



Annual Programme & Financial Report 2016



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Dear friends,

We are presenting you the Annual Report of the Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI for 2016.

This Annual Report has encompassed numerous activities which CeMI has implemented in this period. In 2016, we implemented 16 projects through 3 programmes: Rule of Law and Human Rights, Good Governance and Fight against Corruption, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation. We drew special attention to the issue of the judicial reform along with the consumer and patients' protection support and thus we gave contribution to achieving the EU standards in Montenegro in the field of human rights protection. However, our most significant project in

this year has certainly been the project on monitoring parliamentary elections in Montenegro by which we provided accurate and independent calculations of the electoral results and in that manner, we contributed to transparency and civic control of elections. Separate part of the report is dedicated to presentation of financial reports which are already submitted to donors by CeMI.

We hope that our engagement presented in this report will motivate you to help us by advice or personal initiative in improvement and development of Montenegro as a civil society.

Zlatko Vujović MSc.

President of the Governing Board

ABOUT CeMI

The Center for Monitoring and Research – CeMI is a nongovernmental, non-profit organization founded in March 2000, whose main goal is to provide infrastructural and expert support for continuous monitoring of transition process which is in course in Montenegro.

Vision: *Vision of CeMI is Montenegro as a land of free citizens, the rule of law, social justice and equal opportunities.*

Mission: *CeMI is an evidence based advocacy organization which provides continuous support to process of democratic consolidation and Europeanization of Montenegro.*

CeMI has focused its strategic development through **four strategic goals:**

1. To continuously support the process of democratic consolidation and Europeanization of Montenegro through its program aims and activities.
2. To increase its impact on policy making by using the evidence-based advocacy approach, new technologies and further raising of relations with relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in Montenegro and abroad.
3. To continue strengthening its monitoring, research and advocacy competences through preserving and expanding its human and technical resources and capacities.
4. To increase CeMI's financial sustainability by raising its fundraising capacities, networking with other CSOs and institutions, as well as developing of its own outputs and services, thus using a social entrepreneurship concept.

CeMI is organizing its work through 4 departments: *Policy Research Department, Legal Department, Public Survey Department, Department for Development and Public Relations.* CeMI has established and succeeded to provide mid-term sustainability for following four programs: CeMI's programs are: *Good Governance and Fight against Corruption; Rule of Law and Human Rights; Security and Defense Program, and Social Welfare and Poverty Reduction Program.*

Members of the Governing Board

Mr. Zlatko Vujović, President
Mr. Đuro Stojanović
Ms. Ana Selić
Mr. Vladan Radunović
Mr. Vlado Dedović
Ms. Branka Todorović

Executive Director

Mrs. Nikoleta Tomović

Table 1: List of the projects, partners and donors of CeMI in 2016

Title of the project	Partners	Donors
"Balkan Electoral Comparative Study: Impact Of Personal Vote On Internal Party Democracy"	Faculty Of Political Sciences In Belgrade And Kosovar Think Tank KIPRED	Swiss Agency for Democracy and Cooperation SDC
"Strengthening Investigation Capacities – Use of Bargaining Instruments for Efficient Investigation"		The Embassy of Netherlands
"Civic Election Monitoring Project Montenegro 2016 – Let the Fair Elections Become a Habit"		Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Podgorica, British Embassy in Podgorica, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Belgrade
"Equal Access to Justice in Criminal Justice System of Montenegro"	NGO Juventas and Montenegrin Queer LGBTQ Association	Open Society Institute from Budapest
"Triple A For Citizens: Access to Information, Advice and Active Help Report"	Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI), Civil Rights Programme in Kosovo (CRP/K), Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights (YU-COM), Association of Civil Society Development Centre (STGM) Law Centres Network (LCN), National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux (RoNACAB), National Association of Citizens Information Services (NACIS), Macedonian Young Lawyers Association (MYLA) (Partners from 2015), Open Society Foundation for Albania (OSFA) (Partners from 2015), National Foundation for Civil Society Development (NFCSD)	European Commission implemented by ECAS
"Be Ready for European Values"	The University of Donja Gorica, Art Communications from Podgorica, Centre for International Studies from Croatia and Centre for European Perspective from Slovenia	European Commission within the program Erasmus Plus (call KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices, Youth Capacity Building–Western Balkans)
"South-Eastern European Data Services – Seeds"	The Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM), Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences University of Zagreb (FFZG), Centre for Political Courage (CPC), The Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPJR), Institute of Economic Sciences (IES), The Slovenian Social Science Data Archives (ADP) of the University of Ljubljana (UL), Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences (FORS)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Swiss National Science Foundation
"Judicial Reform Monitoring"	Human Rights Action (HRA)	Delegation of European Union to Montenegro through IPA program 2013 and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the "MATRA" program
"Balkan Comparative Electoral Study: The Presidentialization of Political Parties – Limiting Internal Party Democracy"	Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, NGO "Democracy for Development" from Kosovo, Albanian Institute of Political Studies	Swiss Agency for Democracy and Cooperation SDC implemented by the University of Fribourg
"Towards Efficient Judiciary - Enhancing Development of Legal Professions Related to Judiciary in Montenegro"	Human Rights Action (HRA)	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
"Advocacy for Open Government – OGP"	The Center for Euro-Atlantic Integration from Serbia, Center for Research and Public Policy-Making from Macedonia, the Center for Social Research -ANALITIKA from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Institute for Democracy and Mediation from Albania and RIINVEST Kosovo, Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM)	European Commission implemented by PASOS
"Funding of political parties and abuse of state resources: Setting the conditions for fair political competition in Montenegro"		European Fund for Balkans
"Healing the Healthcare System of Montenegro"		US Embassy in Podgorica within the program "Criminal Justice Civil Society Program (CJCSP)
"Improving capacities of CSOs' and the system of consumer protection in Montenegro – PROTECT. ME"	Center for Consumer protection (CEZAP), Montenegrin LGBTQ association (Queer MNE) and the Network of NGOs for the Affirmation of European Integration Process	European Union through the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro
"Health Care System and Patient's Rights in Montenegro – Winning citizens' confidence"	Association of Youth with Disabilities of Montenegro (UMHCG), CEZAP, the Center for Investigative Reporting (CIN) and the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM)	European Union thanks to the EU Delegation in Montenegro, through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the Country Based Support Scheme (CBSS) for Montenegro

RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. PROJECT: “Balkan Electoral Comparative Study: Impact of Personal Vote on Internal Party Democracy”

Project „Balkan Electoral Comparative Study: Impact of Personal Vote on Internal Party Democracy“ was implemented by the Center for Monitoring and Research CeMI in cooperation with the partners Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade and Kosovar Think Tank KIPRED. Experts and researchers from Bosnia and Herzegovina are also included in the project. The project is was implemented within the „Regional Research Promotion Programme“ – RRPP, funded by Swiss Agency for Democracy and Cooperation SDC implemented by the University of Fribourg.

