activities

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
The right to participate in cultural life is a universal human right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share its scientific advancement and its benefits” (art. 27). Moreover, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights calls on states to recognise the right of everyone to take part in cultural life (art. 15.1.a).

Data Source
No data

Methodology
Cultural participation includes cultural practices that may involve consumption as well as activities that are undertaken within the community, reflecting quality of life, traditions and beliefs. It includes attendance at formal and for-fee events, such as going to a movie or to a concert, as well as informal cultural action, such as participating in community cultural activities and amateur artistic productions, or everyday activities like reading a book. Cultural participation covers both active and passive behaviour; it includes the person who is listening to a concert and the person who practices music.

Identity-building activities are relevant because:

- They are often at the core of the intangible cultural heritage of a society or a group;
- They represent a large share of the activities carried out by people and are too often invisible in official statistics.

Data analysis
No data

Results
No data

Conclusions
The core indicator on participation in identity-building cultural activities could not be constructed due to a lack of necessary data.

There is no formal institution that is engaged in following and monitoring the participation in identity-building cultural activities in Montenegro. One of the first steps should be to choose a formal institution which will be in charge of the production of this data.
Introduction
Modern societies are characterized by multiculturalism, where different cultures and a diversity of local and foreign cultural expressions co-exist in the same territory.

Cultural values, aptitudes and norms which encourage tolerance of diversity, openness and respect for all contribute to avoid tension and to promote social harmony and cohesion, especially in polyethnic and multicultural countries. Therefore, measuring the levels of tolerance towards individuals and groups with different cultural backgrounds provides insights into levels of potential interconnectedness between cultures as well as of the potential of a given society to draw on cultural diversity as a resource for development.

Data Source
No data

Methodology
The calculation method will differ depending on the data source available.

Using appropriate questions included in the most recent official national or regional survey, measure the levels of trust towards:
- a. People of a different race
- b. Immigrants/foreign workers
- c. People of different religion

Data analysis
No data

Results
No data

Conclusions
The core indicator on tolerance of other cultures could not be constructed due to a lack of necessary data.

There is no formal institution that is engaged in following and monitoring the tolerance on other cultures in Montenegro. One of the first steps should be to choose a formal institution which will be in charge of the production of this data.
SOCIAL DIMENSION

Interpersonal trust

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
Interpersonal trust is a common proxy for social capital, and therefore, a building block for development.

Researchers have associated interpersonal trust to societal well-being in general and in particular to economic growth, more effective political institutions, and low crime rates. Indeed, it is widely recognized that there are important benefits for societies when their members co-operate with each other, and that such relationships are based on a sense of interpersonal trust, which is in turn heavily driven by cultural values, norms and attitudes.

Data Source

No data

Methodology
The calculation method will differ depending on the data source available.

Using appropriate questions included in the most recent official national or regional survey, measure the levels of trust through responses to the following Rosenberg question: “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?”

a. Most people can be trusted.
b. Need to be very careful.”

Data analysis

No data

Results

No data

Conclusions

The core indicator on interpersonal trust could not be constructed due to a lack of necessary data.

There is no formal institution that is engaged in following and monitoring the interpersonal trust activities in Montenegro. One of the first steps should be to choose a formal institution which will be in charge of the production of this data.
SOCIAL DIMENSION

Freedom of self-determination

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
Self-determination is recognized as an individual’s human right in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development”.

Self-determination describes a state in which individuals feel that they possess the freedom to make their own choices over time, including in respect to making choices regarding their cultural participation and cultural allegiances. Self-determination implies the individual’s right to live the life they choose, according to their own values and beliefs. In this sense, self-determination is strongly linked to cultural values, aptitudes and convictions through which individuals and communities express the meanings they give to their lives and their own development.

Data Source
No data

Methodology
This indicator can be constructed based on responses to questions found in national or regional surveys, such as World Values Survey. Respondents are asked to evaluate their own level of perceived freedom of self-determination using a scale, where 1 means “none at all” and 10 means “a great deal”.

Through WVS the proposed question is:

V 46. Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that they do have no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale where 1 means “no choice at all” and 10 means “a great deal of choice” to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out?

Calculations are then conducted based on the CDIS Methodology Manual in order to calculate a final core result.

