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# SCC OSVRT

## na ekonomsko osnaživanje žena i rodnu ravnopravnost u Crnoj Gori

# SCC REVIEW

to Women Economic Empowerment  
and Gender Equality in Montenegro



# Status žena u crnogorskom društву

Jednakost svih građana i zabrana posredne ili neposredne diskriminacije po bilo kom osnovu sadržana je u Ustavu Crne Gore (član 8)<sup>1</sup>, i dalje je regulisana Zakonom o rodnoj ravno-pravnosti<sup>2</sup>. Ovaj Zakon je usklađen sa Zakonom o zabrani diskriminacije (ZZD)<sup>3</sup>, a usklađene su i definicije diskriminacije po osnovu pola sa definicijama posredne i neposredne diskriminacije<sup>4</sup>, u skladu sa standardima Evropske unije. Zakonom o zabrani diskriminacije, koji je izmijenjen i dopunjeno u martu 2014. godine i junu 2017. godine kako bi se uskladio sa pravom Evropske unije, zabranjuje se diskriminacija po osnovu pola, rodnog identiteta i seksualnog opredjeljenja<sup>5</sup>, te se obezbeđuje zaštita od diskriminacije svim fizičkim i pravnim licima koja se primjenjuju propisi Crne Gore (javni i privatni sektor)<sup>6</sup>. ZZD dalje prepoznaje posebne oblike diskriminacije, uključujući uznemiranje i seksualno uznemiravanje, diskriminaciju u pristupu uslugama u javnom sektoru, u oblasti rada, obrazovanja i stručnog osposobljavanja. Iako je uspostavljen ravnopravni pravni režim između muškaraca i žena, rodna ravnopravnost je oblast gdje Crna Gora mora da napreduje.

Godine 2019., Indeks rodne ravnopravnosti izračunat je prvi put u Crnoj Gori uz pomoć EIGE metodologije Zavoda za statistiku Crne Gore i uz podršku kancelarije UNDP. Vrijednost indeksa bila je 55 (od maksimalnih 100 poena) i ta vrijednost je niža od prosjeka u Evropskoj uniji koji iznosi 67.4.

Na državnom nivou, žene u Crnoj Gori su najmanje ravnopravne kada se govori o:

- ▶ moći,
- ▶ utrošenom vremenu (koje se odnosi na radno vrijeme i kućne poslove),
- ▶ znanju,
- ▶ novcu,
- ▶ radu (pristup tržištu rada i odabir profesije).

# Status of Women in Montenegro's Society

Equality of all citizens and prohibition of direct or indirect discrimination on any ground is embedded in the Constitution of Montenegro (Art.8)<sup>1</sup>, and is further regulated in the Law on Gender Equality<sup>2</sup>. The latter aligned with the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination (LPD)<sup>3</sup>, and is harmonized the definitions of discrimination based on sex with the definitions of direct and indirect discrimination<sup>4</sup>, in line with EU standards. The LPD, amended in March 2014 and June 2017, to ensure harmonization with the EU acquis, prohibits discrimination based on sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation<sup>5</sup>, and ensures protection from it for all natural and legal persons to whom the Montenegrin legislation applies (public and private sector)<sup>6</sup>. The LPD further identifies special forms of discrimination, including harassment and sexual harassment, discrimination in provision of public services, in the sphere of labour, the education and professional training. While equal legal regime between women and men is in place, gender equality is a field where Montenegro needs to progress.

In 2019, the Gender Equality Index was calculated for the first time in Montenegro using the EIGE methodology by the National Statistical Office of Montenegro supported by UNDP. With the index value of 55 (out of maximum 100 points), Montenegro scored lower than the EU average of 67.4.

At the national level, women in Montenegro are the least equal when it comes to:

- ▶ Power,
- ▶ Time (referring to working hours and chores),
- ▶ Knowledge,
- ▶ Money,
- ▶ Work (referring to access to labor market and career choices).