This project started in order to not only look at the academic approach to this issue but to give a contribution to debate about electoral reform in all four countries where it will be implemented.

In order to get as comprehensive analysis of effects of voter list personalization to political parties as possible, research framework was narrowed down to electoral systems of party lists. We have chosen four countries. Each of these countries uses the same electoral system – proportional system of party lists. Out of these, two countries are using closed blocked electoral lists (Montenegro and Serbia), while other two have introduced preferential voting. (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo).

Contemporary liberal democracies are characterized by highly personalized politics. The Governments are more recognizable by their leaders, then by parties which represent a basis of their creation. Trend of personalization is not characteristic only for presidential systems, but it has also become a distinction of parliamentary politic systems. Besides personalization on the level leader - political party, personalization in relation MP- political party is also common. Due to introduction of preferential voting in proportional systems of party lists, a circle of electoral systems in which voters have significant role in election of their representatives, was widened. Historically speaking, representative position is strengthened by accepted opinion that the MP, and not the party, is the “owner of the mandate”, while preferential voting has additionally backed this position.

This project concentrated on personalization of politics on the level MP- political party, i.e. on the question: how much the element of personalization of electoral system, i.e. personal voting, influences political parties and how much it influences inter-party and intra-party relations.

Also, this research was focused on the triangle constituted of: (1) parties, (2) candidates and (3) voters. On the other hand, we monitored effects of personalization of electoral system to political parties, through three dimensions: (1) influence on political parties (2) influence on the candidate/representative and his behavior, (3) influence on behavior of voters.

CeMI has established cooperation with global project Comparative Candidate Study, which has given us the permission to conduct this research in all countries of this project, which will make our countries globally comparable, included in the global database with findings from all countries where this research was conducted. This will represent a huge resource for all researchers interested for studying of this field.

More about the project is available at the following link: <http://balkanelectoralstudies.org/index.php/publishing/editorial-board/call-for-papers>.

CeMI presented General Population Survey

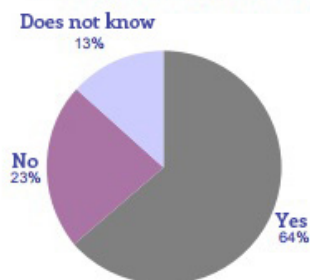
On Wednesday, June the 22nd, Centre for Monitoring and Research held a press conference aimed at presentation of the General Population Survey. Speeches were given by Zlatko Vujovic, President of the Governing Board of CeMI, Ana Selic, Head of the Department for Public Policy Research and Dubravka Popovic, Project Associate.

The research which was presented was conducted in March/April 2016, on the sample of 1001 respondents. According to research results, citizens of Montenegro are very supportive of the process of internal democratization of political parties. Namely, citizens find that it is necessary for laws to regulate decision-making procedures within political parties (63,7%), procedures of party leadership election (61%) and procedures for MP candidates' nomination (64,7%). In addition to that, citizens were surprisingly open to a possibility of direct elections with participation of party membership (24%) and direct elections with participation of all interested citizens (32%).



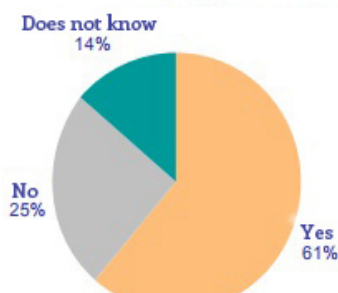
1. In your opinion, should the law enforce procedures of implementing decisions in political parties?

Base: Total target population



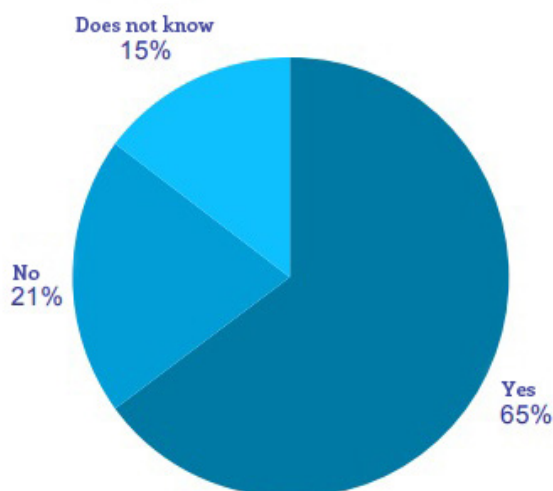
2. In your opinion, should the law enforce procedures of electoral leadership in political parties?

Base: Total target population



3. In your opinion, should the law enforce procedures for nominating candidates for ministers?

Base: Total target population



As they explained, the survey has shown that the level of citizens' knowledge about electoral systems was unsatisfactory, proved by only 1% of citizens knowing that Montenegro is a single constituency, 4,9% of citizens knowing that we use proportional electoral system, whereas as many as 40% of citizens think they had elected their representatives to the Parliament of Montenegro directly. Lack of knowledge is followed by lack of interest for political developments, so that 49% of respondents said they have never taken up any politically-responsible activity, with those who had been active in this context most commonly participating in political discussions with other people. This category is dominated by citizens older than 60, with lower level of education and of male gender. This activity is followed by signing petitions (9%) and taking part in demonstrations (7%).

It was concluded on the press conference that if the parliamentary elections were held on next Sunday from that day, 70% of citizens would vote. Reasons for abstinance of the remaining 30% are lack of interest in politics (25%), lack of trust (20%) and lack of adequate political options of political parties/candidates (14%).

1st International Scientific Conference

“Impact of Personal Vote on Internal Party Democracy”

Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI held the 1st International Scientific Conference “Impact of Personal Vote on Internal Party Democracy”, from 1st – 2nd of July 2016, at the University Donja Gorica in Podgorica, Montenegro.

The purpose of the conference was to raise academic discussion on the topic of internal democracy within political parties and different types of electoral systems with regard to their compatibility with political systems in the Western Balkans. In addition to members of project team, the conference gathered international and regional experts in the field of political science. Through their presentations, participants of the conference provided insight into some of the most important aspects of internal party democracy functioning from both theoretical and empirical perspectives.

The conference was consisted of four panels. The panelists of the first panel “Making Electoral Systems More Personalized” were: Georg Lutz, who examined inner and intra-party competition in open list ballot systems, Michael Marsh, who discussed the single transferable vote and Goran Čular, who presented the role of institutional incentives for personal vote in Croatian elections since 1990. The 1st panel was moderated by Asa von Schoultz.

The topic of the second panel was “Comparative Candidate Survey and Voters Study”. Speakers at this session were Ioannis Andreadis, who presented advantages, challenges and best practices in CCS survey conduct, Asa von Schoultz who analyzed female representation in Finnish Eduskunta, Heiko Giebler who examined sources of MP candidates recognition, Boban Stojanović who provided empirical findings regarding electoral campaigns in Serbia and Boris Vukićević, who focused on role of specific forms of organizations within political parties. The panel was moderated by Georg Lutz.