Data analysis
No data

Results
No data

Conclusions
The core indicator on freedom of self-determination could not be constructed due to a lack of necessary data.
There is no formal institution that is engaged in following and monitoring the freedom of self-determination activities in Montenegro. One of the first steps should be to choose a formal institution which will be in charge of the production of this data.
GENDER DIMENSION

Alternative indicators: Gender equality objective outputs
TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
According to the core CDIS Methodology, the gender equality objective outputs indicator is a composite indicator, which covers four domains (political participation, education, labour force participation, and the existence of targeted legislative frameworks in gender equity issues). It is important to stress that through this indicator we could better understand a real situation within Montenegro regarding the positive and negative impacts of development processes in respect of human rights, including cultural rights, and for building open and inclusive societies. It is necessary to explain each of the four domains so the core indicator could be understandable and justified for the users.

Data Source

- Political participation – Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Women in national parliaments, January 2015
- Education – Statistical Office of Montenegro, Population Census 2011
- Targeted legislative frameworks - not applicable

Methodology
The four domains covered by this core indicator (political participation, education, labour force participation, and the existence of targeted legislative frameworks in gender equity issues) reflect some of the key areas where reaching gender equality in outcomes and opportunities have had a proven positive impact on a range of development processes and which are critical for the respect of human rights, including cultural rights, and for building open and inclusive societies.

We have used the above mentioned data sources for different domains.

Data analysis
Unfortunately, we couldn’t create a composite core indicator because data for the targeted legislative frameworks are not applicable. Namely, data from the Questionnaire that have been fulfilled by Ministry of Human and Minority Rights (related to targeted legislative frameworks). The core CDIS methodology relies on an objective assessment of whether legislation is in place and adequately implemented. This assessment is provided by an OECD database. However, Montenegro is not part of this database. While we could assess if there is a legal framework set in place regarding rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment and political quotas, we could not objectively assess if the laws are adequately implemented within the country using the same scale as the OECD. The OECD scale provides for comparability between countries. As this was not possible, a core composite indicator was not presented for Montenegro.
As an alternative, a series of alternative indicators are presented for the remaining 3 dimensions of the composite indicator. The indicators related to the political participation, education and labour force participation were constructed according to the CDIS methodology and based on the existing data from the nominated sources.

Results
Relying on CDIS Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, for the indicator on political participation in 2014, women only represented 17.3% of parliamentarians. This data clearly demonstrates that compared to men, women in Montenegro are still not fully exercising their rights to participate in political and public life, even if the legal framework is in place.

The constructed indicator of education shows that the average years of education of females, 25 and over, was 10.4, while the average years of education of males, 25 and over was 11.7. While this indicates that males are more educated than female, both are over the targeted minimum of 10 years according to CDIS methodology.

The labour force participation indicator presented that 56.8% of men are either employed or actively searching for work, while only 43.6% of women participate in the labour force.

Conclusions
In Conclusion, Montenegro has made progress in select areas of gender equality. Furthermore, it is important to stress that while the necessary legal system is set up, additional efforts are needed to evaluate the implementation of the legal framework and further promote gender equality in all domains.
Introduction
While gender equality is primarily assessed by the levels of equal opportunities, rights and achievements of women and men across key output measures related to areas such as education, health, or labour force participation, such indicators of progress reveal only part of the “bigger picture” of gender relations. Cultural practices, values, attitudes and traditions shape and underlie the nature and quality of gender relations at the individual and community levels and are key determinants of the extent to which women and men are able to choose the lives they wish to lead, and to contribute to and benefit from their country’s cultural, political, economic and social development.

Data Source

- UNDP, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and ECD in Montenegro - “Woman in politics, 2012”

Methodology
The cored CDIS indicator is a composite indicator combining the results for responses to questions in 3 different domains that parallel the domains covered by the CDIS indicator on gender equality objective outputs. Policies need people and this dual analysis of the objective and subjective allows better understanding of the issue at hand. The precise calculation method will differ depending on the data source available. The main source that was used to construct this core indicator in other countries is from the World Values Survey, and refers to the following questions:
  a. (V44) When Jobs are scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women
  b. (V61) Men make better political leaders than women do
  c. (V62) University is more important for a boy than for a girl

In Montenegro, there is no established institution or public, NGO or private company that is dealing with the perception of gender equality. Having this in mind, it is very difficult to assess the perception of the citizens of Montenegro regarding the gender equality in Montenegro.

In 2012, within the Programme of gender equality UNDP, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and the EU Delegation to Montenegro conducted a survey on the attitudes toward women in politics in Montenegro. The survey aims to understand how the most important actors of social and political life perceive the position of women in Montenegro. These actors are political functionaries, functionaries in political parties, representatives of nongovernmental organizations and media companies.