1 Ustav Crne Gore, (Službeni list Crne Gore, br. 01/07, 38/13) [https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro\\_2007.pdf?lang=en](https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro_2007.pdf?lang=en)

2 Zakon o rodnoj ravnopravnosti, („Službeni list Republike Crne Gore”, br. 046/07, „Službeni list Crne Gore”, br. 073/10, 040/1 i 035/15)

3 Zakon o zabrani diskriminacije (Službeni list Crne Gore, br. 46/2010, br.18/2014, 42/17) <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/86176/97053/FI577504685/Zakon%20o%20zabrani%20diskriminacije.pdf>

4 Prema Zakonu, diskriminacija je „svaka pravna ili faktička, neposredna ili posredna diskriminacija ili nejednako postupanje, odnosno propuštanje postupanja ... kao i isključivanje, ograničavanje ili davanje prvenstva na osnovu navedenih oblika.

5 Član 19 Zakona o zabrani diskriminacije (Službeni list Crne Gore, br. 46/2010, br.18/2014 i 042/17)

6 isto, član 3.

1 The Constitution of Montenegro, (The Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 01/07, 38/13) [https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro\\_2007.pdf?lang=en](https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro_2007.pdf?lang=en)

2 Law on Gender Equality (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 046/07 Official Gazette of Montenegro, No 073/10, 040/1 and 035/15)

3 Law on Prohibition of Discrimination (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 46/2010, No.18/2014, 42/17) <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/86176/97053/FI577504685/Zakon%20o%20zabrani%20diskriminacije.pdf>

4 Pursuant to the Law, discrimination is 'any unwarranted, legal or factual, direct or indirect discrimination or unequal treatment, or the omission of such treatment ... as well as an exclusion, restriction or preference' based on the discriminatory grounds listed

5 Article 19 Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 46/2010, No.18/2014 and 042/17) <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/86176/97053/FI577504685/Zakon%20o%20zabrani%20diskriminacije.pdf>

6 Ibid, Article 3.

# Rodne razlike u Crnoj Gori

Godine 2017., razlike među muškarcima i ženama uočene su u stopi aktivnosti u starosnoj grupi između 25-49 gdje je ova stopa za muškarce iznosila 87,5% a za žene 73,5%.

- ▶ Kada se govori o nezaposlenosti, žene su brojnije i čine 58,6% u poređenju sa 41,4% muškaraca<sup>7</sup>
- ▶ U kategoriji samozaposlenih, muškarci su brojniji – ima 28.000 samozaposlenih muškaraca u poređenju sa 12.000 žena.
- ▶ Najveća nejednakost primjetna je u dijelu vlasništva nad imovinom gdje su žene vlasnici samo 4% kuća i 8% zemljišta, ali je zanimljivo da je 14% vikend-kuća u vlasništvu žena<sup>8</sup>

# Gender Disparities in Montenegro

In 2017, disparities between women and men were observed in the activity rate in the age group 25-49, where this rate for men amounted to 87,5%, and 73,5% for women.

- ▶ When it comes to unemployment, women are more numerous, and make for 58,6% of the total, compared to 41,4% of men<sup>7</sup>
- ▶ As for self-employment, men are more numerous and there are 28.000 self-employed men, compared to 12.000 women
- ▶ The greatest inequality is seen in ownership of assets where women are owners of only 4% of houses and 8% of land, but interestingly 14% of holiday houses are owned by women<sup>8</sup>.