The third panel, “Internal Party Democracy in New Democracies”, was dedicated to presentation of regionwide research of this topic. Dane Taleski presented different approaches to internal party democracy examination and their results in Macedonia, Elma Huruz provided insight into normative framework for internal party democracy achievement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Amer Osmić examined levels of internal party democracy of Bosnia and Herzegovina political parties, Gent Gjikolli presented empirical evidence for internal party democracy among Kosovo parties, Zlatko Vujović reflected on perspective of internal party democracy development in Montenegro, whereas Vladimir Goati discussed possibilities of containing oligarch tendencies within political parties. This panel was moderated by Goran Čular.



The fourth panel “Changing Electoral and Party Legislation” was held on the second day of the conference. The participants of this panel were: Zoran Stojiljković who tackled reform of the electoral system within the maze of political powers, Dušan Spasojević who examined limitations and dilemmas of electoral system as a determinant of the party system, Vlado Dedović investigated legal deficiencies and practices in process of termination of MP office and filling empty seats in the Parliament of Montenegro, Jelena Đurišić presented criminal law protection of electoral rights, Sarina Bakić presented



her paper published with Nermina Mujagić, on the topic of political parties as generators of social and ethnic conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Damir Kapidžić discussed changes to B&H electoral legislation and Slaviša Orlović concluded the conference discussing electoral systems’ impact on internal party relations.

In the closing remarks, participants of the conference concluded that internal party democracy is a mandatory element of democracy and one of its principle indicators in democratic societies. The conference was the final activity of the project.

Comparative Balkan Politics Journal

In 2016 we published 2nd issue of Comparative Balkan Politics Journal. It discusses phenomena of democracy, parliamentarism, elections, electoral systems and political parties, respectively and political institutions in political systems of young democracies in the region of the Balkans.

This issue is consisted of 4 articles. The first one analyzes the democracy consolidation process in three Balkan states – candidates for EU membership (Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia). The second article is dedicated to the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as causes and prisoners of ethnic divisions. Third article refers to the neglected area of internal party democracy in the case of the Montenegrin party system. The last one analyzes the fragmentation of legal norms, focusing on important moments of processes in candidacy, voting, determining results, funding electoral campaigns and the role of media in elections in the electoral law of Montenegro.

The third issue is planned to be published in 2017.



2. Project:

“STRENGTHENING INVESTIGATION CAPACITIES – USE OF BARGAINING INSTRUMENTS FOR EFFICIENT INVESTIGATION”

The project “Strengthening Investigation Capacities – Use Of Bargaining Instruments For Efficient Investigation” had three main components: assessment of the implementation of bargaining concept in Montenegro; organizing educational programs for prosecutors, judges and defence attorneys about bargaining concepts and techniques used in comparative legal systems; and presentation of results and providing recommendations for improving the implementation of bargaining instruments in criminal justice system in Montenegro. Project activities were implemented in close cooperation with relevant state and judicial institutions.

CeMI signed a Memorandum on Cooperation with The Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office

CeMI and the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office signed Memorandum on cooperation, on January 27th 2017, with the aim of formalizing cooperation on implementation of the project “Strengthening Investigation Capacities – Use Of Bargaining Instruments For Efficient Investigation”. On behalf of CeMI, Zlatko Vujović, President of the Governing Board signed the document, while Ivica Stanković, Supreme State Prosecutor signed the document on behalf of Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office.

The special aim of the project was strengthening prosecution capacities for implementation of the institute of plea agreement and deferred prosecutions through acquiring new theoretical and practical knowledge in comparative legal systems.

Besides educational activities focused on improvement of prosecutors’ knowledge and experience in implementation of the institute of plea agreement and deferred prosecutions, the project involved research activities on current practice in implementation of these institutes in Montenegro, which were realized by a team of lawyers of the Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI.



Study visit

Judicial institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina

As a particular activity of the aforementioned project, Centre for Monitoring and Research organized study visit to judicial institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 11th to 13th of May, in Sarajevo. On the first day, participants were hosted by Tegeltija Mila, President of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Zijad Kadrić, member of the Presidency of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Admir Katica, Deputy Head of Cabinet of the Presidential Council of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hajro Pošković, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, participants had the opportunity to attend session in court and to get acquainted with the work of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the second day of the visit, participants had the opportunity to meet with the Meddžida Krešo, President of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina who get them acquainted with the work of this institution and reform challenge in the postwar period. Thereafter, delegation met with representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Prosecutor's Office, Gordana Tadić, Deputy Chief Prosecutor and Head of the Special Department for War Crimes, Božo Mihajlović, Deputy Chief Prosecutor and Head of Special Department for Organized Crime, Economic Crime and Corruption Deputy Chief Prosecutor Ozrenka Nešković, Deputy Head of Department and Miroslav D. Marković, Head of the Department 3 for other crimes within the jurisdiction of Section 3, Ismet Šuškić, prosecutor in the Special Department for Organized Crime, Economic Crime and Corruption.



CeMI organized two seminars for Judicial-Office Holders

CeMI organized two seminars for Judicial-Office Holders within the project “Strengthening Investigation Capacities – Use Of Bargaining Instruments For Efficient Investigation”. One of the main goals of the project is to contribute efficiency of the judicial system in Montenegro by strengthening capacities of judges, prosecutors and lawyers to implement the institute of plea agreement and deferred prosecutions, through acquiring new theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of comparative legal systems.

Accordingly to the goal set, CeMI held the two seminars for judicial office holders.

The first of the was organized in the period 4th - 6th of December at Hotel “Lipka” in Kolasin. Speakers at the second seminar were Mr. Tonči Petković, Deputy Director of USKOK, and Mr. Sven Mišković. In addition to presenting the basic characteristics of the criminal justice system in Croatia, participants were acquainted with basic methods of USKOK work. Throughout numerous case studies presented, participants exchanged opinions on the basic shortcomings of the criminal systems in Montenegro and Croatia.

The second seminar was organized in a period 2nd – 4th of March, in Hotel Princess, in Bar. Speakers at the third seminar were Mr. Ismet Šuškić and Mrs. Sena Uzunović, prosecutors of the Prosecution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to presenting the basic characteristics of the criminal justice system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, participants were acquainted with criminal legislation, too. Throughout numerous case studies presented, participants exchanged opinions on the basic shortcomings of the criminal system in Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina.



3. Project:

“CIVIC ELECTION MONITORING PROJECT MONTENEGRO 2016 – LET THE FAIR ELECTIONS BECOME A HABIT”

Project “Civic Election Monitoring Project Montenegro 2016 – Let the Fair Elections Become a Habit” is our most important project we implemented in 2016. Bearing in mind the significance of the elections for all citizens of Montenegro, CeMI has been continuously organizing the civic monitoring of elections since 2000. Through the realization of this project of civic monitoring of elections, CeMI aims to contribute to democratic conditions for the implementation of transparent, free and fair elections through civic monitoring of the electoral process in parliamentary and local elections. CeMI’s observer mission accredited a total of 1,463 observers for monitoring the electoral process for these elections. The mission consisted of core team members: (1) the Head of Mission; (2) the Deputy Head of Mission; (3) an Election Expert; (4) a Legal Expert; (5) a Parallel Vote Tabulation Expert; (6) a Short-Term Observer Coordinator; (7) a Long-Term Observer Coordinator; And (8) a Logistics and Finance Coordinator. CeMI also enlisted a team of six long-term observers and a network of local coordinators and mobile observers.

