

## **26 Annex - Education and culture**

### **192. LAW ON GYMNASIUM**

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Pursuant to Article 88 item 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro, I hereby issue the

**Decree Promulgating the Law on Gymnasium**  
**(Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 64/02 of 28 November 2002,**  
**49/07 of 10 August 2007)**

I hereby promulgate the Law on Gymnasium passed by the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro at the fourth sitting of the second ordinary session in 2002 on 22 November 2002.

No 01-3841/2

Podgorica, 25 November 2002

President of the Republic of Montenegro

Milo Djukanovic

**LAW ON GYMNASIUM**

**I GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Subject matter**

*Article 1*

Secondary general education shall be acquired in gymnasia, in the manner and under the conditions stipulated by this Law.

**Objectives**

*Article 2*

Education in gymnasia shall have the objective to provide the pupils with the following:

- 1) acquisition of necessary knowledge, skills, competences and habits based on the scientific, technical, cultural and artistic achievements, all for the purpose of the continuation of education;
- 2) achievement of internationally comparable level of knowledge;
- 3) development of critical thinking and judgements;
- 4) development of communication skills;
- 5) development of a responsible approach to working and living surroundings;
- 6) development of abilities for life in a pluralistic and democratic society;
- 7) fostering of understanding, tolerance and solidarity.

**Types of Gymnasia**

*Article 3*

A gymnasium shall be founded as a public or private institution, in accordance with the law.

A gymnasium shall be founded as a general gymnasium.

Classes of a specialised gymnasium may be founded in a general gymnasium, upon the authorisation of the ministry competent for education and science (hereinafter referred to as the "Ministry").

**Duration of Education**

*Article 4*

Education in a gymnasium shall last four years, in line with the curriculum.

**Matura Exam**

*Article 5*

The Matura exam shall be taken after the completion of the final grade of gymnasium, or after the completion of the Matura course.

Preparation and sitting for an international Matura exam may be organised in gymnasia meeting necessary requirements, upon the approval of the Ministry.

A person who passed the international Matura exam shall not be obligated to take the Matura exam referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

**Acquisition of Education**

*Article 6*

A pupil who passed the Matura exam shall acquire the secondary general education.

**Horizontal Passing**

*Article 7*

A pupil may pass from a gymnasium to a vocational school, under the conditions stipulated by the law.

**Vertical Passing**

*Article 8*

A pupil, who passed the Matura exam, shall fulfil the general condition for the continuation of education in a high education institution.

**Education of Foreign Citizens**

*Article 9*

Foreign citizens and persons having no proof of citizenship may be educated in gymnasia, upon the authorisation of the Ministry and in accordance with international conventions.

**Education of Pupils with Special Needs**

*Article 10*

Education of the pupils with special needs (talented pupils and pupils with disabilities) in gymnasia shall be provided in accordance with this Law and separate regulations.

**Adult Education**

*Article 11*

Adult education in gymnasia shall be provided in accordance with this Law and separate regulations.

## **Supervision**

### *Article 12*

The Ministry shall supervise the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

## **II ENROLMENT IN GYMNASIA**

### **Enrolment Requirements**

#### *Article 13*

The first grade of gymnasium may be enrolled by a person who completed elementary education and who is less than 17 years old.

If the number of pupils applying for enrolment in a gymnasium, the founder of which is the Republic or a local self-government unit, is higher than the number required by the competition, the enrolment shall be done on the basis of the following criteria:

- 1) success on the external assessment of knowledge in the final grade of elementary school;
- 2) general success in the final cycle of elementary school;
- 3) success in the mother tongue, mathematics and subjects important for further education, in the final cycle of elementary school;
- 4) results achieved in contests, or prizes and awards won, and alike.

The founder shall define enrolment requirements for private gymnasia.

The Ministry shall define the manner, procedure and evaluation of criteria for the enrolment of pupils in gymnasia.

### **Enrolment of Foreign Citizens**

#### *Article 14*

Foreign citizens and persons having no proof of citizenship shall be obligated to submit the health certificate on the occasion of enrolment in the gymnasium.

The Ministry may also prescribe the assessment of knowledge of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the language in which the teaching process is delivered, as a specific requirement for the enrolment.