7 Žene i muškarci u Crnoj Gori, MONSTAT, 2018  
8 PAPPR 2017-2021, Ministarstvo za ljudska i manjinska prava

7 Women and men in Montenegro, MONSTAT, 2018.  
8 PAPPR 2017-2021, Ministry for Human and Minority Rights

## Nalazi Indeksa rodne ravnopravnosti

- ▶ Iako je broj žena koje aktivno rade u porastu, ni kvalitet uslova na radnom mjestu niti vrsta posla koji obavljaju nijesu išli u korak sa ovim porastom
- ▶ Postoji horizontalna i vertikalna segregacija po osnovu zanimanja koja je otkrila podatke o grupisanju žena u stereotipska „ženska zanimanja“ koja su manje plaćena i imaju ograničavajuće mogućnosti za napredak u karijeri
- ▶ U Crnoj Gori diplomira više žena nego muškaraca. Prema podacima iz 2017. godine, 21.1% žena ima diplomu tercijarnog obrazovanja u odnosu na 18,6% muškaraca
- ▶ 42.7% žena provede vrijeme brinući o djeci, starijim osobama, osobama sa invaliditetom, rođacima itd. u odnosu na 23.8% muškaraca
- ▶ 68% žena provede najmanje sat vremena dnevno baveći se domaćinstvom dok se ovo odnosi na samo 10.3% muškaraca
- ▶ Nejednakosti među ženama i muškarcima veće su u domenu finansijskih resursa nego u opštoj ekonomskoj situaciji
- ▶ Broj žena koje su na rukovodećim pozicijama i koje donose ekonomske odluke kreće se ispod očekivanog nivoa (22% u odborima) u odnosu na muškarce
- ▶ „Žene žive duže ali im je zdravlje lošije“. Očekivano trajanje života na rođenju za žene u Crnoj Gori je 79.4 godina, a za muškarce 74.1. Očekivane godine zdravog života na rođenju i za žene i za muškarce iznose 50 godina

Izvor: [https://www.me.undp.org/content/montenegro/en/home/library/womens\\_empowerment/GEI2019.html](https://www.me.undp.org/content/montenegro/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/GEI2019.html)

## Findings of the Gender Equality Index

- ▶ Even though the number of women that are active in the labor force has increased, neither the quality of their work conditions, nor the types of work they do, have kept pace with this increase in terms of improvement
- ▶ There is horizontal and vertical, occupational segregation which revealed data about the grouping of women in stereotypical ‘women’s professions’ which are less paid and have limited career opportunities
- ▶ In Montenegro, more women graduate than men. According to data collected in 2017, 21.1% women graduated at a tertiary level compared to 18.6% of men
- ▶ 42.7% of women spend time caring for children, elderly, disables, relatives, etc. compared to 23.8% of men
- ▶ 68% of women spend at least one hour doing housework every day, while the same is true for only 10.3% of men
- ▶ Inequalities between women and men are higher in the sub-domain of financial resources than they are in the actual economic situation
- ▶ The number of women who are in positions of authority regarding making economic decisions persists lingering below the expected level (22% in boards), when compared to men
- ▶ “Women live longer but in poorer health”. Life expectancy at birth for women in Montenegro is 79.4 years and 74.1 for men. Both men and women are to expect 50 healthy years on average at birth

Source: [https://www.me.undp.org/content/montenegro/en/home/library/womens\\_empowerment/GEI2019.html](https://www.me.undp.org/content/montenegro/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/GEI2019.html)

# Zdrava i primjenjiva politika rodne ravnopravnosti

Poseban zakon koji je usvojen u Crnoj Gori da bi se postiglo usklađivanje sa CEDAW jeste Zakon o rodnoj ravnopravnosti (ZRR)<sup>9</sup>, kojim se propisuje jednakost među ženama i muškarcima u svim oblastima javnog i privatnog života, kao i jednakе prilike u politici koje obavezuju „organe državne uprave i lokalne samouprave, javne ustanove, javna preduzeća i pravna lica koja vrše javna ovlašćenja da ocjenjuju i vrednuju uticaj tih odluka i aktivnosti na položaj žena i muškaraca“.<sup>10</sup> Ne postoji relevantna strategija ali postoji Akcioni plan za postizanje rodne ravnopravnosti u Crnoj Gori, koji obezbeđuje osnov za rodnu integraciju u politikama i institucionalnim mehanizmima za implementaciju politika o rodnoj ravnopravnosti.<sup>11</sup>