CeMI realized a range of activities within the civic monitoring of the elections. One part of those activities was focused on enhancing the capacities of the state bodies. In order to provide support for police officers and state prosecutors in the implementation of more efficient protection of voters’ rights, CeMI organized training for police officers and state prosecutors by engaging reputable experts from the region. Supervision of the extent to which the electoral legislature was abided by was organized through monitoring the work of the State Election Commission (and of the Municipal Election Commissions) in relation to proper implementation of the Law on the Election of Councilors and Representatives and the Law on the Electoral Register, monitoring of the Anti-Corruption Agency’s work regarding implementation of the Law on the Financing of Political Parties and Election Campaigns and supervision of misuse of state resources in the pre-election period. Also, special attention was paid to supervision of the work and reporting of the media during the election campaign and supervision of the electronic voter identification system. CeMI was actively involved in the work of the Coordinating Body for Supervision of the Implementation of the Electoral Process, as well as in the process of monitoring the electoral register, its alteration and updating. CeMI formed teams of long-term observers that carried out monitoring of the overall pre-election campaign process, and it accredited the largest mission of short-term observers. On the Election Day, observers reported the voter turnout percentage and any irregularities to the legal team and computing centre, and at the end of the Election Day, they reported the results of the voting. By using a web application, social networks, regular press conferences and direct links to the media, citizens had the opportunity to follow live data collection and they had an insight into the turnout, results and irregularities. Projections of the results that CeMI presented during the election night did not deviate from the allocation of seats that was carried out by the State Election Commission.

After the Election Day, CeMI presented its Preliminary Report with key analysis and after that CeMI wrote Final Report, as a final product of the project, in order to give a general assessment of the election process.

CeMI signed Memorandum on Cooperation with The Supreme State Prosecution's Office

CeMI and Center for Democratic Transition (CDT) signed the Memorandum on Cooperation between the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of Montenegro and non-governmental organizations monitoring the elections, in order to initiate cooperation between the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of Montenegro and NGOs (CeMI and CDT) and to initiate joint activities aimed towards building citizens' confidence in the electoral process and preserving the integrity of the electoral process as well.

⇒ The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office was committed to promote the proactive approach to the prosecution of criminal offenders, to regularly inform the public about the procedures related to the violation of electoral rights, and to continue to communicate with the media and civil society.

⇒ On the other hand, CeMI and CDT were committed to initiate that the Special State Prosecutor's Office commence the proceedings for offenses against the electoral law, to inform Special State Prosecutor Office about information or evidence on crimes that threaten the legitimacy of the electoral process, to facilitate communication between citizens and the Special State Prosecutor's Office about their information and implement a campaign in order to encourage citizens to report to the Special State Prosecutor's Office irregularities in the electoral process.

Two-day seminar

“Cooperation of police and prosecutors in the detection and prosecution of criminal offenses in the course of the electoral process”

CeMI organized a two-day seminar “Cooperation of police and prosecutors in the detection and prosecution of criminal offenses in the course of the electoral process”, in Budva.

Representatives of prosecutor’s offices, special prosecutors, as well as police officers, senior police inspectors from the whole Montenegro participated on the seminar. CeMI organized training with the aim to establish the cooperation between the police and prosecutors in the detection and prosecution of criminal offenses in the course of the electoral process.

It was concluded that confidence in the elections in Montenegro has dropped significantly. They compared practices in Montenegro and international missions regarding this issue, and they pointed out the good practice of the international observation missions, which Montenegro should lead in the further period.

Interim Report on

Elections Monitoring

CeMI organized press conference in order to present Interim Report on elections, on September 29, in PR Centre. PhD Đuro Stojanović, Head of the observation mission, Marko Savić, Election Analyst and Dubravka Popović, Coordinator of Long-Term Observers presented the main findings on the pre-electoral process at the press conference.

Interim Report showed that electoral process in Montenegro was marked by intensive campaign of political parties and in certain segments it was more aggressive in compare to previous election cycles.

Also, it was pointed out that negative campaign is notable by both Democratic Front and Democratic Party of Socialists. Apart from the DPS, the DF has, at the beginning of their campaign, directed the negative campaign against the leaders of DEMOS, while DPS’s negative campaign is directed towards the Democratic Montenegro, in addition to the DF. Negative campaign between these two subjects has often contained elements of violence at the local level.

The interim report was presented 2 weeks before the E-day. After October 16, we presented final report on elections.

According to his words, in order for election results to be legitimate and accepted by all political subjects, it is necessary for the State Election Commission to exercise an impartial, objective and transparent approach.

“That gives a space for expression attitudes and opinions that conflict with the principles of religious and national tolerance, respect for diversity, democracy, and dignity”, Stojanović declared.

He emphasized: “Opinion on the implementation of the provisions of the Law was adopted by outvote - which is not a good base for making decisions during the electoral process and it casts doubt on the integrity of the decisions of the State Election Commission.”

According to him, the Municipal Election Commission (MEC) Ulcinj has not been constituted in compliance with Law on the Election of Councillors and Representatives, considering that President and three members of MEC are representatives of four parties that form current ruling coalition in Ulcinj Municipality, and only one member is a representative of the opposition.

According to Savić, the previous stage of electoral process has been marked by negative campaign of the Democratic Front (DF) and Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS).

During the pre-electoral campaign, there was a significant violation of the principles of professional ethics and fair behaviour of political subjects, by certain political parties. Negative campaign between these two subjects has often contained elements of violence at the local level.

Popović reminded that the MIA informed the public that during the process of preparation of the electoral roll a change in the polling station (PEC) for more than 120,000 voters had occurred.



Popović said that this situation might cause problems to the process of informing citizens about their polling stations.

Having in mind the stage of electoral process, it is highly probable that many of the voters will not have information about their new polling station on the E-day “.

She said that CeMI has analyzed the voter register and found that, on 28th of September, there were five polling stations that exceed the maximum number of voters per polling station (1000).

“This refers to the following five polling stations: PEC 14 Slovenska plaza in Budva, PEC 5 Dobrota – Culture Center in Kotor, Podgorica – PEC 5 Youth Center Tološi in Podgorica, Ulcinj – PEC 5 – 2nd LC in Ulcinj and PEC 30 School Center “Bratstvo i jedinstvo” in Ulcinj”, said Popović. She added that problems regarding verification of electoral lists were noted in the municipality of Andrijevica, “where three lists were verified despite not complying with legal stipulations regarding women’s presence in the electoral lists”.

