

Centar za demokratiju  
i ljudska prava

Center for Democracy  
and Human Rights

George Washington Boulevard 51, 3/48  
81000 Podgorica, Montenegro  
phone: ++382 20 234 114, fax: ++382 20 234 368  
e-mail: [info@cedem.me](mailto:info@cedem.me), [www.cedem.me](http://www.cedem.me)

# NEWSLETTER

No 34 • July - September 2011



# democracy index 2009<sup>1</sup>

## 1. SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN

The issue of gender equality and of a social position of women in one society is one of the basic issues. It is hard to build a democratic society successfully, if the issue of a social position of women is not solved in accordance with standards of the contemporary world and contextual, cultural, social and economic particularities. Quality of democracy in one state defines to a great extent relations within the state itself. Democracy today means a lot more than democratic institutions, free and fair elections; therefore, if the access to the process of making decisions is limited, denied or forbidden to women, democracy is just a dead letter. Individual initiatives cannot be sufficient, gaining consciousness in respect to the needs of a gender equality should pervade a society on the whole, all levels of making deci-

sions and especially political activities. Process of implementation of gender equality into all area of social, and in that way of political activities, should be perceived as generally accepted social value which directs to a redefinition of relations within a society and in this way at the same time to coming closer to solutions which will be in accordance with standards of contemporary Europe.

We should especially take into account the transitional character of Montenegrin society, namely experience of carrying out reforms show that systematic economic reforms affect women more than men. Women are far more sensitive to negative effects of transition such as losing a job, losing rights acquired in the previous period and reduction of a social role of a state because of a double role at a job and in a family, growing discrimination, strengthening of patriarchal

**Table 1 Social position of women-survey by indicators**

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Equal participation of women in all aspects of social life	3.08	2,99	3,12	2,96	1,248
Equal participation of women in authorities' bodies	2.92	2,89	3,05	2,86	1,232
Non-existence of discrimination against women on the occasion of employment and promotion at work	3.11	3,10	3,07	2,94	1,236
Non-existence of discrimination against women in companies, institutions and organizations	3.12	3,15	3,11	2,99	1,207
Non-existence of discrimination against women in families	2.64	2,64	2,76	2,60	1,210
Activities of organizations and institutions which protect women's rights	3.70	3,73	3,69	3,56	1,023
Non-existence of animosity speech towards women in media	3.79	3,85	3,75	3,69	,990

<sup>1</sup> DEMOCRACY INDEX represents methode of measuring the level of democratic process, achieved in one society. By the language of numbers and through the analyses of specific indicators, INDEX demonstrates to what level do citizen's percept the presence of democracy within their society. The complete report is available on the web page ([www.cedem.me](http://www.cedem.me)). The project is supported by NED.

values and because of the omission of a state to protect vulnerable groups by legislation or by some other means.

This aspect was certainly specific also from the point of view of methodology we defined. Gender relationship and gender inequality, which definitely exist in Montenegro, in its subjective transcription gets different meaning and it is certain that a possibility of objective assessment under those circumstances is limited. Genders as sexually defined habituses represent basic entity division which is socio-cultural by its nature, and at the same time it is “naturally“ based on biological differences. This shows that a possibility of perception of gender differences is significantly limited by value-conceptual apparatus which is gender constructed. Thus, it is completely understandable that in gender theory, before every assessment of a social position of women, there is a demand for the process of gender deconstruction at levels of culture and consciousness, by means of which necessary, but not sufficient conditions for objective assessment are created.

Results of a gender discrimination survey, in the broadest sense, are simply defeating (table 1). A situation is worse for every single aspect of gender equality survey than it was a year ago. To make the situation worse, data are even worse than they were in 2007. Data like these indicate

that reaction should be urgent when we talk about gender equality. Adequate measures should be taken in order to activate gender equality mechanisms and to stop an obviously negative trend. In this respect, we should certainly bear in mind a fact that what we have here is estimation of the public, and not objective indicators survey. This may mean not that the situation is worse, but that a rise of criteria (consciousness) has happened, so that the public has become more critical towards the gender equality issue which is not changed. However, even if it is so, some intervention in this area is necessary and we ask the public, relevant institutions and organizations to take actions for realization of basic principles of gender equality.

**2. SOCIAL POSITION OF THE DISABLED**

Democraticity of a society depends to a great extent on the attitude towards people with special needs, and it is very important that every social dimension and structure give positive impulses in this direction. Without an interaction of all the subjects, including citizens individually, with the aim to improve the situation in this area, no society, according to the standards of contemporary era, can plead to be democratic.

Attitude towards the disabled is not just a question of democraticity, but also the question of humanity in the broadest sense. A society cannot

**Table 2 Attitude towards the disabled –survey by indicators**

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Existence of legal protection of the disabled	3.39	3,42	3,49	3,32	1,110
Existence of concrete actions of authorities for protection of the disabled	3.15	3,13	3,25	3,07	1,105
Non-existence of discrimination against the disabled	3.03	3,02	3,06	2,81	1,158
Existence of services and institutions which protect rights of the disabled	3.38	3,40	3,42	3,22	1,093
Educational system provides necessary knowledge for the disabled and children with special needs	3.48	3,45	3,44	3,26	1,096
Extent of adaptability of school objects to disabled children and children with special needs	2.78	2,81	2,84	2,70	1,186
Presence and appropriate treatment of the disabled in media	2.59	2,71	2,89	2,80	1,109

be considered humane and neither democratic if its members do not show empathy and do not give support to people who have a social need like the disabled people do. The experience in this area has shown that a problem in this respect mainly consists of the fact that the disabled people are “invisible“ for the public, and a possibility of an objective perception of this problem is limited. This fact is especially true for traditional, in their essence closed cultures, and this is the case with Montenegro. In a constellation like this, it is not rear to treat the problem of the disabled as the problem of that individual family, where public emphasis of this problem is considered as inappropriate. All this speaks in favour of a thesis of invisibility of the disabled and of a limited perception of the totality of this problem on a wider social plan. The obtained results should be observed through the fact of a limited perception in connection to the totality of this problem in Montenegrin society.

When we talk about survey of this area (table 2), the same as with gender issues, data show extremely negative trends for every single surveyed aspect. Therefore, in the previous year, treatment of the disabled became significantly worse. In this respect there is also a possibility of interpretation that a situation is not really worse than it was, but that problems in this area became more obvious and/or the public became more critical. Anyway, there is no doubt that the democratic public estimates treatment of the disabled negatively and calls the responsible to take some actions in order to improve their social position.

### 3. DEMOCRACY INDEX – SUMMARY

On the basis of all realised measuring, we formed a democraticity survey by areas in order to analyse state of democraticity of Montenegrin society. In table 35 and graph 33, composite scores of measurements for each area can be seen and they are the summary of all dimensions comprising the areas. Results of the research survey show that democraticity is on the highest level when we talk about education (65.4) and social position of national and religious minorities (64.5). Further on, although we measure negative trends, social position of women (61.3) and the disabled (60.3) is on the satisfactory level in comparison to other areas. When we talk about democraticity in media area (57.9), the situation can be qualified as satisfactory (this is for comparative numerical, not in a qualitative sense). Finally, state of democracy is the worst in politics and authority area (54.0), rule of the law (53.9) and area of economy (53.0). Therefore, crucial tasks for further progress of democracy still remain democratization in the sphere of politics, rule of the law and economic transformation. Analytically, we should bear in mind that all areas which were the object of measuring are mutually connected, more precisely, division by areas is empirical but it is also to a great extent analytical. This simply means that situation in one area is directly or indirectly related to other areas. Consequently, bad situation in identified areas represents an obstacle to further development of democraticity in other areas.