### **Competition for Enrolment**

#### *Article 15*

Enrolment in a gymnasium shall be carried out in June and August terms, on the basis of a public competition announced by the Ministry, upon the proposal of the gymnasium, as a rule, four months prior to commencement of the school year.

The decision on the number of pupils to be enrolled in the first grade of gymnasium, the founder of which is the Republic or a local self-government unit, shall be passed by Ministry, upon the proposal of the gymnasium.

## **III ORGANISATION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK**

### **1. Educational Work**

#### **Contents of Educational Work**

##### *Article 16*

Educational work in gymnasia shall include:

- 1) theoretical teaching and practice in compulsory and elective subjects;
- 2) compulsory elective contents;
- 3) monitoring of pupils' achievements, assessment and marking;
- 4) exams;
- 5) excursions and trips;
- 6) additional and optional teaching;
- 7) cultural and public activities;
- 8) analysis of pupils' success and discipline;
- 9) other forms of educational work that are of importance for gymnasia.

### **Organisation of Teaching**

#### *Article 17*

The teaching shall be delivered in line with the curriculum.

Compulsory subjects, elective subjects, or groups of subjects and compulsory elective contents shall be studied within the framework of curriculum.

Theoretical teaching of compulsory subjects shall be delivered to pupils of one class of the same grade.

General educational and professional subjects, as well as classic languages, shall be studied within the framework of compulsory subjects, depending on the type of gymnasium.

Organisation and delivery of theoretical teaching in elective subjects, or in groups of subjects, shall be determined by the gymnasium itself.

The list and the contents of compulsory elective subjects shall be determined by the Ministry, upon the proposal of the Council for General Education.

The practice, as practical application of the acquired theoretical contents, shall be delivered in groups.

The teaching subjects may be studied both at standard and higher level, in line with the curriculum.

### **Annual Working Plan**

#### *Article 18*

Educational work in gymnasia shall be carried out in accordance with the annual working plan and programme.

The annual working plan and programme shall contain:

- 1) scope and schedule of teaching and other forms of educational work per subject or per group of subjects;
- 2) scope of compulsory elective contents;
- 3) quality assurance through internal evaluation;
- 4) enrolment plan;
- 5) assignment of pupils to classes and to groups;
- 6) terms for the sitting for exams;
- 7) in-service training of teachers, associates in the teaching process and professional associates;
- 8) cooperation with parents, local self-government units, other schools and pupils dormitories, as well as with research, sports and cultural organisations;
- 9) list of compulsory elective subjects;
- 10) other contents of importance for gymnasia.

### **Weekly Workload and Duration of a School Lesson**

*Article 19*

A teaching lesson shall last 45 minutes.

For the same or related teaching areas, joint block-lessons may be arranged.

Pupils may have seven lessons during one day at the most.

Pupils may have up to 32 lessons during one week, whereas the week number of lessons may not be exceed 35 lessons, including the compulsory elective contents.

**Number of Pupils in a Class**

*Article 20*

A class shall have 30 pupils, as a rule.

A class in which teaching is delivered in a minority language and script may have lower number of pupils, but this number cannot be lower than 50% of the number determined by the Ministry's regulation.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry may authorise enrolment of four pupils more.

The curriculum can provide for the smaller number of pupils per class or per group in the gymnasium.

**2. Progression and Marking**

**Objective**

*Article 21*

Monitoring of pupils' accomplishments, assessment and marking of their knowledge shall establish their success in the achievement of knowledge standards, and fulfilment of duties determined by the curriculum.

**Marking Scale**

*Article 22*

The success in particular subjects shall be expressed by marks ranging from 1 to 5 as follows:

- excellent (5),
- very good (4),
- good (3),
- sufficient (2),
- insufficient (1).

The marks expressed by words such as excellent, very good, good and sufficient shall be the positive ones.

The final mark shall be established on the basis of all marks acquired in the classification period.

**Pupil's Success**

*Article 23*

It shall be considered that a pupil finished a grade if the positive marks have been achieved in all teaching subjects.

The general success of a pupil shall be established on the basis of the average of positive marks in all teaching subjects.

The manner of calculation of the average of positive marks shall be defined in more detail by the Ministry's regulation.