Election day in Montenegro, October 16

After the project of Civil Monitoring of the Referendum In Montenegro 2006, the project *Civil Monitoring of the Parliamentary and Local Elections – Montenegro 2016* is the most demanding and most complicated project CeMI has implemented. This claim can be supported by several facts that have affected the atmosphere in the political scene before the elections, in which CeMI has to implement this project:

- the establishment of Government of the electoral trust;
- a low level of confidence in the electoral process;
- the imprecision of the legislative framework (imprecise usage of the term “biometric ID” in the Law on the Election of Councillors and Representatives; imprecise definition of an invalid ballot, imprecise definition of a “political subject”; an overly generalizing definition of election monitoring);
- the vagueness of the work of electoral administration, and poor cooperation between institutions during the pre-election process (State Election Commission, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency for Prevention of Corruption);
- non-signing of voters list by the Minister of Internal Affairs;
- involvement of foreign actors in the financing of political subjects (eventual influence of Russia within the Democratic Front).

On the very election day, the whole process of civil election monitoring was hampered by the attempted coup d'état with a series of accompanying activities, the decision of the Agency for Electronic Media to block the usage of the applications Viber and WhatsApp in the territory of Montenegro.

The task before the organization was very complex: to ensure continuous monitoring of the pre-electoral process in terms of: monitoring the work of the entire electoral administration, monitoring the behavior of all political subjects and monitoring of their financing and respecting legal obligations before the Agency for Prevention of the Corruption, to organize and train a network of 1,463 observers CeMI has accredited at all polling stations and regularly and objectively report any irregularities, exit, and, finally, results and, when the polling stations are closed - provide fast and accurate results of the Parliamentary and Local elections. The CeMI monitoring mission has monitored the election process from the date of the elections calling on July 11, 2016. The mission consisted of: Head of Mission, Deputy Head of Mission, Coordinator of Long Term Observers, Election Analyst, Legal Advisor, Media Analyst, PVT Coordinator, Logistics and Finance Coordinator and Network Coordinator. In addition to these positions, the teams of long-term observers were formed, regional and local coordinators were also engaged.

The key role of CeMI during the election day was clearly defined: observe the process, report all irregularities, accurately and quickly communicate the results immediately after the closure of polling stations.

The Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) conducted election day monitoring in partnership with the PR Centre, where the offices for CeMI's staff, the operations centre, the legal centre and the media were based. Monitoring of the election day was conducted through six types of activities:

1. Observation of the implementation of electoral procedures at polling stations – opening, voting, closing and counting procedures and constant communication of observers with the computing and legal centres for the purpose of collecting data on voter turnout and irregularities.
2. Partial Parallel Vote Tabulation on a representative sample of polling stations, based on which CeMI announced the first projections of election results and the allocation of seats at both the local and national levels.
3. Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT), based on the results from all polling stations, which were collected by short-term observers and mobile teams, who visited several polling stations during the day and monitored the tabulation of votes at the level of the municipal election commissions (MECs).
4. Monitoring of the work of MECs and the State Election Commission.
5. Media and public relations: during the election day CeMI provided information about voter turnout and irregularities through three regular press conferences, while the projections of the results of the local and parliamentary elections were presented at another three press conferences held after the polling stations were closed.
6. Live streaming of election results: all the press conferences were broadcast live and CeMI's findings were reported on by **17 media companies, 4 television stations, and 45 journalists**. The findings were immediately available on CeMI's website and social network accounts while special software enabled the updating of data collected through PVT on three national TV stations and CeMI's webpage every 60 seconds.

During the election day, CeMI regularly informed the public about irregularities at all polling stations in Montenegro on the **5 press conference and on one unplanned press conference**¹ due to interruption of voting and police intervention at several polling stations in Rozaje. Through these press conferences, CeMI provides citizens information based on the data collected from observers in the field and citizens who informed our legal centre about irregularities throughout the day. In addition to information about irregularities, CeMI also reported on voter turnout during the 2016 parliamentary elections, with a comparative analysis of turnout trends in the elections held in 2009 and 2012. On the basis of a strictly established PR plan, press conferences were held at 9 am, 11 am, 1 pm, 5 pm and 7 pm.

¹ You can find out more details about all the data presented at press conferences in the final report on the implementation of this project, available on: <http://cemi.org.me/en/product/civic-monitoring-parliamentary-local-elections-montenegro-2016/>

When it comes to the election results, the Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) published on its website the data on the election results from all the polling stations. This data was updated in real time, so the public had an insight into the projections of the results and allocation of seats, based on a representative sample and the results from polling stations, at every point during the election night. The website is a novelty in the area of Montenegro. It is also to a large extent interactive. In addition to allowing live tracking of results, with the distribution of mandates, citizens could recall the results of previous elections, but also see a comparison between them



and this election. CeMI announced the projections of the results and allocation of the seats of the parliamentary elections and the local elections in Andrijevica, Budva, Gusinje and Kotor through **3 press conferences that were held after the polling stations were closed**. The information on the local and parliamentary election was updated and available in real time on its web page², which was visited **more than two million times during the election day**. Starting from 8:30 pm, the public could view the result projections at every moment, and these were updated as the data was received from the sample. At a press conference held at 9:30 pm, projections for the parliamentary elections results were presented based on 76.7% of the processed sample, while the preliminary results were announced at 11:00 pm based on 95.2% of the processed sample. The average deviation from its evaluations of the percentage of votes obtained by the political parties was 0.1%, which is much lower than the announced error of $\pm 1.0\%$. Both projections of seats distribution were exactly the same as the seat allocation that was conducted by the State Election Commission.

The work of the operational center began with the opening of polling stations. The operators were promptly and devotedly received information from short-term observers from every polling station throughout the E-day. The experts within the PVT Center processed the data on turnout and after closing the polling stations, they also processed preliminary and final election results.

Throughout the day, there were a number of accredited media and journalists in the PR Center. Most of them aligned their special election programs with the press conferences that CeMI organized. In addition to regular press conferences, core team representatives provided a series of interviews for central newscasts of domestic and regional media during the E-day.

After the closure of polling stations, representatives of the diplomatic corps in Montenegro and representatives of donors were able to follow the “filling” of the sample and the results of the elections in a specially equipped VIP lounge.

CeMI has justified the reputation of the most serious civil society organization that monitors the elections in Montenegro. And during this election day, CeMI showed results of dedicated work, speed, accuracy and reliability of data. This is also witnessed by the assessment of the final election results, a comprehensive final report with a large number of clear and concrete recommendations for improving all aspects of the electoral process, the great interest of the media to be accredited for the election day in CeMI.



Final Report

“Civic Monitoring of the Parliamentary and Local Elections – Montenegro 2016”

This report is a final product of the project, and in this annual report we represented one part of it in order to give a general assessment of the election process.

The total turnout by 7pm was 71,6%.