Data analysis
Data analysis was made from the data from the publication “Woman in politics, 2012”. Among the above mentioned topics in the survey, the survey also tested views on leadership and familiarity of women and men in public-political life of Montenegro.
In order to best align with the core CDIS methodology, the questions in the survey that have been used for the construction of this indicator are:

- If an employer has to dismiss workers, it is better to dismiss a woman with a husband?
- Generally, men are better political leaders than women?
- University education is more important for boys than girls?

**Results**

- If an employer has to dismiss workers, it is better to dismiss a woman with a husband?

The results show that even 43% of the population disagrees with this statement, while 25% share this opinion.

- Generally, men are better political leaders than women?

The results show that even 35% of the population disagree with the statement that men are better managers than women, while 38% share this opinion.

- University education is more important for boys than girls?

Conviction that tertiary education is more important for boys than for girls is mostly rare – only 12% of population agree while almost 70% disagree with this statement.

Combined, the composite result is 48.67%, reflecting an average response across the three domains covered above, reflecting those that do not agree with the above statement and thus have a positive perception of gender equality.

**Conclusions**

By the findings of the analysis Montenegrin society is shaped by profound patriarchal standards. A majority of citizens can without any difficulty agree with the statements explicitly expressing attitudes that women's place is at home and not in public and/or in politics. It is also interesting that women frequently agree with such opinions, yet less frequently than men do.

Therefore, it can be stated that perception of gender equality is a dimension were more attention has to be placed. The attention has to be put especially to the promotion of women within Montenegrin society. Woman in Montenegro could and should be equally present and successful in all aspects of public and private life.
COMMUNICATION DIMENSION

Freedom of Expression
TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction

Freedom of expression guarantees everyone's right to speak and write openly without state interference, including the right to criticize injustices, illegal activities, and incompetencies. This indicator includes print, broadcast, and Internet-based media freedom, which derives directly from the freedom of expression.

Data Source
Freedom of the Press Index, Freedom House, 2014

Methodology

Countries are given a total press freedom score from 0 (best) to 100 (worst) on the basis of a set of 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories, and are also given a category designation of "Free," "Partly Free," or "Not Free." Obtaining this data from Freedom House, was in alignment with the CDIS Methodology.

Data analysis

We obtained the result from official Freedom House web site, from the Freedom of the Press report 2014, that measures level of media independence in 197 countries and territories. There were no methodological problems to collect this data.

Link:https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2014/montenegro#.VPg5ViyQ6uI

Results

Regarding Methodology total score is 39. Thus, according to the report, Montenegro is categorized as a ‘Partly Free’ country, in a sense of Freedom of Expression, falling slightly below the ‘Free’ benchmark of a result of 30. It is ranked at the 78th position from a total of 197 countries, and shares its position with Bulgaria, India, El Salvador, and Antigua and Barbuda.

Conclusions

Based on findings in the report, and compared with other countries in the region, in 2014, Montenegro is a leader (only preceded by Serbia) in the field of Freedom of Expression.
COMMUNICATION DIMENSION

Additional Indicator: Perception of Media Freedoms

TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
This additional indicator provides an assessment of the degree to which individuals feel that media freedoms are guaranteed in their country, going beyond the core CDIS indicator that examines the freedom of expression in print, broadcast and internet-based media through the Freedom of the Press Index published by Freedom House.

As a basis to understand the content of this additional indicator, media freedoms can be understood as follows:

Conceptual Definition: Extent to which countries are characterized by media freedom, freedom of expression and access to information.

Operational Definition: Cases or circumstances in which media freedom and freedom of expression principles, as defined by the United Nations, are violated.

Data Source
The Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) - NGO
Research “Citizens’ views on media freedoms” – Report from 2012

Methodology
The main goal of this research was to establish how citizens perceive media freedoms in Montenegro, using the operational definition which entails media pressure, transparency etc. The research was quantitative – the aim was to “measure” citizens’ views on media freedoms.

The sample was representative of all adult citizens of Montenegro. The total number of respondents was 1 030, which ensures a standard statistical error in sampling of +/-3,1% with an interval of trust of 95%.