A pupil completed a grade:

- with excellent success, if the achieved average mark is 4.50 at least;
- with very good success, if the achieved average mark is 3.50 at least;
- with good success, if the achieved average mark is 2.50 at least;
- with sufficient success, if the achieved average mark is 2 at least.

### **Repetition**

#### *Article 24*

A pupil having more than three insufficient marks at the end of a teaching year shall not complete the grade.

A pupil who did not pass the remedial exam shall not complete the grade as well.

A pupil may repeat the same grade only once.

A pupil may repeat two times during his/her education in a gymnasium.

### **Establishing of Marks**

#### *Article 25*

Marks in particular subjects, in behaviour and in general success shall be established at the end of classification periods and at the end of a teaching i.e. school year.

The mark in a teaching subject shall be proposed by the subject teacher.

The Panel of Class Teachers shall establish the final mark.

In case a mark cannot be established in the manner referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the Panel of Teachers shall establish the mark at issue.

### **Manner of Marking**

#### *Article 26*

Marking shall be done publicly, along with the explanation of marks in front of the pupils of that class.

The assessment of a pupil's knowledge may be oral and in writing, in line with the curriculum.

A pupil must have one mark, at least, in each teaching subject at the end of each classification period.

Pupils may have one written assessment of knowledge during one day at the most, whereas they may have two written assessments of knowledge during a week at the most.

### **Re-assessment of Knowledge**

#### *Article 27*

If more than a half of pupils in one class got insufficient marks in a written assessment of knowledge (written schoolwork, test, graphic paper, control test and alike), the written assessment of knowledge shall be repeated both for the pupils that got insufficient marks and the pupils unsatisfied with their marks.

The written assessment of knowledge referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be repeated once.

If the mark a pupil got in the written re-assessment of knowledge is smaller than the one got in the previous assessment, the higher mark shall be recorded.

If more than a half of pupils in one class got insufficient marks at the end of classification period, the external assessment of knowledge shall be organised, at the request of the institution's professional bodies, parents council and pupils association.

The assessment of knowledge referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be made by the Examination Centre.

In case referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the Panel of Class Teachers shall establish the mark based on the external assessment of knowledge.

### **Right to Complaint**

#### *Article 28*

Pupils, or their parents, shall have the right to complain about the final marks in teaching subjects or in behaviour at the end of a teaching i.e. school year.

The complaint shall be submitted to the Panel of Teachers of a gymnasium within two days as of the day of the receipt of diploma.

The exemption of a subject teacher from the commission may be required in the complaint.

The gymnasium's Panel of Teachers shall decide on the complaint about mark in such a manner that it shall found a three-member commission to establish the mark, or to assess the pupil, within three days as of the day of the receipt of the complaint.

The commission's mark shall be final.

Any administrative dispute may not be instituted against the commission's final mark.

### **Behaviour**

#### *Article 29*

A pupil's behaviour shall be expressed by the following marks: exemplary, good and unsatisfactory.

The Panel of Class Teachers, upon the proposal of the class master, shall establish the marks in behaviour.

### **Secondary Legislation**

#### *Article 30*

Monitoring of pupils' achievements, of the manner and of the procedure of progression and marking shall be defined in more detail by the Ministry's regulation.

## **3. Exams**

### **Types of Exams**

#### *Article 31*

Remedial, extra, differential, grade and Matura exams shall be sat for in gymnasia.

### **Remedial Exam**



*Article 32*

A pupil having one, two or three insufficient marks at the end of a teaching year shall sit for the remedial exam.

A pupil having one, two or three insufficient marks at the end of a teaching year shall sit for the remedial exam before a three-member commission, whose member is also the teacher of the subject in which the pupil got insufficient mark.

The remedial exam shall be sat for in the gymnasium that the pupil attends.

Pupils of the first, second and third grade of the gymnasium shall sit for remedial exam in August term, whereas pupils of the final grade shall sit for remedial exam in June and August terms.

**Extra Exam**

*Article 33*

An extra exam shall be sat for in those teaching subjects that a pupil studied in the extent smaller than the required by the curriculum.

A pupil shall sit for the extra exam when transferring from one curriculum to another, when after completing the vocational education the pupil wants to acquire education in a gymnasium, or when the obligation of sitting for an extra exam is required by the procedure of validation.