The final results of the project were:

1. Civic control over elections through monitoring of the pre-election period;
2. Provision of independent E-day observation and information to public through presence of more than 1000 observers at all polling stations in Montenegro and an independent projection of results one hour after the elections, with high accuracy;
3. Development of adequate policy recommendations related to Elections advocated towards adequate legislative /institutional changes

Official announcement of the final election results

When it comes to CeMI's projections of electoral results, around 11:00 pm, just a few hours after closing the polling stations, CeMI gave its own projection of the electoral results. **The average deviation of its projections of the percentage of votes obtained by the political parties was 0.04% from the official results, which was significantly lower than the announced possible error of $\pm 1.0\%$.**

Table 1: Comparison of CeMI's projections of the Parliamentary electoral results with official results.

Electoral list	CeMI % 09:30	CeMI seats 09:30 PM	CeMI % 11:30 PM	CeMI seats 11:00 PM	SEC %	SEC seats	Difference in %	Difference on seats
Availability of sample	76.7 %	76.7 %	95.2 %	95.2 %				
Turnout	73.5%		73.9 %		73.4%			
Albanians Determined FORCA-DUA-AA	1.2%	1	1.2%	1	1.3%	1	0.1%	0.0%
Social Democratic Party - Ranko Krivokapić	5.0%	4	5.2%	4	5.2%	4	0.0%	0.0%
Albanian Coalition "With One Goal"	0.9%	0	0.9%	0	0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Alternative Montenegro	0.2%	0	0.2%	0	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Positive Montenegro - Darko Pajović	1.3%	0	1.3%	0	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Democratic Party of Socialists - Milo Đukanović	41.6%	36	41.5%	36	41.4%	36	-0.1%	-0.1%
Croatian Civic Initiative	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Democrats - Aleksa Bečić	9.9%	8	9.9%	8	10%	8	0.1%	0.0%
Big Coalition - Key - DEMOS, SNP, URA	10.8%	9	11.0%	9	11.1%	9	0.1%	0.0%
Serb Party - Milovan Živković	0.3%	0	0.3%	0	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Party of Pensioners, Disabled and Social Justice - Smajo Šabotić	0.2%	0	0.2%	0	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
List of Democratic Alliance of Albanians	0.4%	0	0.4%	0	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Democratic Front	20.7%	18	20.3%	18	20.3%	18	-0.1%	0.0%
Bosniak Party - Rafet Husović	3.3%	2	3.3%	2	3.2%	2	-0.1%	0.0%
Bosniak Democratic Alliance of Montenegro - Hazbija Kalač	0.3%	0	0.3%	0	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%
The Social Democrats of Montenegro - Ivan Brajović	3.2%	2	3.2%	2	3.3%	2	-0.1%	0.0%
Party of Serb Radicals	0.2%	0	0.2%	0	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Average deviation							0.04%	0.0%

CeMI has made 43 recommendations, out of which: **a)** 12 are related to the Parliament of Montenegro, **b)** 10 to the State Election Commission (SEC), **c)** 3 to Ministry of Internal Affairs, **d)** 5 are related to Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, **e)** 4 to Political Entities and **f)** 9 to Media.

Due to the limited space in this report, we highlighted 2 priority recommendations, while others are available on the following link: <http://cemi.org.me/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Final-Report.pdf>.

Priority recommendations:

1. Electoral reform – It is necessary to implement comprehensive electoral reform that would include the adoption of a new (1) Law on the Election of Councillors and Representatives, as well as the related laws: (2) the Law on the Electoral Register, and (3) the Law on the Financing of Political Parties and Election Campaigns. Also, the reform should include subsequent amendments to a set of related laws: (4) the Law on Electronic Media, (5) the Law on the Registers of Permanent and Temporary Residence, and (6) the Law on the Prevention of Corruption. Comprehensive reform would regulate all the issues from this and the previous electoral processes.

2. Professionalisation and depoliticisation of the SEC and the President of the SEC – It is necessary to bring about the complete professionalisation and depoliticisation of the composition of the State Election Commission, which would consist of five professionals from the field of law (preferably with an emphasis on electoral law). The proposed professionalisation of the SEC's composition would significantly improve the serious and efficient functioning of this institution, along with enhancing its capacity and the established procedures necessary for the institution's planning and realisation of work. The representatives of the confirmed electoral lists in the future should not participate in the work of SEC or have the right to vote, but should only have the possibility to observe and review the documentation of the SEC. It is necessary to professionalise the position of president of the Municipal Election Commission, who would be named by the State Election Commission on the basis of legally established criteria and on the basis of open competition. Other members would be determined by the political parties on a similar model.

4. Project:

“EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF MONTENEGRO”

Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI realized project “Equal access to justice in criminal justice system of Montenegro” along with NGO Juventas and Montenegrin Queer LGBTQ Association with the support of Open Society Institute from Budapest.

The EU Report on progress of Montenegro in the process of EU integration states that limited progress at the level of respect of human rights and basic freedoms was achieved. There is a gap between the legal framework and implementation of the standard for respect of human rights in the practice of the agency for the implementation of laws and in judicial practice. These circumstances have greater impact on specific marginalized categories of population that are prevented from achieving full access to fundamental human rights. European Commission has determined that marginalized categories are mostly affected by the lack of protection and strengthening of human rights. According to the available data, marginalized categories face different types of problems in criminal justice system –from the unequal access to justice to inability for their adequate healing in prisons and other penal institutions. Invisibility of vulnerable groups is the main reason for their threatened position in justice system of Montenegro that mirrors through limitation of their rights and establishing of the practice that violates fundamental principles of justice which causes discrimination based on social status in domestic justice (direct discrimination) or equal treatment in different circumstances based on specific status of an individual (indirect discrimination). Therefore, there is a possibility of violation of fundamental principles of criminal proceedings and international standards for fair trial that guarantees equality of law of both sides in the dispute in all cases.

The project was focused on two aspects, partly identified in previous studies, or based on previous experience in providing services by project partners to the most marginalized groups:

1. Violation of human rights and discrimination of persons with intellectual and psychosocial difficulties and persons that use psychoactive substances, in the framework of justice system of Montenegro;
2. Practice of inadequate healing and discrimination of people with intellectual and psychosocial difficulties and LGBTQ population in closed institutions.

Target groups of the project within the justice institutions and other similar closed institutions were:

1. People with intellectual and psychosocial difficulties
2. Users of psychoactive substances
3. LGBTQ Population

Overall objective was the contribution to the increase of the level of respect of human rights in Montenegro. Specific aim of the project was the contribution to the decrease of the level of violation of human rights and discrimination of marginalized groups in Montenegro through collecting data and evidences based on cases from court practice.

Memorandum between CeMI and The Supreme Court of Montenegro

Centre for Monitoring and Research signed the Memorandum the Supreme Court of Montenegro, in December 2016. The purpose of Memorandum is cooperation between CeMI and the Supreme Court in efforts to provide full legal protection of rights of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and drug users. Also, the policy study "Equal Access to Justice in Criminal Justice System of Montenegro" will be presented in April 2017.