The question was: “If you were to evaluate the state of media freedoms in Montenegro, would you say that media freedoms are: at a very high level, mostly at the high level, mostly at a low level, or at a very low level. The results are shared in the report in the form of a % of respondents. For the purpose of this indicator, and in order to best reflect the % of respondents that feel that media freedoms are fully guaranteed, only the % of respondents that felt that media freedoms are ‘at a very high level’ were referred to for the construction of this indicator.

Data analysis
It should be noted that this research was carried out through a cooperative effort of OSCE and CEDEM in 2012. We have obtained results from the official CEDEM website, from the “Citizens’ views on media freedoms” report. We have also been in direct contact with the CEDEM to gain a better understanding of their operational definition of media freedoms. There were no methodological problems to collect this data.


Results
Regarding Methodology, overall result of those who believed that the Media Freedoms is fully guaranteed by country, or how that was defined by the report "at a very high level", is 19,4 %. Percentage of those who think that the Media Freedoms
are “mostly at the high level” is 35,1%, “mostly at a low level” - 31,6%, and “at a very low level” - 13,8%.

**Conclusions**
While only 19,4% of the population perceive media freedoms as fully guaranteed- each fifth citizen thinking that media freedoms are at a very high level, around 55% of citizens perceive the state of media freedoms in Montenegro as positive. In addition, the report also indicates that those who perceive media freedoms as being at a high level watch/read media content more and have more trust in institutions of the system and the media.
Introduction

Internet access connects individual computer terminals, computers, mobile devices, and computer networks to the Internet, enabling users to access Internet services, such as World Wide Web. This indicator measures the Percentage of individuals using the Internet.

Data Source

Methodology
Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT has conducted the survey on the ICT usage in Montenegro, which was based on face-to-face interviews. This survey refers to use of ICT by households and individuals. ICT usage survey is conducted in households in accordance with the Eurostat methodology. Obtaining this data from MONSTAT was in alignment with the CDIS Methodology.

Data analysis
The survey was conducted during the period from 1 to 15 April 2014, between population aged from 16 and 74 years. Reference period of research using the Internet was one year.

Results
In regards with Internet use, 66.3% of persons reported that they have used Internet in a period of 12 months, from the total number of population (620.029), which means that 411.079 individuals used the Internet in the last 12 months. When asked if they use the Internet, respondents had four choices of response: within the last 3 months, more than 3 months, more than 1 year, or never. To align with CDIS methodology which is on a yearly basis and to obtain the result of 66.3%, we added together the responses for “within the last 3 months” – 63.9% and “more than 3 months”- 2.4%. The table below further shows disaggregation of individuals who used the Internet within the last three months according to age, sex and frequency of use.
Table: Internet users by age group and sex  
(people who used the Internet in the last three months, in a reference period)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internet Usage</th>
<th>16-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65-74</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Every day or almost every day</td>
<td>89,9%</td>
<td>85,7%</td>
<td>83,0%</td>
<td>72,3%</td>
<td>68,7%</td>
<td>39,0%</td>
<td>82,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least once a week</td>
<td>8,1%</td>
<td>13,2%</td>
<td>15,7%</td>
<td>18,3%</td>
<td>19,8%</td>
<td>56,0%</td>
<td>14,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than once a week</td>
<td>2,1%</td>
<td>1,1%</td>
<td>1,3%</td>
<td>9,5%</td>
<td>11,5%</td>
<td>5,0%</td>
<td>3,1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNICATION DIMENSION
Diversity of fictional content on public television
TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
Television is an audio-visual medium which is now so widespread, that it’s hard to find a household without a television set almost anywhere on the planet. There are numerous studies dealing with the influence of the media and all show that, even in those cultures where computers are very present, the popularity of television is not falling. This indicator offers a general picture of the position of domestic fictions in relation to imported or foreign fictions within national public broadcasting. It provides a ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programmes out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes on public free-to-air national television channels.

Data Source
Radio and Television of Montenegro
Official data from 2014 (Jan 1- Dec. 31 2014)

Methodology
The main goal of this research is to calculate number of total hours of domestic fiction programmes including number of total hours of co-production, contrary to total number of hours of international production. As a final result we got the percentage of domestic and co-produced fiction programmes broadcasted out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes within a 12 month period on public free-to-air TVs channels available at the national level.

Data analysis
We have obtained results from the national public broadcasting television service RTCG (Radio and Television of Montenegro). It should be emphasized that the national television service consists of two channels, and the data was collected from both. There were no methodological problems to collect this data.