Extra exams and terms of their sitting for (when the pupil is transferring from one curriculum to another, and when after completing the vocational education the pupil wants to acquire education in a gymnasium) shall be defined by the Panel of Teachers of the gymnasium in which the pupil wants to continue education, and upon the proposal of the commission appointed by the Principal.

**Differential Exam**

*Article 34*

A differential exam shall be sat for in those teaching subjects that a pupil has not studied during his/her prior education.

Provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 33 of this Law shall be accordingly applied to the differential exam as well.

**Grade Exam**

*Article 35*

A grade exam shall be sat for by a pupil who, for justifiable reasons, has not been marked at the end of a teaching year in one or several teaching subjects.

A pupil shall sit for the grade exam also in those subjects in which one third, or more, of lessons foreseen by the curriculum has not been attended.

In case a gymnasium failed to deliver at least one third of lessons foreseen by the curriculum, the gymnasium shall be obligated to organise the preparation of pupils to sit for the grade exam.

The grade exam at the end of a teaching or school year shall be sat for also by a pupil who was absent from teaching for at least 60 days due to hospital treatment or for similar justifiable reasons, on which the decision shall be passed by the Panel of Teachers.

Talented pupils, the pupils that are parallelly educated and the pupils being top athletes may sit for the grade exam as well.

Pupils shall sit for the grade exam in June and August terms.

**Grade Exams of Persons Not Having the Pupil Status**

*Article 36*

A person not having the pupil status shall be the person who did not acquire the pupil status by the enrolment in gymnasium in accordance with the provisions of this Law or the person whose pupil status ceased to exist.

The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall sit for the grade exam in June, August and January terms.

The person not having the pupil status shall be acknowledged the positive marks that the person acquired during regular education at the end of teaching or school year, or in the prior sittings for exams.

The person not having the pupil status may complete one grade only within one school year.

The person not having the pupil status shall pay a compensation for sitting for the grade exam.

The compensation amount for a sitting for the grade exam shall be defined by the Ministry's regulation.

**Secondary Legislation**

*Article 37*

The sitting for remedial, extra, differential and grade exams shall be defined in more detail by the Ministry's regulation.

**Matura Exam**

*Article 38*

A Matura exam represents the assessment of pupil's success in acquiring necessary standards of knowledge.

Pupils shall sit for the compulsory and elective subjects at the Matura exam.

The Matura exam shall be sat for in accordance with the standards defined by the curriculum.

The Matura exam shall be sat for externally.

The Ministry shall pass detailed regulations on the manner, procedure and time of the sitting for the Matura exam.

**Matura Course**

*Article 39*

A Matura course, as a separate preparatory course, may be organised for the sitting for the Matura exam.

The programme, organisation and delivery of the Matura course shall be adjusted to the level of knowledge of candidates and shall be defined in more detail by the Ministry's regulation.

The Matura course shall last one year at the most.

The Matura course shall be organised and delivered by a gymnasium.

Participants in the Matura course shall be obligated to attend the teaching regularly.

**Enrolment in the Matura Course**

*Article 40*

Any person who completed the grade preceding the final grade of a gymnasium and stopped the schooling for at least one year, or any person who completed a four-year vocational school may be enrolled in the Matura course.

**Annulment of Exams**

*Article 41*

In case the competent educational inspection or the gymnasium principal finds the remedial, extra, differential, grade or Matura exams have not been delivered in accordance with this Law and with the regulations passed on the basis of this Law, the Panel of Teachers shall be obligated to pass a decision on the annulment of exams and diplomas issued on the basis of those exams, within the period defined by such authority.

If the Panel of Teachers has not passed the decision on the annulment of exams and diplomas in the defined period, the decision shall be passed by the gymnasium principal.

The decision on the annulment of exams or diplomas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro.

## **IV PUPILS**

### **Pupil Status**

*Article 42*

The pupil status shall be acquired by the enrolment in a gymnasium.

The pupil is the person who acquires education through regular attendance of teaching.

### **Parallel Education**

*Article 43*

A pupil shall have the right to parallel acquisition of education, or to attend several curricula.

In case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, schools shall establish the manner of fulfilment of pupils' duties in mutual agreement.

Execution of duties from the curriculum may be adjusted for pupils who acquire parallel education, for talented pupils who have been trained for an international contest in knowledge and for pupils being top athletes, in the manner determined by the Panel of Teachers.