5. Project: "TRIPLE A FOR CITIZENS: ACCESS TO INFORMATION, ADVICE AND ACTIVE HELP REPORT"

The project "Triple A for citizens" is a project implemented in the framework of the European Commission's Partnership programme for Civil Society organizations. The project made up of a consortium of 11 civil society organizations located all around Europe (European Citizen Action Service, National Association of Citizen Information Services, Association for Democratic Initiatives, National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux Romania, Law Centres Network, Association of Civil Society Development Centre, Civil Rights Program in Kosovo, Lawyer 's Committee for Human Rights, Open Society Foundation for Albania, Macedonian Young Lawyers Association, Centre for Monitoring and Research).

The Triple A project focused on two different levels in the field of provision of information, advice and active help to citizens- building up the network (*the network will be open to all organizations engaged in the provision of these services to citizens in wider Europe and will work to create an environment which allows these organizations to operate openly and effectively with stable sources of funding, and to establish a set of quality standards for legal service providers*) and activities in the region.

The project provided free legal aid, advice and information to thousands of citizens in the Western Balkans (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo) and Turkey.

Within the project, we:

- encouraged non-governmental organizations to provide information
- strengthened the role of civil society organizations which provide Access to information, Advice and Active help (free legal aid) services to citizens with regards to their rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro and Turkey, Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro and Turkey
- advised and active helped to citizens on their rights in the Western Balkans and Turkey
- promoted the role of civil society in giving citizens a voice and holding governments to account
- Improved current legislation in the WB and Turkey
- Increased funding to the free legal aid sector in each country
- Fostered a sustainable environment for providers of Triple A services to operate
- Publicized the availability of Free Legal Aid and other Advice, Information, and Active help services within the country.

6. Project: “BE READY FOR EUROPEAN VALUES”

Within the BREV project we aim to foster cooperation and exchange of experience between young people from Montenegro and EU countries through the promotion of European values among young people in Montenegro. These values will be reflected through the improvement of quality of youth work and non-formal education, youth active participation in social, economic and political development of Montenegro and encouragement of cooperation and exchange of experience with EU countries.



EU VRIJEDNOSTI
ZA MLADE

The target groups of project are young people, representatives of student and youth organizations, students and pupils, non-governmental organizations dealing with youth issues, local and national authorities, as well as the entire society. The vision of this project is to create an environment in Montenegro in which young people actively participate in society and have a quality formal and informal education that will lead them to secure employment and encourage them to seek independence.

Bearing in mind that duration of the project is 2 years, activities are divided. One part of activities was realized in 2016, and the other part is planned to be done by the end of the project.

The following activities were carried out until now:

- ⇒ meeting with authorities at national level aimed on discussion about ME youth challenges (EU values, cross matching with ME current situation etc.),
- ⇒ workshop aimed on analyzing training programs and training materials about Human rights and democracy in EU,
- ⇒ international summer school with thematic focus: EU Democracy and Education, Youth Exchange in Croatia “Two years experience in EU for Croatians youth”,
- ⇒ workshop aimed on creation of training materials and programs – Youth and EU citizenship
- ⇒ international summer school – Youth entrepreneurial ideas in EU

CeMI has been implementing this project in cooperation with partners: The University of Donja Gorica, Art Communications from Podgorica, Centre for International Studies from Croatia and Centre for European Perspective from Slovenia, and with financial support of the European Commission within the program Erasmus Plus (call KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices, Youth Capacity Building – Western Balkans).

The first meeting with the Decision makers at the national level

CeMI organized the first meeting with the decision makers at the national level.

Representatives of state bodies, NGOs, students and student organizations gave speeches at the meeting, in order to lead a discussion about the key challenges of youth development in Montenegro, with special emphasis on the achievement of European values, comparing European experience with the current situation in Montenegro, identifying key areas and policies for promoting and providing further support to

the reform process etc.

Accordingly, the meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Education of Montenegro, Employment Agency of Montenegro, the Montenegrin Statistics, National Erasmus + Office, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations dealing with the situation of young people in Montenegro, students and students' organizations.



High school students participated at workshop “Human Rights and Democracy in the EU”

*University of Donja Gorica and CeMI organized a workshop on
“Human Rights and Democracy in the EU”, for students and high school students.*

Participants had the opportunity to learn about the education system in the EU which is in line with legal norms and democratic values that are implemented in the Member States. After the lecture, there was a discussion in order to initiate constructive solutions and guidelines for our education system towards European standards.

The workshop consisted of three sessions that covered topics related to human rights and equal enjoyment of the right to education for all, the dominant concept of the EU - a culture of democracy and culture in democracy and issues of legitimacy and democratic deficit in the EU as well. Experts in the field of law, such as prof. Dr. Budimir Košutić, Dr. Dragan Đukanović and Mr. Bojan Božović were giving lectures on the aforementioned topics.



Students visiting Croatia

Montenegrin students and high school students from 13th to 22nd June had the opportunity to consider the advantages of the European education system and the importance of respect for democratic values in the EU Member States.

CeMI in cooperation with the University of Donja Gorica and the Center for International Studies of Croatia organized a study visit to Croatia with a background theme entitled “Three years experience Croatian youth in EU”.

Students attended lectures by eminent experts in this field who spoke about the values of European integration, the Croatian experience in this way, security policy as well as health, educational and cultural system in Europe. The educational part included the Croatian experience in drawing EU funds, media literacy and e-business in accordance to the EU standards, as well as the importance of organizational culture in the workplace in order to promote the values of the European Union.



Also, students had the opportunity to visit some of the important institutions such as the special hospital Naftalan and gain insight into the use of EU funds through it. They actively participated in the workshops and debates defending the views for and against membership in the EU with concrete arguments for both aspects of view. In this way, they simulated existing and acquired knowledge and discussed the challenges faced by Croatia, with which our country will face in the future.

International Summer School of European Union law entitled “The Right to Education and Democracy - European experience”

University of Donja Gorica in cooperation with partners: CeMI, Art Communications from Podgorica, the Center for International Studies from the Croatia and the Center for European Perspective from Slovenia organized the International Summer School of European Union law entitled “The Right to Education and Democracy - European experience”.

Participants had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the European model of education that provides an opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills that are valued in the labor market. Active participation of youth in the labor market is an important part of the process of democratization and economic development of the country, which is why the international summer school presented specific solutions for the reform of the education system in Montenegro, which include informal forms of education, as well as organizing a network of young people around the bodies which give them the ability to work creatively, to improve their communication and leadership skills, cooperate with similar organizations and institutions in the country and abroad, create greater opportunities to travel and learn and thus improve employment and the mobility of its labor market services. Students of the school were socially engaged young people who participated in the discussions on the best way to present needs and deficiencies faced, as well as their vision on the most suitable model of education.

On the last day of the school during the closing ceremony of the school, all the students received diplomas.