*Akcioni plan za postizanje rodne ravnopravnosti preporučuje „da se ponovo standardizuje postojeći dokument; da se napravi jednostavniji dokument uz pripremu Programa za unapređenje rodne ravnopravnosti sa Planom aktivnosti za 2-3 godine koji bi se fokusirao na posebne i rješive probleme za određeni vremenski okvir i koji bi obuhvatio manje oblasti, manji broj ciljeva i aktivnosti, čiji se efekti mogu mjeriti i dokazati“.*

## IZVOR:

<https://mmp.gov.me/vijesti/233124/Ministarstvo-za-ljudska-i-manjinska-prava-sprovelo-eksternu-evaluaciju-treceg-po-redu-strateskog-dokumenta-Plana-aktivnosti-za-p.html?fbclid=IwARIsNcXI8o-RvLw9ZLOenngPTd-MU5Rvlh5iCm7qXyK0wBpC8MXc4PkqrR3E>

# Sound and Enforceable Policy for Gender Equality

The specific law adopted to comply with CEDAW in Montenegro is the Law on Gender Equality (LGE)<sup>9</sup>, which stipulates equality between women and men in all areas of public and private life, as well as equal opportunities in policy which oblige “state administration and local self-government, public institutions, public enterprises and legal persons exercising public authority to assess and evaluate the impact of those decisions and activities on the position of women and men”<sup>10</sup>. There is no relevant Strategy, but there is an Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality in Montenegro, which provides the basis for gender mainstreaming in policies and institutional mechanisms for the implementation of gender equality policies<sup>11</sup>.

*The evaluation of the Gender Equality Action Plan recommends “to re-standardize the existing document; make a simpler document by drafting the Program for improvement of gender equality with an Action plan for 2-3 years, that would focus on specific and solvable problems for the specified timeframe and include smaller areas, fewer goals and fewer activities, whose effects can be measured and proven”.*

## SOURCE:

<https://mmp.gov.me/vijesti/233124/Ministarstvo-za-ljudska-i-manjinska-prava-sprovelo-eksternu-evaluaciju-treceg-po-redu-strateskog-dokumenta-Plana-aktivnosti-za-p.html?fbclid=IwARIsNcXI8o-RvLw9ZLOenngPTd-MU5Rvlh5iCm7qXyK0wBpC8MXc4PkqrR3E>

9 Zakon o rodnoj ravnopravnosti (Službeni list Republike Crne Gore, br. 46/07, br. 73/10, 40/11, 35/15) <http://www.mmp.gov.me/biblioteka/zakoni>

10 Član 3, Zakon o rodnoj ravnopravnosti (Službeni list Republike Crne Gore, br. 46/07, br. 73/10, 40/11, 35/15) <http://www.mmp.gov.me/biblioteka/zakoni>

11 Plan aktivnosti za postizanje rodne ravnopravnosti (2013-2017) str.23 <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mne151332.pdf>

9 The Law on Gender Equality (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 46/07, no. 73/10, 40/11, 35/15) <http://www.mmp.gov.me/biblioteka/zakoni>

10 Article 3, The Law on Gender Equality (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, no. 46/07, no. 73/10, 40/11, 35/15) <http://www.mmp.gov.me/biblioteka/zakoni>

11 Action plan for achieving gender equality (2013-2017) p.23 <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mne151332.pdf>

Akcioni plan za postizanje rodne ravnopravnosti 2017-2021 ističe:

- ▶ potrebu za boljim standardima za postizanje rodne ravnopravnosti prilikom donošenja odluka u političkom i javnom životu,
- ▶ najmanji prag od 30% učešća žena.

S druge strane, ne postoji predviđena granica u oblastima gdje su žene nedovoljno zastupljene kao na menadžerskim pozicijama u kompanijama.