Results
Regarding Methodology and using the relevant national data sources, the final result is the percentage of annual broadcasting time of domestic and co-produced television fiction programmes on public national television channels out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes (1813 hours), and it is 4.14% (75 hours). It should be noted that the majority of the time allotted for the airing of fiction programmes (95.86%; or 1738 hours) is spent broadcasting Foreign productions, followed by Co-productions (3.75%; or 68 hours), and finally Domestic productions (0.39%; or 7 hours).

Conclusions
Considering that foreign production fiction programmes dominate content across all channels, including public service, the question arises of promoting indigenous culture and values. When it comes to promoting the culture of this region and providing an outlet for the promotion and distribution of local creative productions, much of the time dedicated to local productions was not spent broadcasting new material but rather reruns of old series and miniseries. While broadcasting such programmes may serve as a reminder of the traditions of the previous time, this type of broadcasting is limited in terms of promoting local creators and creative productions. Enhancing such promotion of local cultural and creative industries may be needed, utilizing television as an outlet of distribution. Montenegro records an extremely small number of films and series, and co-productions are not frequent. For
this reason, the RTCG has worked to make progress on promoting local creators in recent years, a small number of achievements can be noted. For example, in recent years RTCG has been directly involved in the production of films and series, in pre-production. In that way they purchase the rights to broadcast films and series that are produced in Montenegro or regional co-productions. Therefore in the coming years, RTCG will contribute, for the first time after several decades, to the production of two home series (sitcom and drama).
HERITAGE DIMENSION
Heritage sustainability
TECHNICAL REPORT

Introduction
This dimension addresses the degree of commitment, efforts undertaken and action of public authorities in formulating and implementing a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability. Obtained data for this dimension can offer a global picture of the strengths and shortcomings of public efforts intended to ensure and foster the potential of heritage to contribute to development.

Three interrelated components are explored within this dimension:

1. **Registrations and inscriptions**, which encompass registers and inventories of national and international status covering tangible, intangible, and movable heritage.

2. **Protection, safeguarding and management**, which covers concrete policies, measures, facilities, capacity building and community activities associated with the protection, conservation and management of heritage at the national level.

3. **Transmission and mobilization of support**, encompasses raising awareness among the general public of heritage’s value as well as potential threats, through signage, interpretation services, communication campaigns and education activities. It also covers engagement of the private sector and the civil society on heritage issues.

Data Source
Ministry of Culture of Montenegro
Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Property
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Ministry of Internal Affairs - Police Directorate
Ministry of Education
National Parks of Montenegro

Methodology
The adopted working definitions used for collecting data in this dimension are drawn from international legal instruments - the UNESCO Conventions in the field of heritage. There were no terminological or methodological problems in collecting answers to the questions in the defined Data Table. In cooperation with the Directorate for Cultural Heritage within the Ministry of Culture, explanations and justifications were also given for certain answers in the Data Table, with the aim to confirm the response in compliance with the CDIS Methodology.

- Regarding the calculation method for the “Registrations and inscriptions” component, the national level is given twice the weighting of the international in recognition of the primacy of national policy and interests. This component comprises two sub-components:
  a. International level registrations and inscriptions (weighting: 33% of the total for the component);
  b. National level registrations and inscriptions (weighting: 67% of the total for the component).

- Data for “Protection, safeguarding and management”, is divided into three sub-components:
  a. Conservation and valorization (weighting: 33% of the total for the component)
  b. Knowledge and capacity-building (weighting: 33% of the total for the component)
  c. Community involvement (weighting: 33% of the total for the component)

- “Transmission and mobilization of support” comprises two sub-components:
  a. Raising awareness and education (weighting: 60% of the total for the component)
b. Stimulating support (weighting: 40% of the total for the component)

A specific value has been assigned to each of the main components of the indicator. Thus, 'Protection, safeguarding and management' has a weighting of 40% of the total, giving it more weight than the two other components, which have a weighting of 30% of the total each, since the existence of key policies and concrete measures is considered decisive for heritage sustainability. The individual items listed for each of the seven sub-components are given the same value when determining the totals for each component.