**Table 35 DEMOCRACY INDEX**

AREAS	N	I	SD
POLITICS AND AUTHORITY	750	54,0	18,02967
RULE OF THE LAW	744	53,9	18,02735
ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	741	53,0	17,60962
DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION	732	65,4	15,88380
DEMOCRATICITY OF MEDIA	718	57,9	16,69259
SOCIAL POSITION OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES	720	64,5	17,96142
SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN	736	61,3	19,20361
SOCIAL POSITION OF THE DISABLED	715	60,3	18,91799

Graph. 33. DEMOCRACY INDEX

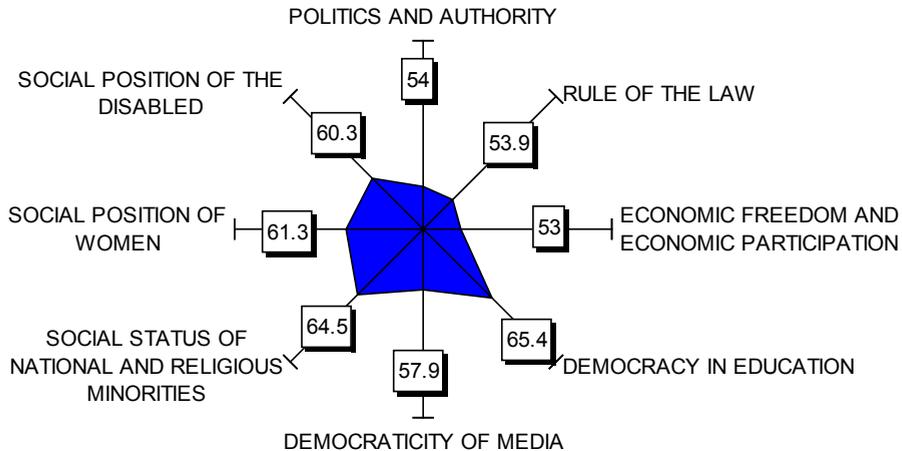


Table 36. DEMOCRACY INDEX -TREND

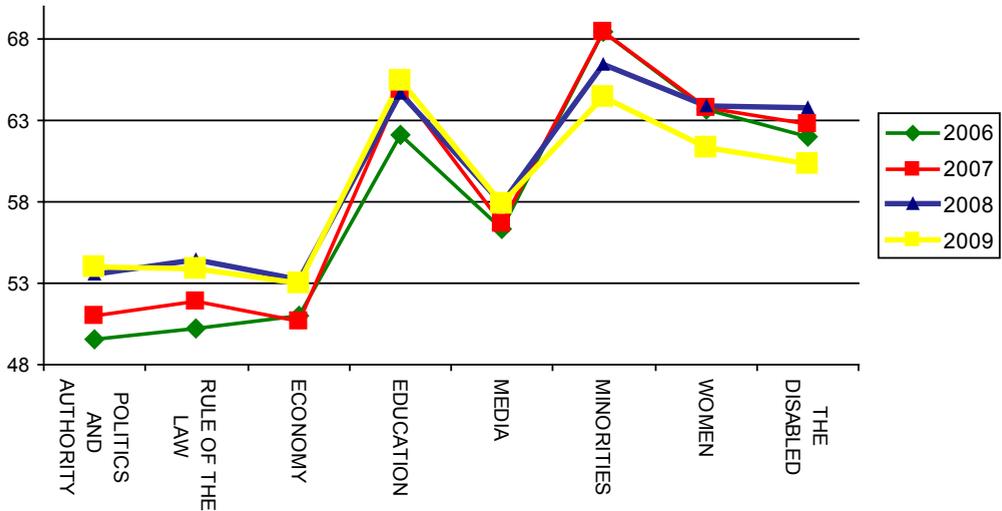
	2006	2007	2008	2009	Z STAT
POLITICS AND AUTHORITY	49,6	51,0	53,6	54,0	0,61
RULE OF THE LAW	50,2	51,9	54,4	53,9	-0,76
ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	51,0	50,7	53,2	53,0	-0,31
DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION	62,1	64,9	64,7	65,4	1,19
DEMOCRATICITY OF MEDIA	56,3	56,7	57,9	57,9	0,00
SOCIAL STATUS OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES	68,5	68,4	66,4	64,5	-2,84*
SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN	63,7	63,8	63,9	61,3	-3,66*
SOCIAL POSITION OF THE DISABLED	62,0	62,8	63,8	60,3	-4,93*

The object of our special interest when we talk about INDEX is survey of trends by areas, as well as a survey of a trend in total (table 36 and graph 34). The analysis shows that trends are extremely negative when we talk about social position of the disabled (60.3 versus 63.8), social position of women (61.3 versus 63.9) and social position of national and religious minorities (64.5 versus 66.4). Therefore, although mean values of surveys in these areas are comparatively completely satisfactory, trends are warning. On the other hand, there was no regression in other areas, but there was no progress either. The problem here is very emphasised because the values themselves are unsatisfactory and also a lack of progressive trends is very worrying. Therefore,

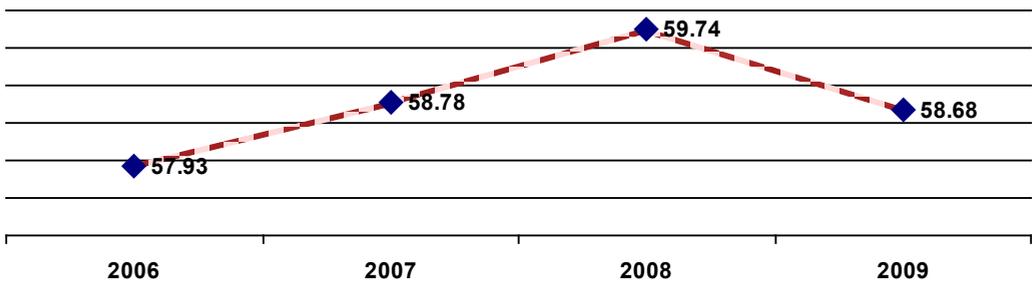
it was necessary to realise positive shifts in all areas, especially in politics, law and economy, where there was no progress.

Finally, negative trends we identified by areas can be also clearly seen when the total value of INDEX is compared to the previous research survey (graph. 35). In 2009 the average value of INDEX is 58.68 versus 59.74 value from 2008 (Z statistics = 1.96;  $p < 0.05$  – one-sided test). Therefore, democracy of Montenegrin society today is on a lower level than it was last year. Reasons for this datum are negative trends in the areas of social position of the disabled, social position of women and social position of national and religious minorities, and there

Graph. 34. DEMOCRACY INDEX - TREND BY AREAS



Graph. 35. DEMOCRACY INDEX - TREND



was no progress in other areas. How can we understand these findings? First of all, it should be clearly said that here we have estimations of the public, not measuring based on objective indicators. More precisely, when we talk about categories of progress and regression, we talk about how the citizens estimate state of democracy. Further on, this means that we have perception of the public, or more precisely, there still remains a possibility that in reality the situation is perhaps different from the one as the public estimates it. This is not defence of negative trends, but just clarification of obtained results. In reality, a possibility which is still completely open is that things did not change in the previous year, but that critical

consciousness of the public is on a higher level. This critical consciousness can be a resultant of a rapid process of European integrations, which leads to greater expectations of the citizens. However, higher degree of criticism of negative phenomena in society, which were, from various reasons tolerated before, is equally possible. Anyway, critical consciousness of the public is one of significant elements of the overall state of democracy within one society, and what INDEX insists on is that reforming actions, which will be aimed at direction of further development of democracy, should be taken by authorised bodies, institutions and individuals, in accordance with expectations and needs of the democratic public in Montenegro.

# CEDEM Activities

## PROJECT: Active Monitoring for Human Rights



Project Active Monitoring for Human Rights is supported by the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro, for a period of 18 months starting from February 2011. The overall objective of the action is to improve the ability of Montenegrin civil society to influence development and implementation of human rights policies. The realisation of the project has started on 1st February 2011.

### *Overview of the activities in the Project “Active Monitoring for human rights in Montenegro” for the period July 2011 - October 2011*

The project team fulfilled the following duties:

- An Interim semi-annual Report on human rights monitoring was developed
- An Interim Report on human rights was submitted to the comments to the key partners, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Office of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms (Ombudsman) and Zoran Pazin, Montenegro’s State Agent at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg
- The consultative meeting with HR monitors was organized with Aire Centre’s Assistant Director
- The presentation of the Interim Report was organized in the hotel “Crna Gora” at 5 of October 2011
- The project team has ensured the provision of continued support for the CSO human rights monitors

## PROJECT: Justice System Monitoring Project



Justice System Monitoring Project is supported by the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro, for a period of 18 months starting from February 2011. The overall objective of the action is to foster a more accountable, professional, effective and transparent judiciary in Montenegro which will be able to respond to the needs of the citizens.

### *Overview of the activities in the Project “Justice System Monitoring in Montenegro” for the period July 2011 - October 2011*

In the period July - October 2011, Trial Monitoring Team was present at 28 trials, and the total number of monitored court cases was 35. In terms of selection of criminal offences that were the subject of monitoring, the priority is given to criminal offences with elements of corruption and organized crime prosecuted in the period specified.

Except trial monitoring, Trial Monitoring Team actively worked on the preparation of the first semi-annual Report on trial monitoring. The Report included the results of observation of criminal proceedings that were conducted in seven Montenegrin courts, in the period from April 1, 2011 till August 31, 2011. The Report was submitted to the Supreme Court of Montenegro, the Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office and the Ministry of Justice of Government of Montenegro.

## Seminar on the topic:

### “European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and criminal proceedings”

***Budva, September 07-09, 2011***

With the support of the German Foundation “Konrad Adenauer” and the British Embassy in Podgorica, Centre for Democracy and Human Rights - CEDEM organized a seminar on the “European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and criminal proceedings”.

The seminar brought together judicial trainees and associates of the Montenegrin courts, prosecutors and the Ministry of Interior Affairs.