### **Accelerated Progression**

*Article 44*

The Panel of Teachers may allow the talented pupils to execute their duties defined in the curriculum in a shorter period.

Teachers, professional associates and associates in the teaching process shall be obligated to provide help to the pupils referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the preparation for grade exams, by giving suggestions for individual acquisition of teaching contents and by instructing them to certain textbooks, manuals and other literature. The school shall be obligated to provide the talented pupils with the possibility to use cabinets, laboratories and workshops, as well as to attend occasionally the teaching in the respective grade.

### **Cessation of the Pupil Status**

*Article 45*

The pupil status shall cease if a pupil:

- 1) completed the education;
- 2) withdrew from gymnasium;
- 3) was expelled from gymnasium;
- 4) left gymnasium on his/her own decision ;

- 5) had 25 or more lessons of absence without excuse in one term;
- 6) started employment, or acquired the status of entrepreneur;
- 7) had more repetitions than stipulated by this Law.

The decision on cessation of the pupil status referred to in paragraph 1, indents 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Article shall be passed by the school principal.

### **Transfer to another School**

#### *Article 45a*

During a teaching year and not later than two months prior to the completion of the teaching year, a pupil can withdraw from the school that he/she attends and enrol in another school, based on the diploma from the previous grade and withdrawal document issued by the school.

In case referred to paragraph 1 of this Article, the pupil shall be obligated to enrol within 7 days as of the day of issuance of the withdrawal document.

### **Leaving of School**

#### *Article 46*

It shall be considered that a pupil left school on his/her own decision if he/she has not been attending teaching for 5 days consecutively and without excuse.

### **Prolongation of the Pupil Status**

#### *Article 47*

The pupil status may be prolonged for two years at the most for pupils who are acquiring parallel education and pupils being top athletes if they are not progressing or if they are not fulfilling the duties determined by the curriculum, for justifiable reasons.

The decision on prolongation of the pupil status shall be passed by the gymnasium principal, upon the proposal of the Panel of Teachers.

### **Prizes and Rewards**

#### *Article 48*

A pupil who stands out in his/her work and behaviour may be praised or rewarded.

The criteria and procedure for awarding of prizes and rewards shall be established by the gymnasium's general act.

### **Disciplinary Measures**

#### *Article 49*

A pupil not meeting his/her duties and not observing school rules may be pronounced disciplinary measures such as warning, reprimand and expel from gymnasium.

A pupil may be expelled from a gymnasium if he/she behaves in the manner which seriously disrupts working conditions in the gymnasium, or if he/she seriously neglects his/her duties.

Expel of the pupil from school may be pronounced by the end of that school year, whereas the pupil has the right to sit for a grade exam within the same school year.

The Ministry's regulation shall determine the manner and procedure for the pronouncing of disciplinary measures.

### **Deciding on the Pupil Status**

#### *Article 50*

The Panel of Teachers shall decide on a pupil's expel from school.

The gymnasium principal shall make a decision on expel, on the basis of the Panel of Teachers' decision and within three days as of its passing, and shall deliver it to the pupil, or to his/her parent or foster parent.

The pupil, or his/her parent or foster parent, shall have the right to file an appeal against the decision on expel or cessation of the pupil status referred to in indents 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article 45 of this Law. The appeal shall be filed to the Ministry within eight days as of the day of the receipt of the decision.

The appeal shall suspend the execution of the decision until the second-instance decision is passed.

The decision of the Ministry referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be final in the administrative procedure and administrative dispute may not be conducted against this decision.

### **Consistent Application of the Law**

#### *Article 51*

The Law on General Administrative Procedure shall be applied in the procedure of establishing the pupil status, unless otherwise stipulated by this Law.

## **V TEACHERS AND ASSOCIATES**

### **Teachers, Associates in the Teaching Process and Professional Associates**

#### *Article 52*

Teachers, associates in the teaching process and professional associates shall deliver educational work in a gymnasium.

#### **Teachers**

#### *Article 53*

Any person who graduated with the appropriate faculty or art academy may be a teacher in the gymnasium.

#### **Associates in the Teaching Process**

#### *Article 54*

Any person who graduated with at least post-secondary education level in an appropriate profession, and who has the required experience (laboratory technicians, demonstrators, librarians and alike) may be an associate in the teaching process.