Pored toga, posebna pažnja se posvećuje institucionalnim mehanizmima za rodnu ravnopravnost gdje je predviđena izgradnja kapaciteta vezanih za ključne tačke u centralnim i lokalnim institucijama, ali ne i u biznisu.<sup>12</sup>

Planom se predviđa jedan strateški cilj za unapređenje rodne ravnopravnosti u privredi, uz povećano zapošljavanje žena i eliminisanje svih oblika diskriminacije žena na tržištu rada.

#### CILJ 3.2 IZ PLANA BITAN JE ZA RAD SCC<sup>13</sup>:

- ▶ Podsticanje ženskog preduzetništva i samo-zapošljavanja uz dvije mјere:
  - ▶ Unapređenje povoljnih kreditnih linija za žene
  - ▶ Iniciranje uvođenja poreskih olakšica za samozaposlene žene, žene preduzetnice i žene koje se bave poljoprivredom.

The Gender equality Action Plan 2017-2021, underlines:

- ▶ the need for higher standards in achieving gender equality in decision making in political and public life
- ▶ stipulates minimum threshold of 30% for participation of women in political life

On the other hand, there is no thresholds foreseen in areas where women are under-represented such as in management positions in business.

In addition, special attention is given to the institutional mechanisms for gender equality where building capacities of the focal points in the central and local level institutions is foreseen, but not in businesses<sup>12</sup>.

The Plan foresees one strategic goal for improvement of gender equality in the economy by increasing employment of women and elimination of all forms of discrimination of women in the labour market.

#### OBJECTIVE 3.2 FROM THE PLAN SEEMS RELEVANT TO THE WORK OF THE SCC<sup>13</sup>:

- ▶ Encourage female entrepreneurship and self-employment with two measures:
  - ▶ Improvement of favourable credit lines for women;
  - ▶ Initiate introduction of tax incentives for self-employed women, women entrepreneurs and women employed in agriculture.



12 Prema nekim akterima, ključne tačke su se do sad zvanično određivale i nije se preduzimala izgradnja kapaciteta.

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12 According to some stakeholders, the focal points, so far, are only formally nominated and no capacity building has been undertaken.

13 Secretariat to the Competitiveness Council

## Doprinos SCC

SCC je nedavno angažovao konsultantkinju za rodnu ravnopravnost, sa ciljem da se integriše rodna analiza u rad SCC, kao i da se odradi regulatorna analiza i analiza politika na strateškoj, sistematskoj i održivoj osnovi. Od septembra 2020. godine, konsultantkinja za rodnu ravnopravnost sastala se sa ključnim akterima iz vladinog sektora i sektora biznisa, kao što su Ministarstvo finansija, Unija poslodavaca, Ministarstvo ekonomije, Pirvredna komora, Ministarstvo za ljudska i manjinska prava, ambasada Velike Britanije u Crnoj Gori, crnogorski parlament i EBRD. Cilj sastanaka bio je da se analizira trenutno stanje u privredi i domenima koje reguliše politika rodne ravnopravnosti i da se razmotre moguće sinergije između SCC i ostalih projekata/programa i procesa. Na agendi rodne ravnopravnosti Sekretarijata nalaze se sljedeće aktivnosti:

- ▶ Polazna ocjena poslovnog okruženja
- ▶ Prilagođavanje Smjernica EBRD-a za rodno-odgovornu reformu investicione klime
- ▶ Jačanje kapaciteta članova SCC u oblasti rodne ravnopravnosti
- ▶ Rodna analiza strategija, zakona, programa i projekata

Za svoju agendu rodne ravnopravnosti, SCC je obezbijedio partnerstvo i spremnost za saradnju u smislu prikupljanja podataka za polaznu ocjenu poslovnog okruženja (od poslovnih udruženja) i za upoznavanje sa rodnom ravnopravnosću (vladini zvaničnici), kao i saradnju u uvođenju rodne integracije u projekte, programe i strategije.