The seminar was organized with the aim to introduce participants to the novelties in the application of the new Criminal Procedure Code as well as case law of the European Court of Human Rights. This seminar enabled participants to exchange views on current issues in judicial practice and Montenegrin criminal legislation reform.



This seminar represents a continuation of CEDEM multi-year program designed to strengthen the capacity of young professionals in the justice system as well as to support further development of future judicial officials and thus contribute to the efficiency and independence of the Montenegrin judiciary.

## Meeting:

### Active Monitoring for Human Rights

***Podgorica, September 26, 2011***

CEDEM and AIRE Center organized a consultative meeting with human rights monitors at 26 September 2011 in the premises of CEDEM in Podgorica. The meeting was attended by Adam Weiss, the AIRE Centre’s Assistant Director. The goals of the meeting have been to:

- Discuss the Interim Report with all local monitors
- Discuss the difficulties they encountered in collating and analyzing information in the fields they are responsible for and offer advice as to how to overcome those
- Discuss possible improvements on reporting the potential violations in the next stage of the project

The key issues discussed at the meeting included methodology of collating data, protection of sources of information and protection of privacy, necessity to collate background information. Part of the meeting was devoted to practical exercises on how to report on human rights violations, and some examples have been drafted jointly by meeting participants.

## Presentation:

## "Presentation of the Report on Trial Monitoring"

*Podgorica, Hotel Premier, September 28, 2011*

Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) in partnership with the AIRE Centre from London organized a presentation of the first semi-annual Report on Trial Monitoring.

The Report was prepared within the project "Justice System Monitoring" which is funded by the European Union and managed by the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro. The Report includes the results of monitoring of criminal proceedings that were conducted at seven Montenegrin courts, in the period from April 1st - August 31st 2011, as well as key findings and recommendations of the monitoring team.

Trial Monitoring Report is available on the website of CEDEM, under Current events - "Justice System Monitoring Project".

## Conferention:

"European integration of the Western Balkans  
- constraints and challenges"

*Budva, September 29-30, 2011*

CEDEM has organized two-day conference on topic: "European integration of Western Balkans - constraints and challenges" with the support of foundations Konrad Adenauer from Germany and Robert Schuman from France.

The aim of the conference was to discuss the current issues on the accession of the Western Balkan region to the European Union. The opening of conference was



marked speeches of H.E. Mr. Leopold Maurer, Head of EU Delegation to Montenegro, Ambassador of Germany to Montenegro, Mr. Pius Fisher, President of Robert Schuman Foundation, Mr. Jean-Dominique Giuliani, Director of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for Serbia and Montenegro, Mr. Henri Bohnet, as well as Mr. Jérôme Kelle, Charge d' Affaires (a.i) in the Embassy of the Republic of France to Montenegro.

The conference was attended by representatives of international organizations, diplomatique corps as well as representatives of the academic community in Montenegro and prominent experts in the field of European integration. Conference panellists and participants assessed that the Western Balkan region is getting closer to the European Union by each year, despite the challenges of the recent past. However, they stated that the implementation of reforms, especially in the judiciary and fight against corruption and organized crime has to be intensified.

## Presentation:

”Presentation of the Report on Human Rights Monitoring”

*Podgorica, Hotel Crna Gora, October 5, 2011*

Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) in partnership with the AIRE Centre from London organized a presentation of the first interim Report on Human Rights Monitoring.

The Report was prepared within the project “Active monitoring for Human Rights in Montenegro” which is funded by the European Union and managed by the



Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro. The Report includes the results of monitoring of several rights prescribed in the European Convention of Human Rights as well as key findings and recommendations of the monitoring team. Monitoring process was implemented in the period from April 1st – September 30 th 2011.

## Workshop:

“Prohibition of discrimination against persons with disabilities“

*Budva, October 06-07, 2011*

In partnership with OSCE Mission to Montenegro and the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights of Montenegro, CEDEM organized a third, two-day workshop on discrimination, entitled “Prohibition of discrimination against persons with disabilities.”

These workshops are intended to implement Law on anti-discrimination at fully transparent manner and in accordance with international standards, and that the relevant national stakeholders acquire and improve their knowledge and understanding of anti-discrimination standards, and to gain new skills, applying these standards in their work and life. Representatives of public administration and civil society in Montenegro participated at this workshop.

Panelists at the workshop were Slobodanka Lazova Zdravkovska, Head of Protection and Employment of Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia and Vladimir Pesic, Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

## International activities of CEDEM's representatives

### **Vladan Simonovic, June 28 - July 2011, Vilnius, Lithuania**

Vladan Simonovic, member of Steering Committee of CEDEM, participated in the work of the Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracy, which was held from 28 June till 02 July, in Vilnius, Lithuania.

Montenegro participated for the first time in the work of the Organization, through the presence and participation of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Milan Rocen, as well as several representatives of Montenegrin NGOs.

On the margins of the conference, attended by high government representatives from the governments of more than 70 countries around the world - several different forums were held - such as the forum of civil society, women, youth leaders, corporate forum etc. The representative of CEDEM participated in the work of Youth Forum Leaders, and on that occasion he signed the application for membership in this institution, so in future CEDEM will actively participate in the work of the Organization.

Conference highlighted the need for greater involvement of youth leaders and diplomats to strengthening of democratic processes in the world. In this regard the experiences of the participants from Egypt, Tunisia, Belarus, Burma, Nigeria and other countries that are on the arduous way of exercising democratic freedoms were very interesting. Also, the participants of the Forum have the opportunity to meet with the U.S. Secretary of State Mrs. Hillary Clinton, and they have a longer working meeting with her.

### **Emir Kalac, 14-16 September, Belgrade, Serbia**

Emir Kalac, project manager in CEDEM, took part in the first Belgrade Security Forum (BSF), "Balkan and Global Security: What Do We Have in Common, What Sets Us Apart?", which took place in the House of the Army of Serbia, from 14 to 16 September. The event was organized by: Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, Belgrade Centre for Security Policy and European Movement in Serbia.

### **MA Nenad Koprivica, 17-22 September 2011, Potsdam, Germany**

Executive Director of CEDEM, MA Nenad Koprivica, participated in the international conference: Transformation Thinkers, organized by Bertelsman Stiftung and GIZ which was held in Potsdam near Berlin from 17-22 September 2011

### **Marija Vuksanovic, 06-08 October, Budapest, Hungary**

Firstly, it should be mentioned that CEDEM has appointed as a national partner for implementation of „Making the most of EU funds for Roma“ (hereinafter: MtM) Program, funded by the Open Society Institute (OSI), from Budapest.

Thus, CEDEM's Project Manager, Marija Vuksanovic, took part at a two-day long staff meeting in Budapest, with representatives of PGF National Partners' from Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Macedonia, as well as newly introduced partners from Montenegro (CEDEM) and Serbia (European Movement in Serbia and Group 484). The purpose of this meeting was to present recent administrative and programmatic developments of MtM program in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania - as well as to introduce new National Partners' to priorities of MtM in the field of Roma inclusion and to share opinions on the current situation in each of partner's countries.

## CEDEM - Empirical Research Department

### PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION IN MONTENEGRO

July 2011

This research survey was realized in July 2011.

Unlike previous research surveys, which become commonplace, the design of this research has several key distinctive characteristics. Firstly, when we were dealing with perception, we were not only interested in the perception itself, but also in its origin and interpretational framework - within certain categories of examinees. Secondly, we went one step further from the perception, to be more exact, we tried to identify patterns of behavior and practice that increase probability of corrupt conduct. Third, apart from the general level of corruption research, in our research - we are focusing on several aspects and areas of social and economic life, with the intention to further analyze several areas in which corruption occurs. Fourth, the whole research was explicitly designed in a way that on the basis of this research the concrete measures and instruments in the fight against corruption should be suggested. Fifth, we have conducted three research projects, first one is the research about attitudes of the population, second is the research about attitudes of the entrepreneurs, and the third one is the research about attitudes of the judges. Sixth, and the last one, we used two different methods with the same goals, i.e. survey method as well as individual interview.

The main results of this research can be found on the CEDEM's website [www.cedem.me](http://www.cedem.me)

The research was supported by the American people through the U.S. Agency for International Development.