#### **Professional Associates**

#### *Article 55*

Any person who graduated with the appropriate faculty (pedagogues, psychologists, librarians and alike) may be a professional associate.

#### **Working Hours of Teachers**

#### *Article 56*

Teachers shall be obligated to deliver teaching (obligatory number of lessons) within a forty-hour working week, as follows:

- 1) 18 lessons in the mother tongue;
- 2) 19 lessons in a foreign language and mathematics;
- 3) 19 lessons in the subjects in which teaching requires preparation and delivery of experiments, development, reviewing and marking of tests, programmes and projects for all pupils of one class;
- 4) 18 lessons in the subjects in which teaching requires necessary and obligatory preparation, reviewing and marking of projects, programmes and other tasks, different for each of the pupils or for smaller groups of pupils;
- 5) 20 lessons in other subjects of theoretical teaching.

In order to achieve better success in the acquisition of curriculum, teachers shall be obligated to deliver two more lessons of direct work with pupils, in addition to the obligatory number of lectures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, whereas the schedule for the remaining working hours, within a forty-hour working week, shall be defined by the gymnasium's statute.

### **Working Hours of Associates in the Teaching Process and Professional Associates**

#### *Article 57*

Associates in the teaching process shall have eight-hour working time during one working day.

Professional associates shall be obligated to deliver 20 lessons of direct work with pupils within a forty-hour working week.

The manner of delivery of work of associates in the teaching process and the schedule of the remaining working hours of professional associates, within a forty-hour working week, shall be defined by the gymnasium's statute.

### **Qualification Profile**

#### *Article 58*

The qualification profile of teachers, associates in the teaching process and professional associates shall be determined by the curriculum.

## **VI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Curricula Implementation**

#### *Article 59*

The gymnasium curricula shall be passed by the end of the 2003/2004 school year, in accordance with the law.

Curricula referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be introduced gradually in gymnasia, as soon as the requirements regarding the space, equipment, personnel and other conditions prescribed by the law have been fulfilled.

The decision on the introduction of curricula and fulfilment of the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be passed by the Ministry, upon the proposal of the competent council.

### **Right to Continue the Started Education**

#### *Article 60*

Pupils who have started the secondary education before the this Law entered into force and in line with the gymnasium curricula that had been passed on the basis of the Law on Secondary School (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 28/91, and Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 56/92 and 27/94) shall have the right to continue and to complete the education in line with these curricula and within the time period foreseen for its implementation, but not later than two years after the expiry of that period.

The pupils referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the right to complete gymnasium under the conditions and in the manner stipulated by the provisions of the Law on Secondary School (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 28/91, and Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 56/92 and 27/94), unless they are contrary to the provisions of this Law.

*Article 61*

Pupils who enrol in gymnasia after this Law enters into force but prior to introduction of the curricula referred to in Article 59 of this Law shall be educated and shall complete gymnasia in the manner and under the conditions stipulated by this Law.

*Article 62*

The right to sit for the Matura exam provided for under this Law shall be also entitled to the pupils who completed gymnasia in line with the curricula passed on the basis of the Law on Secondary School (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 28/91, and Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro 56/92 and 27/94).

*Article 62a*

Persons not having the pupil status within the meaning of this Law by the school year 2009/2010 shall sit for the grade exam in the gymnasia the founder of which is the Republic.

Persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall sit for the grade exam through the external assessment of knowledge in the Examination Centre, starting from the school year 2009/2010.

**Employed Associates in the Teaching Process**

*Article 63*

Associates in the teaching process who, at the day of entry into force of this Law, are permanently employed in gymnasia and do not have educational background required by this Law may continue their work.

**Harmonisation of School's Acts**

*Article 64*

Gymnasia shall be obligated to harmonise their work, organisation and general acts with this Law, within one year as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

**Passing of Secondary Legislation**

*Article 65*

The secondary legislation provided for under this Law shall be passed within one year as of the day of entry into force of this Law.

Until the legislation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is passed, the regulations valid before the day of entry into force of this Law shall be applied, unless it is contrary to this Law.

**Entry into Force**

*Article 66*

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following that of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro and it shall apply to gymnasia working in line with curricula passes in accordance with the law.