U prvom mjesecu angažmana, konsultantkinja za rodnu ravnopravnost u SCC-u, dala je instrukcije za dva važna procesa za Crnu Goru: (i) revidiranje okvira za analizu uticaja propisa; i (ii) razvoj Strategije za žensko preduzetništvo.

## Analiza uticaja propisa i rodna ravnopravnost

Analiza uticaja propisa (u daljem tekstu: RIA) je alat za analizu politika koji bi trebalo da ojača dobro upravljanje jer podstiče javnu raspravu i omogućava veću predvidljivost i odgovornost politika. Naime, uslov ocjene uticaja za bilo kakav vid intervencije (uključujući primarne i sekundarne propise, kao i pravila poslovnog ponašanja ili instrukcije) ima za cilj da prepozna kakav bi efekat imali ovi propisi na okruženje, privredu i društvo. Uloga analize uticaja

## SCC Contribution

SCC has recently engaged a Gender Adviser with an aim to integrate gender analysis to SCC's operations as well as policy and regulatory reviews on a strategic, systemic and sustainable basis. Since September 2020 the Gender advisor met with key stakeholders from business and government sectors, such as Ministry of Finance, Federation of Employers, Ministry of Economy, Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, American Chamber of Commerce, British Embassy in Montenegro, Montenegrin Parliament and EBRD. The aim was to take stock of the current development in business and gender equality policy areas and to inquire about what possible synergies the SCC gender equality work could have with other projects/programs and processes. The following activities are on the gender equality agenda of SCC:

- ▶ Baseline business environment assessment
- ▶ Adaptation of the EBRD Toolkit for Gender Responsive Investment Climate Reform
- ▶ Capacity building on gender equality of SCC members
- ▶ Gender analysis of strategies, laws, programs and projects

For its gender equality agenda, the SCC secured partnership and readiness for cooperation in the data gathering for baseline business environment assessment (from the side of business/employers' associations, as well as chambers) and in capacity building on gender equality (from the side of government officials) as well as cooperation in gender mainstreaming of projects, programs and strategies.

In the first month of the engagement, the SCC Gender Advisor provided inputs to two important processes for Montenegro: (i) the revision of the framework for regulatory impact assessment; and (ii) the development of the Strategy for Women's Entrepreneurship.

## Regulatory Impact Assessment and Gender Equality

The Regulatory Impact Assessment (hereinafter RIA) is a policy analysis tool that is envisioned to strengthen good governance as it fosters public debate and allows for greater predictability and accountability of policies. Namely, the Impact Assessment requirement for all forms of intervention (including primary or secondary legislation as well as codes of



propisa je da se pomogne donosiocima odluka da formulišu, sproveđu i prate promjene u zakonodavnom sistemu tako što će im pomoći da ocijene da li je određeno pitanje potrebno regulisati.

U Crnoj Gori, RIA je prvi put uvedena uz Akcioni plan za regulatornu reformu i unapređenje poslovnog okruženja 2009. godine kojim su uspostavljena tri stuba regulatorne reforme:

- ▶ regulatorna gilotina,
- ▶ reforma lakoće poslovanja i
- ▶ analiza uticaja propisa.

Direkcija za unapređenje poslovnog okruženja u Ministarstvu finansija (u daljem tekstu: MF) uspostavljena je sa zadatkom da da mišljenja na nacrt zakona uzimajući u obzir njihov uticaj na poslovno okruženje.

Nedavno je MF pozvalo SCC da revidira iz perspektive rodne ravnopravnosti Uputstvo i obrazac za analizu uticaja propisa na lokalnom nivou. Zbog čega je ovaj korak ka transformaciji važan za crnogorsko društvo? Rodna analiza uticaja je osnovni metod za vladine strukture da koriste rodnu integraciju.