### POLITICAL PUBLIC OPINION

September 2011

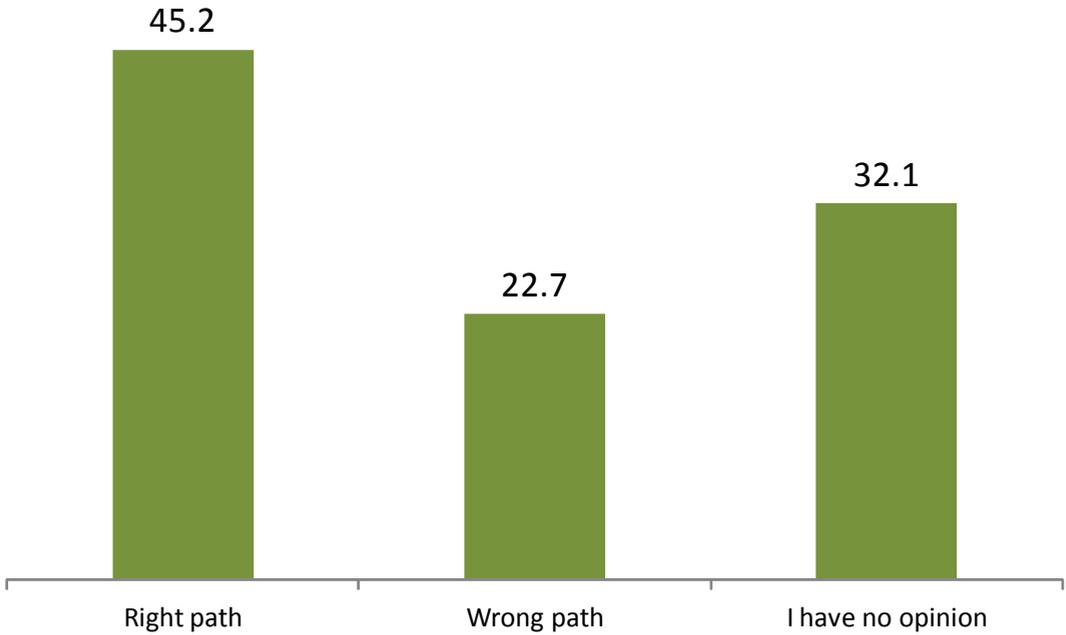
This research survey was realized in September 2010. We applied CEDEM's standard double-stratified sample, with a random choice of examinees in final units. The sample included 1035 respondents, from 16 Montenegrin municipalities. Standard statistical error ranges from +/- 3.0% with 95% confidence interval.

The research Political Public Opinion - September 2011 was supported by the Embassy of the United States in Podgorica.

#### *The sample*

- The sample is representative for all citizens over 18 years. It was realized in 16 municipalities: Bijelo Polje, Berane, Pljevlja, Podgorica, Niksic, Cetinje, Herceg Novi, Ulcinj, Bar, Tivat, Kotor, Rozaje, Plav, Zabljak, Kolasin, Pluzine.
- The number of interviewees was 1035 in total.
- Standard statistical error is +/- 3.05% for the appearances with incidence of 50% with interval of trust of 95%
- Post stratification was performed by gender, age and national affiliation

*In general, would you say that Montenegro is on the - %*



Montenegro is on the: Trend - %



October, 2009

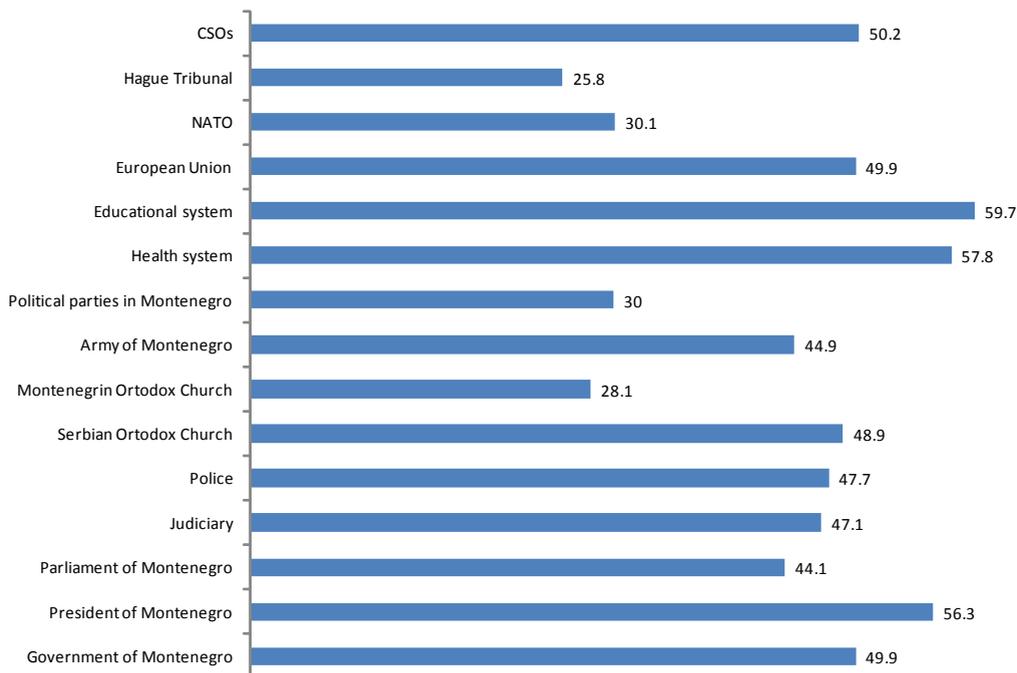
July, 2010

November, 2010

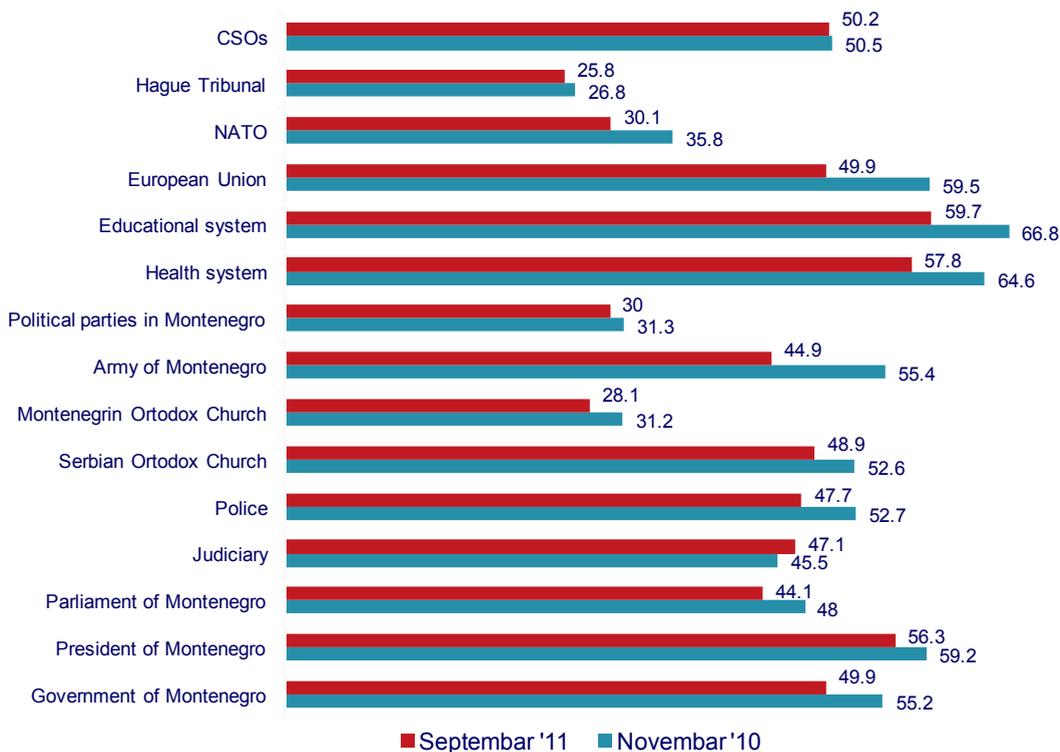
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September, 2011

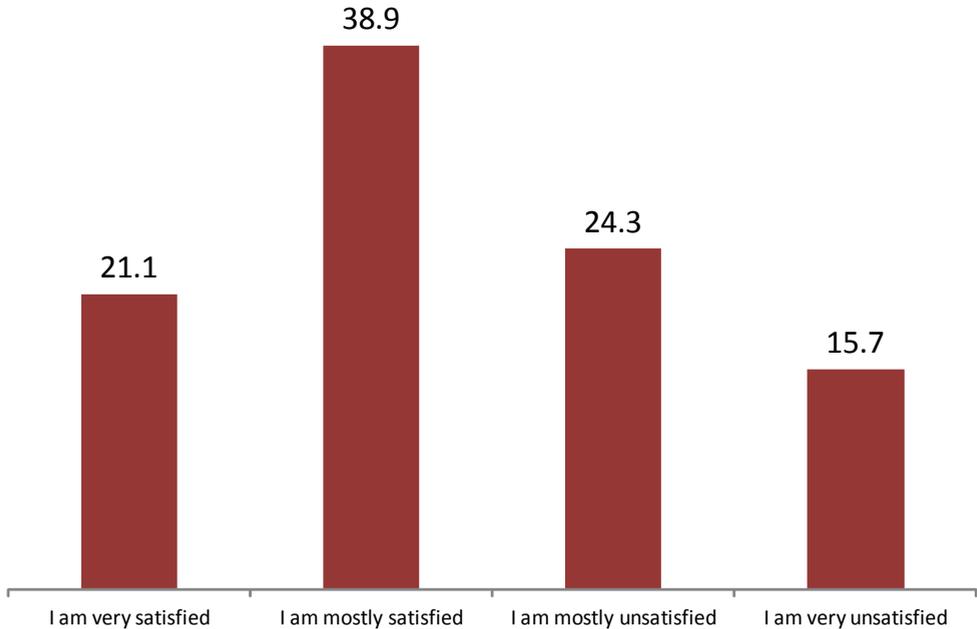
*Confidence in institutions – SUM high confidence and mostly confidence*