Data analysis

1. Registrations and inscriptions

Results indicate that much has already been done at the national level to protect heritage with registrations and inscriptions, as well as by updating and revising registries. Around 2,000 protected cultural properties (movable, immovable and intangible) are inscribed in the Montenegrin Registry of Protected Cultural Property. There are six protected intangible heritage sites in Montenegro, and the inventory of intangible cultural heritage of Montenegro consists of more than 200 elements that have the potential of gaining protection under the Protection of Cultural Property Act. Two Natural and Culturo-Historical Regions in Montenegro: Kotor and Durmitor National Park are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

However, there is no list or database of cultural property stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument established for transmission to the police, customs officials, museums, auction houses or art dealers worldwide. At the international level, no element of intangible heritage is yet on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

2. Protection, safeguarding and management

Obtained data shows that significant efforts have been made regarding Conservation, Valorization and Management (adopted required legislation, updated management plans, police involvement in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural objects, existence of disaster risk management plans, existence of documentation centers). It should be noted that existing management plans in Montenegro (one for the UNESCO World heritage Site (Kotor), two for the sites from the tentative list (Historic Core Cetinje and Stećci) and one for the individual cultural property (Fortress Besac)) contain the data regarding risk assessment. Also, when talking about the documentation centres, it should be noted that they are part of the existing national institutions from the field of cultural heritage, which is in accordance with the size and needs of Montenegro. Regarding the dedicated annual budget at the national level, 2,825,079.19 euro were dedicated to the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage in 2014. This amount includes: the budget of the Directorate for Heritage for the Annual Program for the protection and preservation of cultural goods, the budgets of national heritage institutions utilized for their individual projects and studies, capital investments from the "capital" Budget of Montenegro on the significant objects and heritage institutions, and donations.

Regarding knowledge and capacity-building, firstly it should be noted that there is no operational national centre for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals. However, trainings and round tables have been carried out for heritage site management staff, but more could still be done regarding capacity building and involvement of communities and armed forces, as well as capacity-building activities specific to illicit trafficking.

3. Transmission and mobilization of support

Many efforts have been made to raise awareness amongst the general public using various mediums, as well as through schools, though improvements could include heritage training specific for teachers.
Regarding stimulating support, though measures are in place to involve civil society in heritage protection, areas that could be further looked into in order to involve all parties in the management of heritage and its contribution to sustainable development, is the signing of agreements with tour providers as well as involving private foundations. This is even more important given the emphasis of heritage and culture as a means to increase tourism and thus Montenegro’s development.

Results
The overall score for this dimension is 0,71 out of a maximum 1, and it is slightly above the average result of CDIS countries having participated in the project (0.69/1).

In relation to each of the main components of the indicator, the following scores were obtained:

1. Registrations and inscriptions – 0,70/1, from which
   a. International level – 0,40/1
   b. National level – 0,86/1

2. Protection, safeguarding and management – 0,74/1, from which
   a. Conservation, Valorization and Management – 1/1
   b. Knowledge and Capacity-building – 0,40/1
   c. Community Involvement – 0,83/1

3. Transmission and mobilization of support – 0,66/1 from which
   a. Raising awareness and education – 0,88/1
   b. Stimulating support – 0,33/1

Conclusions
The collected data show that at the national level, efforts have been made and significant results were achieved in creating a multidimensional framework for the protection, sustainable management and valorization of cultural heritage, but however, opportunities for further improvement are recognized.

Beside a regularly updated register of cultural heritage and inscriptions, concrete policies and measures for its implementation on an annual basis, it should be emphasized that the legal and institutional framework in the field of heritage is highly encompassed, as was also shown in the Governance dimension indicators. All this provides a good basis and conditions for further improving the sustainability of cultural heritage as a legacy of past times and the evident wealth of cultural diversity of Montenegro, but also as a source of potential for development and quality of life in general. The continuity of investment should also be noted at the national level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, especially through an annual Program of protection of cultural heritage and the capital budget of Montenegro aimed at the reconstruction or restoration of the most important national cultural heritage facilities.

Overall when looking at the heritage dimension data, the poorest results are to be found in the subcomponents of Knowledge and Capacity-building and Stimulating Support. The training of professionals to be the custodians and managers of heritage is essential for both the safeguarding of heritage and the reaping of its benefits as in the aspiration of culture to contribute to economic growth through tourism. The lack of additional education and training for cultural heritage was also concluded in the Educational dimension of the project. However, it should be noted that the need for this educational segment has already been recognized at a national level and therefore in 2011 the Government adopted the Study on the Establishment of the Regional Centre for Management Development of cultural heritage, as a precondition for the founding of such an institution. Data obtained in the subcomponent Stimulating Support confirm the recognized need for closer cooperation and convergence between tourism development and the protection and valorization of cultural heritage, as well as the lack of private foundations or associations for heritage advocacy and funding.