- ▶ Ovakva analiza će omogućiti da se rodna perspektiva primjeni u najranijoj fazi kreiranja politika;
- ▶ Uočice rodni aspekt problema politike;
- ▶ Pomoći će da se uobičaje rješenja koja će odgovoriti na različite potrebe žena i muškaraca;
- ▶ Daće definiciju indikatora za učinak kojima će

practice or guidance) aims to identify what the effect will be of such legislation on the environment, the economy, and the society. The role of RIA is to help decision-makers to formulate, implement and monitor changes in the legislative system by helping them to assess the need for regulating a certain issue.

In Montenegro, the RIA was first introduced with the Action plan for regulatory reform and promotion of business environment in 2009, which established three pillars of the regulatory reform:

- ▶ Regulatory Guillotine,
- ▶ Ease of Doing Business Reform and
- ▶ Regulatory Impact Assessment

The Division for promotion of the business environment in the Ministry of Finance (hereinafter MoF) was established with the task to provide opinions on draft legislature having in mind its impact on the business environment.

Recently, the MoF invited the SCC to review, from a gender perspective, the Guideline and form for regulatory impact assessment on the local level. Why is this a transformative step for the Montenegrin society? Gender impact assessment is the basic method for governmental structures to implement gender mainstreaming.

- ▶ It will allow for gender perspective to be applied in the very early stage of any policymaking, i.e. when designing policy.

se mjeriti kako se mjere i aktivnosti definisane politikama stavlju na raspolaganje ženama;

► Odrediće kakav uticaj imaju politike na status žena i na rodnu jednakost uopšte.

Cilj je da se postigne značajan uticaj ne samo na način kreiranja politika, nego i na njihovo planiranje kako bi se obezbijedili adekvatni rezultati koji se odnose na ravnopravnost. Važno je istaći da su sve sugestije SCC-a za izmjene i dopune Uputstva i pratećeg obrašta u dijelu uvodenja rodne dimenzije usvojene. Uputstvo je objavljeno u „Službenom listu“.

#### LINK ZA „SLUŽBENI LIST“:

<http://www.sluzbenelist.me/pregled-dokumenta/?id={3C3C0C9B-7AF4-4369-81CD-D2CEF-78C5D70}>

- It will detect the gender aspect of the policy problem;
- It will help formulate solutions that will respond to the different needs of women and men;
- It will provide for definition of performance indicators that will measure how the policy measures and activities are delivering for women;
- It will account the influence the policies have on the status of women and gender equality in general.

The aim is to achieve a significant impact not only on the policy design but also on its planning, in order to ensure adequate equality outcomes. Also, it is important to note that all SCC suggestions to the Guideline and its form, regarding the introduction of the gender dimension, have been adopted. The Guideline was published in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.

## Žensko preduzetništvo

U poslovanju, tretman žena u preduzetništvu se popravlja, ali nije se još približio muškarcima. Podaci iz Poreske uprave pokazuju skoro dvostruki rast broja malih i srednjih preduzeća i 5% više žena vlasnica malih i srednjih preduzeća u 2019. godini u odnosu na 2011. godinu.

Stoga, SCC smatra da je od velikog značaja bio proces razvoja nove Strategije za žensko preduzetništvo (u daljem tekstu: SŽP) u kom je učestvovao i naš tim.

#### LINK TO OFFICIAL GAZETTE:

<http://www.sluzbenelist.me/pregled-dokumenta/?id={3C3C0C9B-7AF4-4369-81CD-D2CEF-78C5D70}>

## Women's Entrepreneurship

In business, women's position in entrepreneurship is improving, but they are still not on par with men. The data from the Tax Office show almost a double increase in the number of SMEs and 5% more women owners of SMEs in 2019 as compared to 2011.

Therefore, the SCC finds the process of development of the new Strategy for Women's Entrepreneurship (hereinafter WE Strategy), to which our team has contributed, to be of great importance.