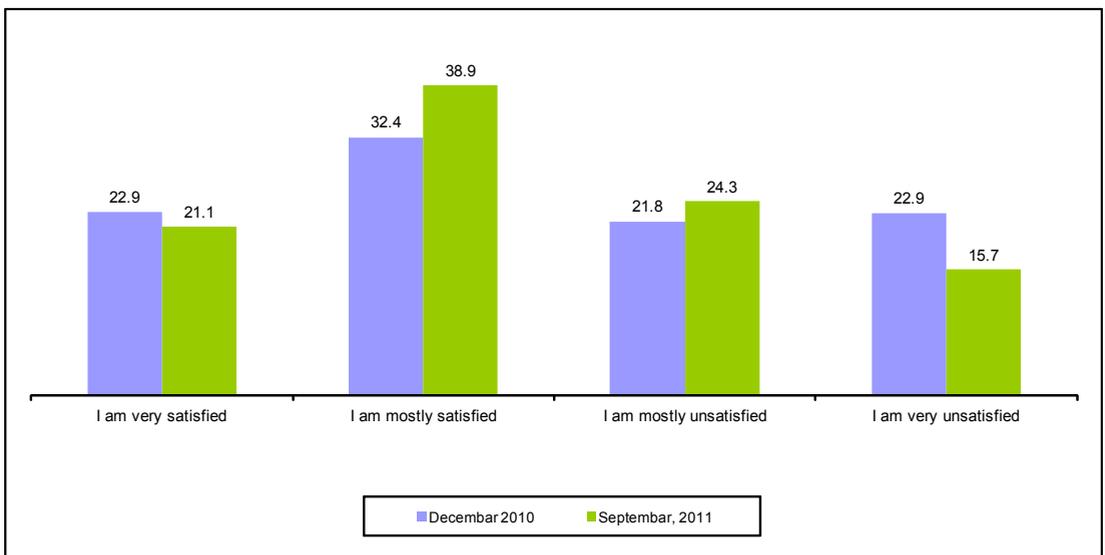
*Confidence in institutions – Trend*



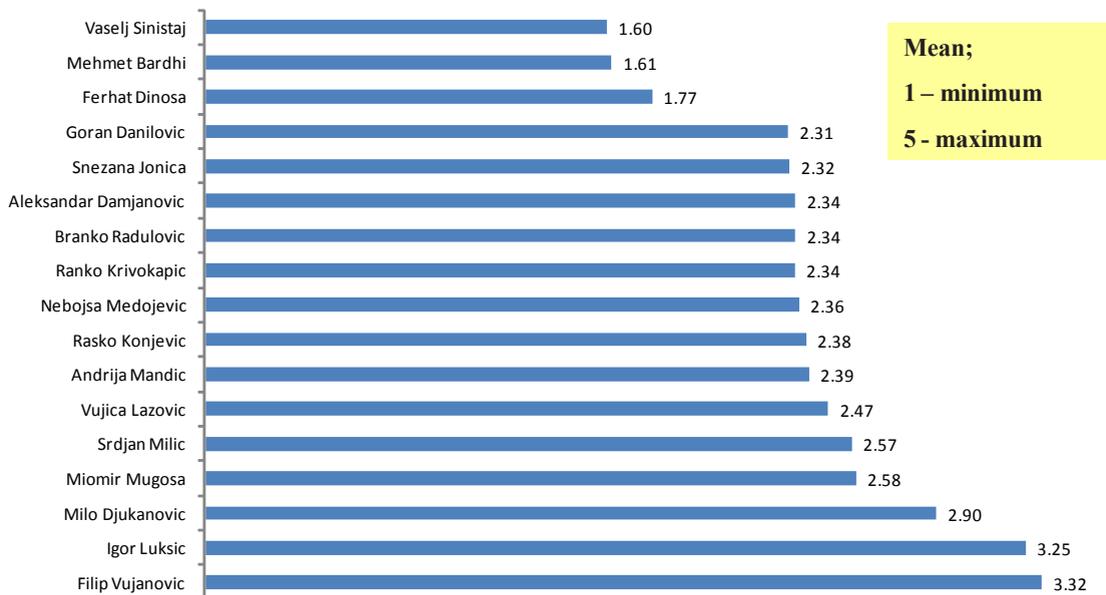
*Are you satisfied with Igor Luksic's Government performance so far? - %*



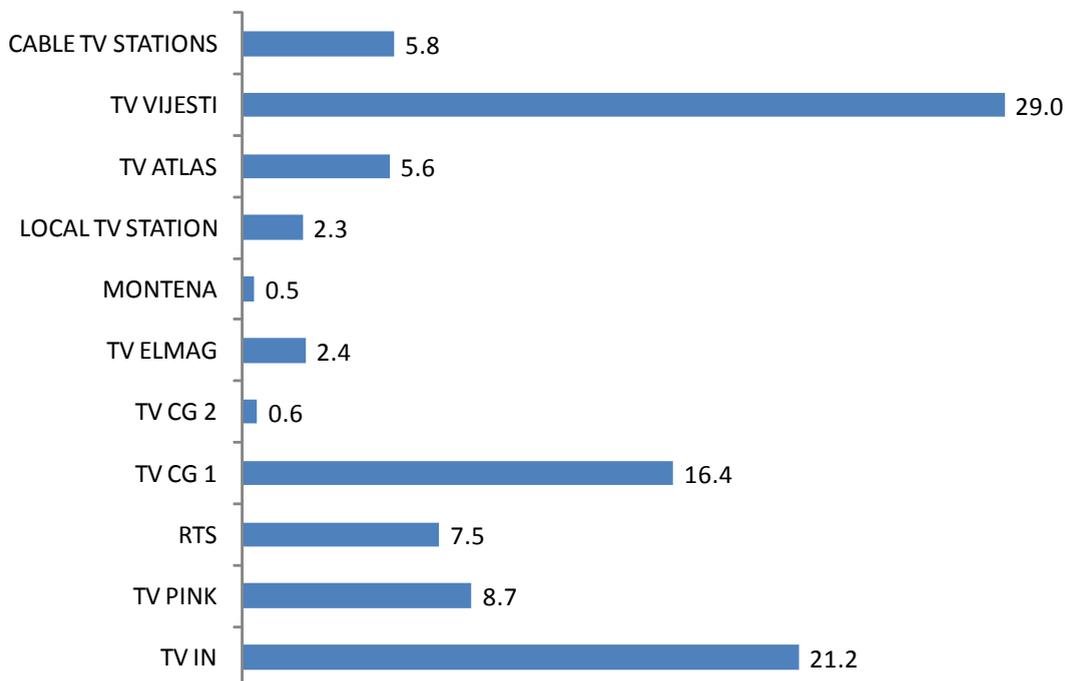
**SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT: 2009-2010 - %**



