



Montenegro

Ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 2004

National Judge: Nebojša Vučinić

[Judges' CVs](#) are available on the ECHR Internet site

The Court dealt with 170 applications concerning Montenegro in 2017, of which 154 were declared inadmissible or struck out. It delivered 13 judgments (concerning 16 applications) which found at least one violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Applications processed in	2015	2016	2017
Applications allocated to a judicial formation	129	165	138
Communicated to the Government	70	32	14
Applications decided:	459	224	170
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Single Judge)	449	185	140
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Committee)	1	32	12
- Declared inadmissible or struck out (Chamber)	2	3	2
- Decided by judgment	7	4	16
Interim measures:	0	1	1
- Granted	0	0	0
- Refused (including out of scope)	0	1	1

For information about the Court's judicial formations and procedure, see the [ECHR internet site](#)

Applications pending before the court on 01/01/2018	
Total pending applications*	173
Applications pending before a judicial formation:	77
Single Judge	22
Committee (3 Judges)	42
Chamber (7 Judges)	13
Grand Chamber (17 Judges)	0

*including applications for which completed application forms have not yet been received

Montenegro and ...

The Registry

The task of the Registry is to provide legal and administrative support to the Court in the exercise of its judicial functions. It is composed of lawyers, administrative and technical staff and translators. There are currently **668** Registry staff members of whom **1** is a national of Montenegro.

Noteworthy cases, judgments delivered

Chamber

Cases regarding the right to life (Article 2)

[Randelović and Others v. Montenegro](#)

19.09.2017

The case concerned the complaint that the Montenegrin authorities had failed to conduct a prompt and effective investigation into the deaths or disappearance of the applicants' family members. The latter, a group of Roma, had boarded a boat on the Montenegrin coast with the intention of reaching Italy, which sank in August 1999.

[Violation of Article 2 in respect of one of the applicants](#)

Case dealing with inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 3)

[Milić and Nikezić v. Montenegro](#)

28.04.2015

The case concerned the applicants' allegation that the prison guards had beaten them with rubber batons during a search of their cell. According to the Montenegrin Government, the guards had had to use force against the applicants to overcome their resistance on entering their cell.

[Two violations of Article 3 on account of the ill-treatment to which both applicants, Mr Milić and Mr Nikezić, had been subjected during a search of their cell as well as the ineffectiveness of the ensuing investigation into their complaints of ill-treatment](#)

Cases dealing with Article 6

[Right to a fair trial](#)

[Velimirović v. Montenegro](#)

02.10.2012

The case concerned the applicant's complaint about the non-enforcement of a final domestic judgment of 1992 concerning flat-allocation by his employer.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Tomic and others v. Montenegro](#)

17.04.2012

The applicants - 12 Montenegrin nationals - who, at the time of the facts, were employed by Podgorica Aluminium Plant, were all declared unfit for their jobs partly due to a work-related illness and made redundant in November 2005. The case concerned the domestic courts' rejection of their ensuing claims, in which they had sought the difference between their disability pension and the salary they would have received if they had not been made redundant.

[No violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time](#)

[Zivaljevic v. Montenegro](#)

08.03.2011

Excessive length of administrative proceedings concerning expropriation of the applicants' house and land.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Enforcement of a final judgment](#)

[Boucke v. Montenegro](#)

21.02.2012

The applicants, mother and daughter, complained that two judgments, which became final in 1998 and 2005 respectively, and which had ordered the father to pay child maintenance, had never been enforced.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

[Right to an access to court](#)

[Garzicic v. Montenegro](#)

21.09.2010

Complaint about the Supreme Court's rejection of the applicant's appeal on points of law concerning a property-related claim.

[Violation of Article 6 § 1](#)

Cases dealing with private and family life (Article 8)

[Antović and Mirković v. Montenegro](#)

28.11.2017

The case concerned an invasion of privacy complaint by two professors at the University of Montenegro's School of Mathematics, Nevenka Antović and Jovan

Mirković, after video surveillance had been installed in areas where they taught.

[Violation de l'article 8](#)

[Mijuskovic v. Montenegro](#)

21.09.2010

The case concerned the lengthy non-enforcement of a final judgment awarding the applicant custody of her twins, born in 1998, following her ex-husband's refusal to return the children to her after January 2005.

[Violation of Article 8](#)

Freedom of expression cases (Article 10)

[Koprivica v. Montenegro](#)

22.11.2011

The case concerned the complaint by a magazine editor that he was found guilty of defamation and ordered to pay excessive compensation for an article his magazine published in 1994 announcing that 16 journalists were going to be tried for war crimes.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

[Sabanovic v. Montenegro](#)

31.05.2011

The applicant, who made a public statement with regard to the work of the Chief Water Inspector, was convicted for defamation and sentenced to three months in prison, suspended for a period of two years.

[Violation of Article 10](#)

Cases dealing with property issues (Article 1 of Protocol No. 1)

[Lakićević and others v. Montenegro](#)

13.12.2011

The applicants, retired owners of private law firms, all complained about the suspension of their pensions between 2004 and 2005 because they had re-opened their legal practices on a part-time basis.

[Violation of Article 1 of Protocol N°1](#)

[Bijelic v. Montenegro and Serbia](#)

28.04.2009

The case concerns the non-enforcement of an eviction order concerning a flat in Montenegro and the applicants' inability to live in it.

[Violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1](#)

The Court held unanimously that the application was inadmissible in respect of Serbia.

Noteworthy cases, decisions delivered

[Vuković v. Montenegro](#)

27.11.2012

The applicant complained in particular under Articles 6 (right to a fair trial) and 13 (right to an effective remedy) about the excessive length of the proceedings before the Restitution Commission upon his request and a lack of an effective domestic remedy in that regard.

[Application declared inadmissible for non-exhaustion of the domestic remedies.](#)

[Eparhija Budimljansko-Nikšićka and Others v. Montenegro](#)

09.10.2012

The case concerned plots of land in Montenegro formerly owned by the diocese Budimljansko-Nikšićka and its churches and monasteries, which had been expropriated after World War II. The applicants complained in particular that their property rights had been breached, as they had not been restituted the land.

[The Court held in particular that the applicants had no legitimate expectation, under Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 \(protection of property\) to the Convention, that they would be restituted, since the key provisions of the law on which they relied had been declared unconstitutional before they filed their request.](#)

[Ajdarpašić and Kadić v. Montenegro](#)

23.11.2010

Both applicants complained of the non-enforcement of domestic judicial decisions rendered in their favour in respect of their foreign-currency savings.

[Application declared inadmissible as manifestly ill-founded.](#)

[Kavaja and Miljanić v. Montenegro](#)

23.11.2010

The applicants complained about the continuing refusal of Montenegro to release all their foreign-currency savings deposited with what was known in the past as *Jugobanka* together with the interest initially stipulated.

Press country profile - Montenegro

Complaint under Article 1 of Protocol No. 1.
declared manifestly ill-founded.

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