**Tabela 1: broj žena vlasnica malih i srednjih preduzeća – promjena u periodu 2011-2019**

Izvor: Poreska uprava, mart 2020.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Ukupan broj MSP	18,571	19,829	21,525	23,138	24,455	25,440	26,755	29,534	32,084	Total number SMEs
Žene vlasnice MSP	3,021	3,281	3,595	3,925	4,599	5,233	5,820	6,460	6,996	Women owners of SMEs
% žena vlasnica	16.27	16.55	16.70	16.96	18.81	20.57	21.75	21.87	21.81	% women owners

**Table 1: Number of women owners of SMEs – change in period 2011-2019**

Source: Tax office, March 2020

## **SCC je dao sljedeće preporuke na SŽP:**

- ▶ Obuhvatiti rodnu analizu uticaja propisa (kroz metodologiju, generičke programe obuke kao i obuku javne uprave kako da sprovodi ovu analizu);
- ▶ Unaprijediti kapacitet i standarde u poslovanju za procjenu rizika i odgovor na nasilje i uznemiravanje na rodnoj osnovi (izrada smjernica, obrazaca i procedura za procjenu rizika i odgovor na nasilje i uznemiravanje po osnovu pola na nivou kompanija);
- ▶ Osmisliti i primjenjivati rješenja za balansiranje profesionalnog i porodičnog života i smanjenje rodne diskriminacije;
- ▶ Obuhvatiti razliku u zaradi po polovima kao indikator kojim se mjeri uticaj mera po ovom strateškom cilju;
- ▶ Povećati kapacitete žena preduzetnica da se povežu sa postojećim ili novim klasterima i lancima dobavljača;
- ▶ Napraviti listu bezbjednih dobavljača gdje su žene vlasnice i promovisati ih privrednim kupcima;
- ▶ Unaprijediti liderske vještine žena preduzetnica;
- ▶ Obezbijediti grantove za inovacije ženama koje su vlasnice preuzeća (vaučeri za inovacije).

Najvažnije, a i zbog toga što analiza stanja predstavljena u SŽP ukazuje na potrebu da žene preduzetnice imaju pristup finansijsama i obukama na izgradnji kapaciteta, SCC traži da se dva specifičnija cilja dodaju nacrtu ove Strategije ili da se integrišu u 3 postojeća cilja:

- ▶ uspostavljanje Garantnog fonda za žene preduzetnice,
- ▶ razvoj socijalnog preduzetništva,
- ▶ izgradnja kapaciteta da se prepozna i razumiju rodna pitanja među pružaocima usluga (finansijskih i nefinansijskih) koji podržavaju žensko preduzetništvo,
- ▶ razvoj digitalnih vještina i mentorskih šema za žene u preduzetništvu, posebno za vrijeme COVID 19.

## **SCC Recommendation to SWE:**

- ▶ Include gender regulatory impact assessment (through methodology, generic training program and training of public administration in how to conduct it);
- ▶ Improve the capacity and standards in business for risk assessment and response to gender-based violence and harassments (development of guidelines, forms and procedures for risk assessment and response to GBVH on company level);
- ▶ Develop and apply solutions for balancing professional and family life and decrease of gender-based discrimination;
- ▶ Include gender pay-gap as an indicator measuring impact of the measures under this strategic goal;
- ▶ Increase capacity of women entrepreneurs to connect with existing or new clusters and supplier chains;
- ▶ Create a list of secure women owned suppliers and promote them to corporate buyers;
- ▶ Enhance leadership skills of women entrepreneurs;
- ▶ Provide innovation grants to women owned enterprises (innovation vouchers).

Most importantly, and because the situation analysis presented in the WE Strategy shows need for access to finance of women businesses and capacity building, SCC requests that either two more specific objectives are added to this version of the draft WE Strategy, or that they be integrated under the existing 3 objectives, as follows:

- ▶ Establishment of a Guarantee fund for women entrepreneurs,
- ▶ Development of social entrepreneurship,
- ▶ Building capacity to recognize and understand gender issues among service providers (both financial and non-financial) supporting women's entrepreneurship,
- ▶ Development of digital skills and mentorship schemes for women in entrepreneurship especially during COVID 19 period.



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# ENHANCING PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE IN MONTENEGRON