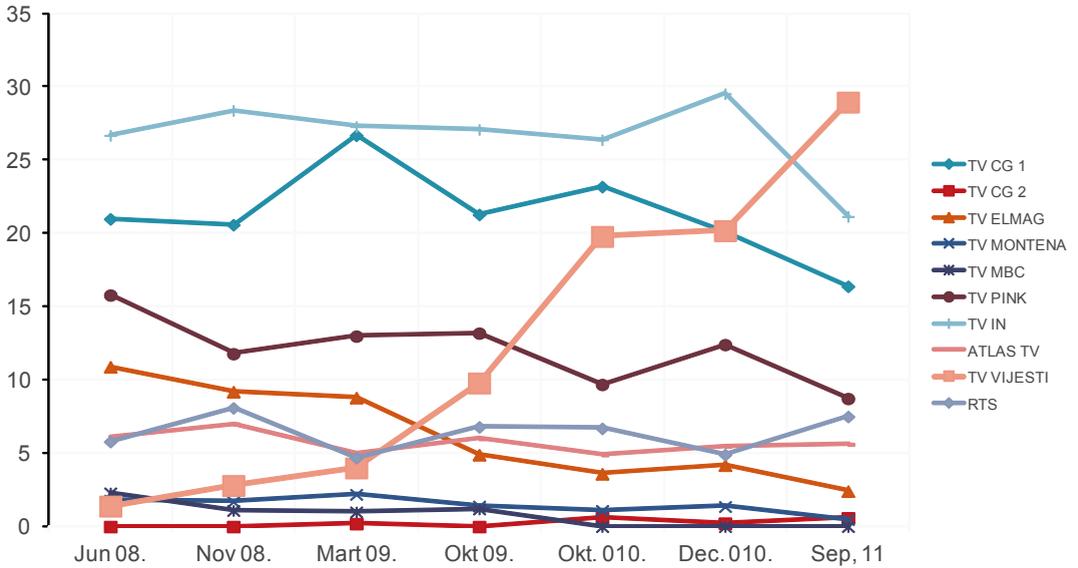
*POLITICIANS' POPULARITY*



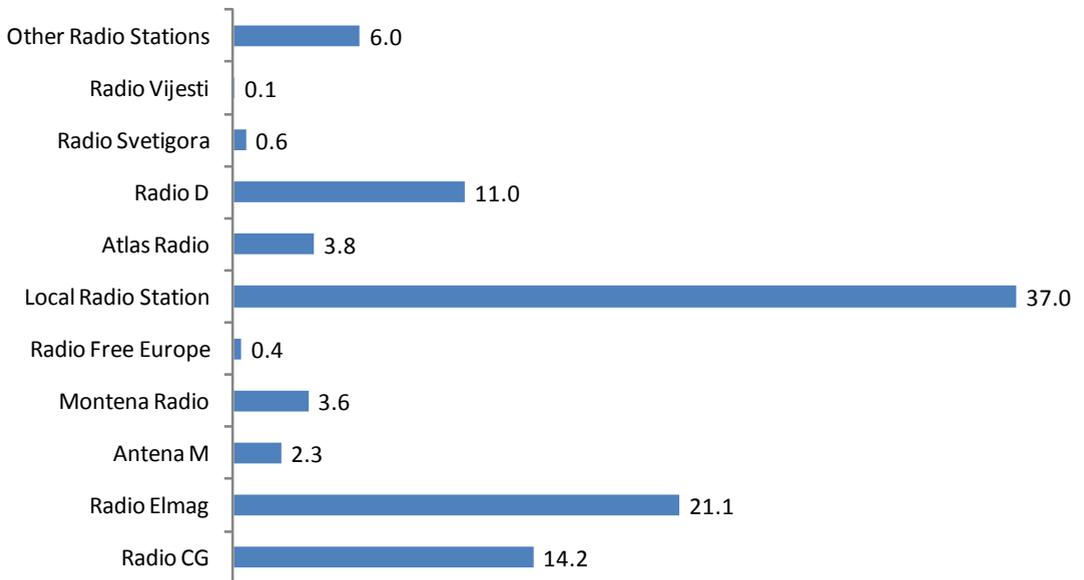
*CONFIDENCE IN TV STATIONS – %*



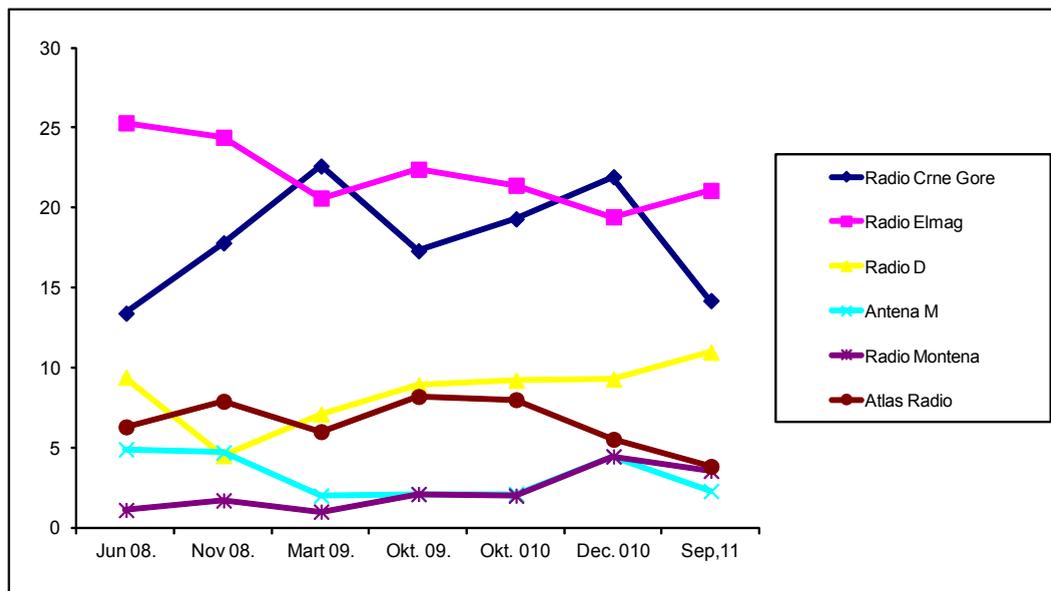
**CONFIDENCE IN TV STATIONS - TREND**



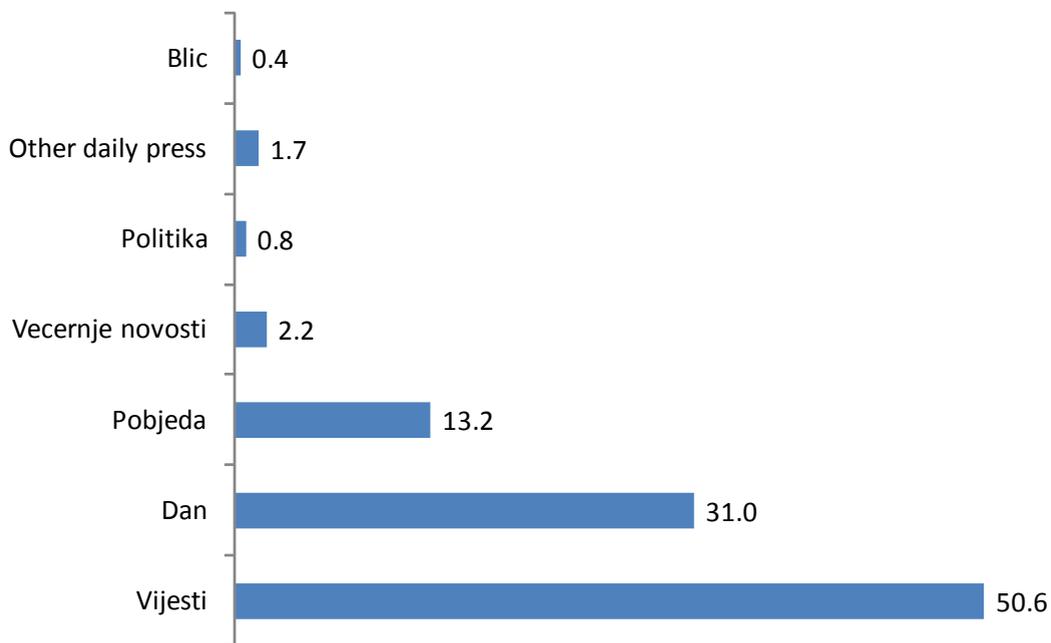
**CONFIDENCE IN RADIO STATIONS - %**



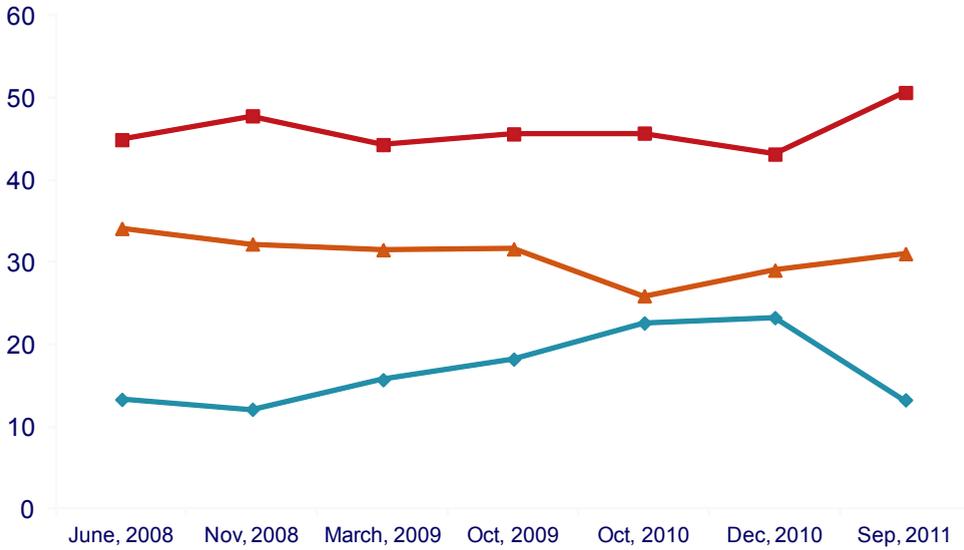
*CONFIDENCE IN RADIO STATIONS : TREND - %*



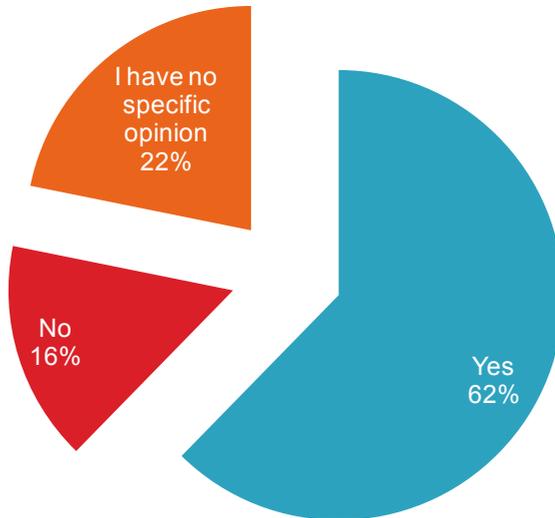
*CONFIDENCE IN DAILY PRESS - %*



*CONFIDENCE IN DAILY PRESS : TREND - %*



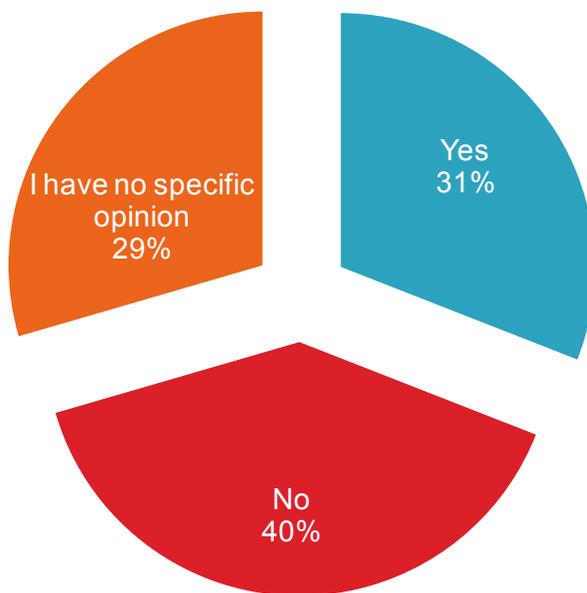
*In your opinion, should Montenegro access the European Union? - %*



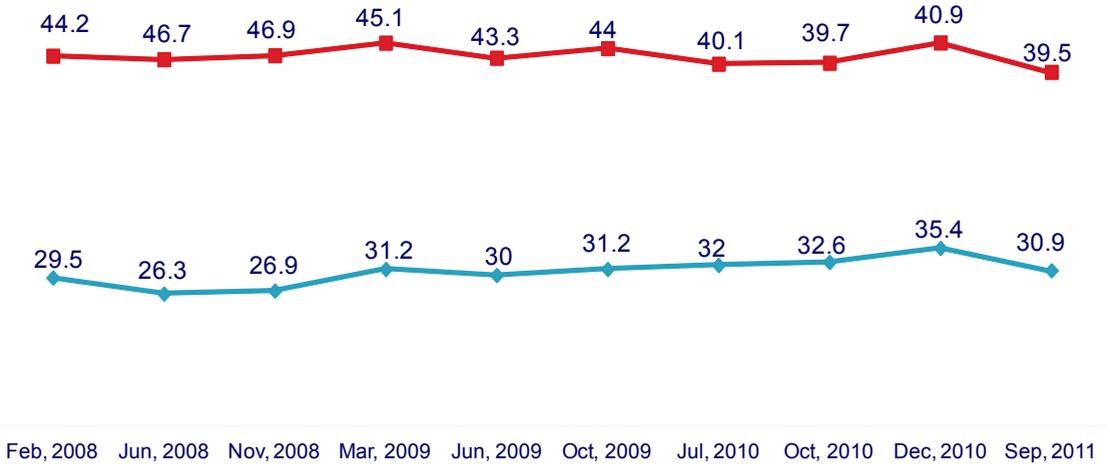
SUPPORT TO THE EU: TREND %



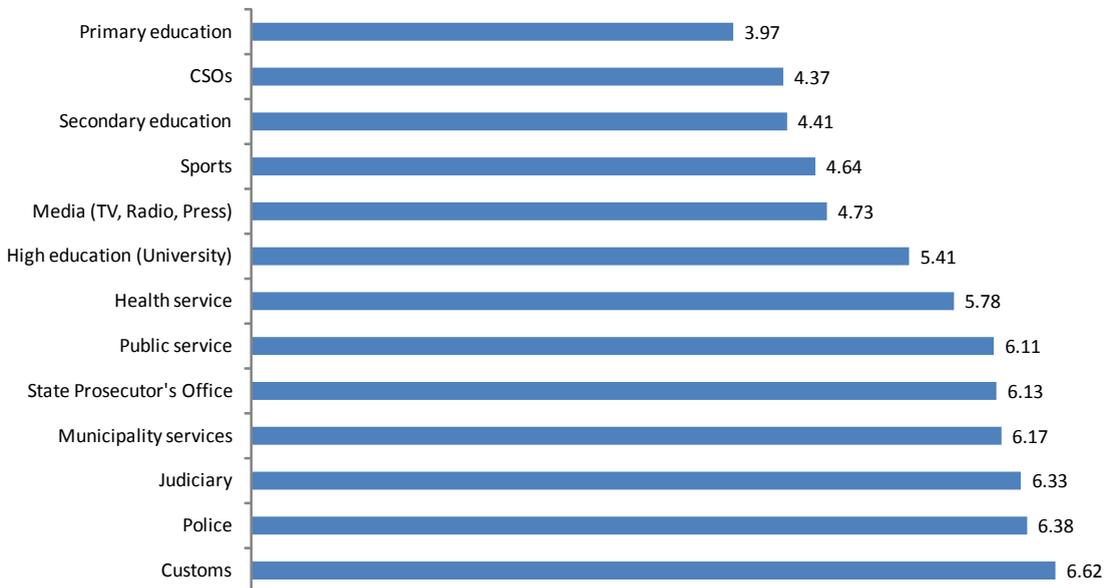
*If tomorrow you are to vote on Montenegrin membership in NATO, your answer would be?*



*TREND: YES on the referendum FOR and AGAINST NATO - %*



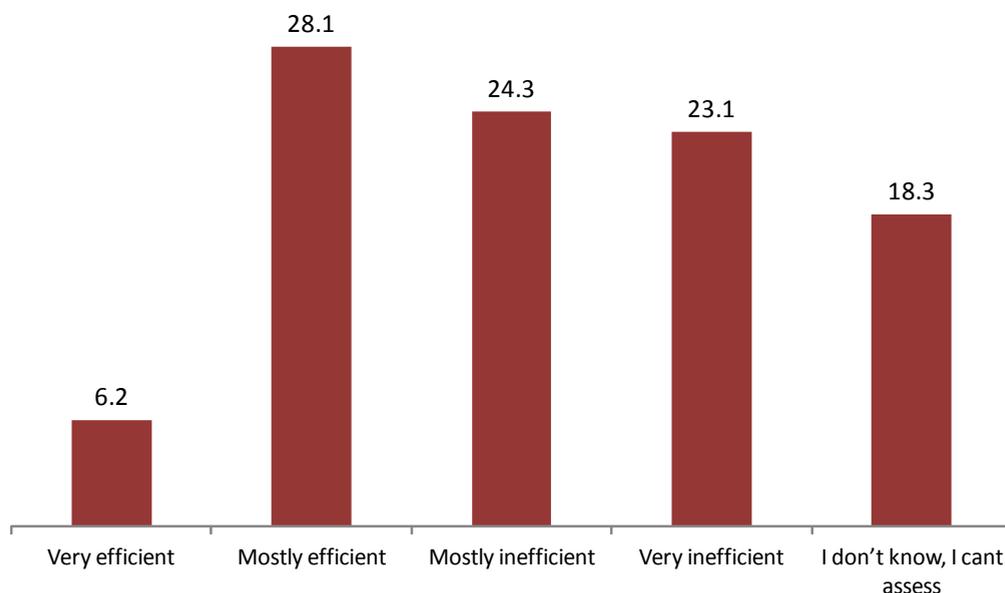
**PERCEPTION ON CORRUPTION**



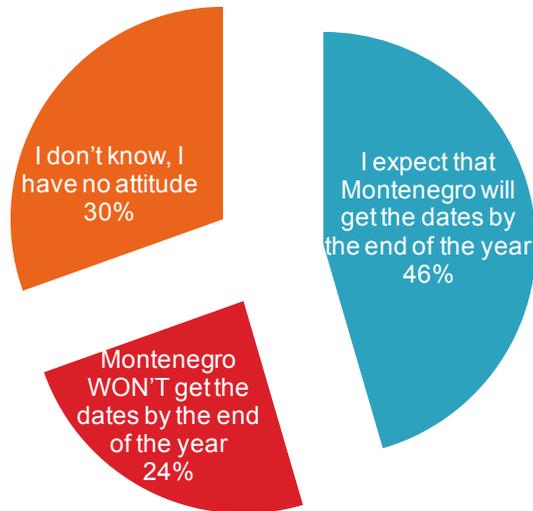
*PERCEPTION ON CORRUPTION – CUMULATIVE*



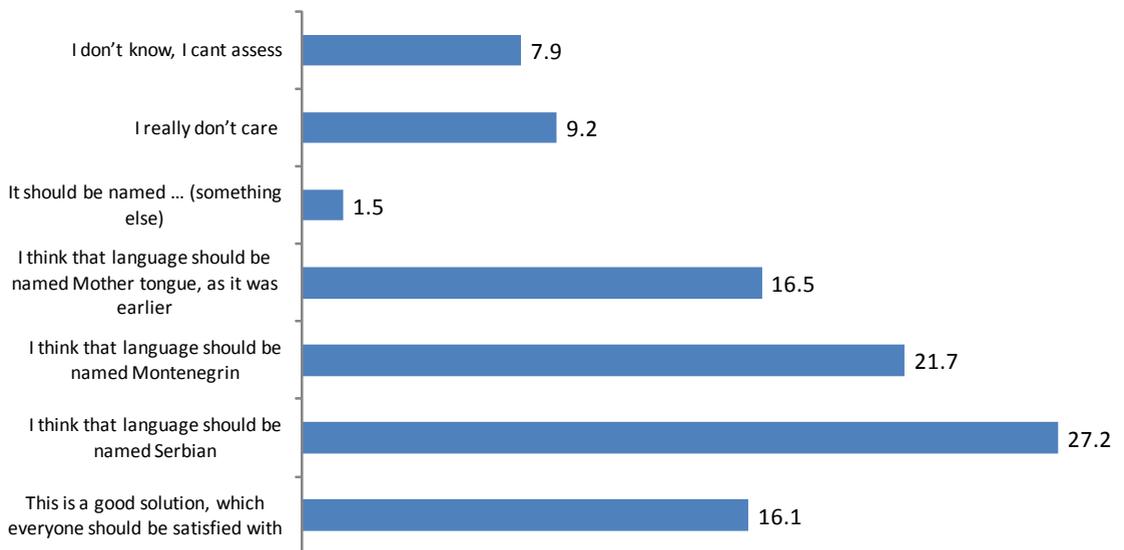
*EVALUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFECTIVENESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME*



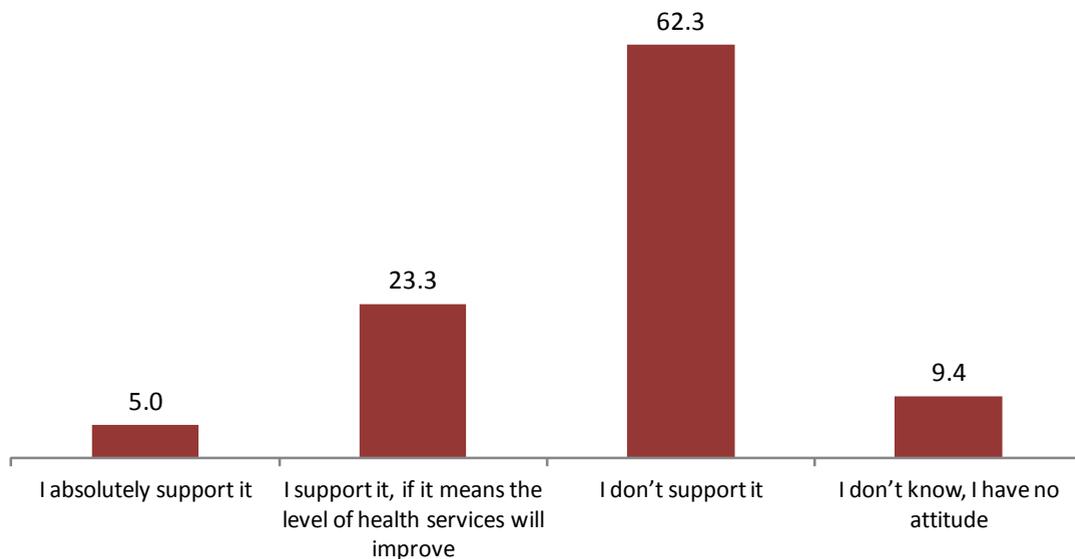
*WILL MONTENEGRO GET THE DATES FOR STARTING NEGOTIATION TALKS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE EU?*



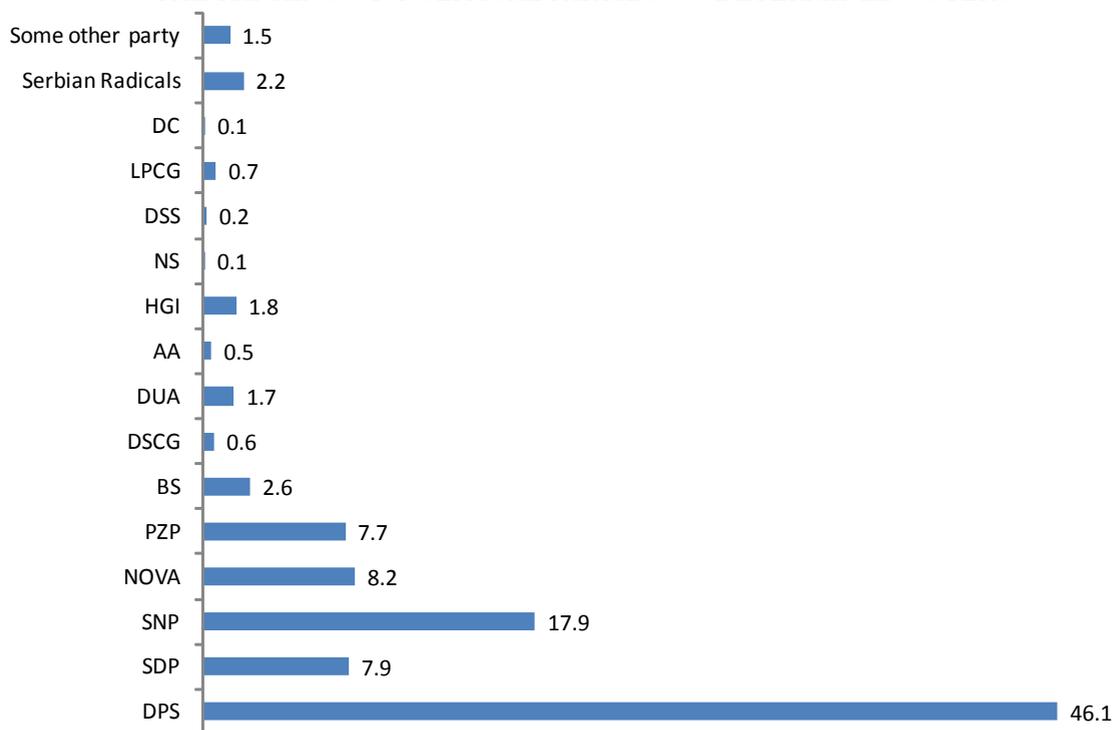
*SOLUTION FOR THE LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS %*



*These days we are faced with public discussion on some possible changes in the health system. One of the proposals stipulates that citizens should give more money for the health services. What is your opinion on that?*



*THE RANKING OF POLITICAL PARTIES - % DETERMINED VOTERS*



*THE RANKING OF POLITICAL PARTIES - % DETERMINED VOTERS*

	<b>95CI +/-%</b>	<b>od%</b>	<b>do%</b>
DPS	3,1	43,0	49,2
SDP	1,7	6,2	9,6
SNP	2,4	15,6	20,3
NOVA	1,7	6,5	9,9
PZP	1,7	6,0	9,3

*THE RANKING OF POLITICAL PARTIES – TREND %*

	Nov, 2008	Oct, 2009	Jul, 2010	Oct, 2010	Dec, 2010	Sept, 2011
DPS	48,7	48,7	44,4	48,1	47,9	46,1
SDP	4,7	4,2	8,8	8,8	8,5	7,9
SNP	9	18,7	18,6	17,8	19,7	17,9
NOVA	15	8,3	8,1	9,2	6,1	8,2
PZP	12,2	5,5	4,9	4,7	6,9	7,7
OSTALO	10,4	14,6	15,2	11,3	10,7	12,1

Completed opinion poll results could be found on  
CEDEM's website: [www.cedem.me](http://www.cedem.me)