The Workshop “Youth and EU Citizenship”



CeMI organized the second Workshop “Youth and EU Citizenship”.

Participants at the workshop were representatives of students and student organizations in order to lead a discussion about the origin of the idea of EU citizenship, citizens’ rights and benefits deriving from EU citizenship, concrete examples of the benefits that the concept of citizenship provides citizens as individuals, students, consumers, residents, workers or active participants in politics, as well as ways to strengthen these rights in practice, according to new findings from the public debate and reports of Eurobarometer. Through attendance at this workshop, participants got the opportunity to improve their knowledge on the content and aspects of the process of European integration of Montenegro, as well as about all the benefits that they will be able to use when Montenegro becomes the final member of the EU and the citizens of Montenegro become citizens of the European Union.



International School

“Entrepreneurial Ideas of the Youth in the EU”

CeMI in cooperation with partners: University of Donja Gorica, Art Communications from Podgorica, Centre for international studies from Croatia and Centre for European perspectives from Slovenia. The project is supported by the European Commission within the project Erasmus Plus (Call Capacity Building Youth – Western Balkans) organized second international school “Entrepreneurial ideas of youth in the EU” for 60 students and pupils.

The aim of the international school was the discussion on examples of the best business practices in the EU, initiatives for the development and promotion of youth entrepreneurship, on good practices and initiatives in the entrepreneurial education of the EU, as well as on possibilities of cooperation of young people from Montenegro with experienced entrepreneurs from the European Union. The school was dedicated to strengthening of skills that youth in Montenegro needs in order to realize their own entrepreneurial ideas.



7. Project:

“SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPEAN DATA SERVICES – SEEDS”

Having in mind the importance of raw data for researchers in Montenegro that were obtained through research in the social sciences and which are further used for research purposes, CeMI started realization of the project “South Eastern European Data Service – SEEDS” in May, 2015. This project started in Lausanne where all the partners were involved in the discussion based on the objectives and rules of the project.

Through the project we aimed to establish a permanent infrastructure for storing raw data (audio recordings, interviews, videos, notes, photographs and similar data through which researchers come to the results of research in the field of social sciences), as well as to enable secondary analysis using the data they came to Other researchers.

The project was implemented in four countries of the Western Balkans - Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia and Kosovo.

Students attending the workshops in Ljubljana and Zagreb

Second Workshop in Ljubljana

Within the project, SEEDS partners met for the **second planned workshop in Ljubljana February 9-11, 2016**. 24 people from nine institutions were present, including Arja Kuula, Development Manager from the Finnish Social Science Data Archive (FSD) and Magdalena Solska, Programme Advisor of the Regional Research Promotion Programme Western Balkans (RRPP). During the two and a half days participants were trained in best practices in data management including ingest, curation and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data. Real data sets were processed, cleaned and documented through hands-on trainings which will help prepare partners for the forthcoming curation of RRPP data.



Third Workshop in Zagreb

SEEDS partners met for a last time for the **third workshop in Zagreb on November 2-4, 2016**. 24 people from 11 institutions were present, including SEEDS Advisory Board member and Acting Administrative Director of CESSDA Ivana Veršić, as well as Natascha Schumann from GESIS, member of the CESSDA Trust Support Group. Natascha Schumann's presentation focused on trusted digital repositories in general and the new common requirements DSA/WDS in more detail. Ivana Veršić recapitulated the roles and activities of CESSDA as a whole and presented the CESSDA SaW project, which aims to strengthen and widen the European infrastructure for social science data archives. Following those presentations a round table was held with presentations about ongoing initiatives from Croatian representatives. On the second day, partners discussed the remaining project tasks and deliverables, like building country websites, developing requirements and enhancing tools, and creating policy documents. The last day was dedicated to the future directions of SEEDS and its partners. Several options were discussed regarding how to continue the work accomplished in SEEDS, along with various promotional activities and outreach strategies.



8. Project: “Judicial Reform Monitoring”

As the judicial reform process is recognized as the main precondition for further steps on Montenegro's path towards the EU, this project has primarily been focused on increasing capacities and the role of CSOs in monitoring of the implementation of Judicial Reform Strategy and providing effective assistance to the Government and judicial institutions on realization of concrete strategic goals and measures.

Within the project, we aimed to: foster the contributions made by CSO's to European integration of Montenegro, to achieve efficient and effective monitoring of state policies and in that manner increase state-CSOs cooperation, to increase participation of CSOs in monitoring and supporting judicial reforms and implementation of the Reform strategy and Action Plan in order to contribute to Montenegro's EU integration and approximation when it comes to Chapters 23 and 24 (Judiciary and fundamental rights; Justice, Freedom and Security).

Target groups of these projects are specifically Judicial institutions, State Prosecution, Courts, Judicial and Prosecutorial Councils, Ministry of Justice, CSOs.

Conducted Activities led to the achievement of three estimated results:

- increase the capacities of the CSOs when it comes to monitoring the Judicial Reform;
- effectively evaluation implementation of key strategic goals, measures of the Judicial Reform Strategy and benchmarks for chapters 23 and 24 related to judiciary;
- the third by fostering cooperation between the Ministry of Justice, judiciary and civil society, project contributed to the increased transparency and public trust in the judicial reform process.

In order to achieve these objectives for each of the preset goals there have been implemented specific activities.

Implementation started with following activities in order to achieve first result: forming experts Action teams consisting of experts from both organizations (HRA and CeMI), launching a conference, announcing this Action, organization of training for all CSO interested on methods of monitoring and evaluation of strategic documents and in-house training for representatives of HRA and CeMI on creation of methodology for monitoring judicial process. Third result was achieved through last set of activities: conduction of public opinion poll on public trust of citizens in judiciary system, organization of 3 local panel discussions between CSOs, media and representatives of judiciary on issues related to of rationalization of judicial network in Montenegro and printing and dissemination of leaflets for the citizens.

Within the project, Centre for Monitoring and Research held a press conference aimed at presenting results of four projects awarded through sub-granting, for the purpose of raising transparency of public institutions in Montenegro at the local level.

Judicial Reform Monitoring project is a European funded project.

CeMI and HRA presented Public Opinion Research “Attitudes of citizens about the judicial system in Montenegro”

Public opinion survey was conducted as an activity within the project during March 2016 on a sample of 1018 respondents - adult citizens of Montenegro.

CeMI and HRA organized press conference in order to publish results of the public opinion research “Attitudes of citizens about the judicial system in Montenegro”.

The research results are available on the following link <http://www.hracion.org/wp-content/uploads/Eng-prezentacija-pdf.pdf>.

9. Project: “BALKAN COMPARATIVE ELECTORAL STUDY: THE PRESIDENTIALIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES – LIMITING INTERNAL PARTY DEMOCRACY”

The project focused on presidentialization of political parties in the region of Western Balkans, i.e. examination of influence of political parties' presidents on decision-making processes, in contrast to other executive structures of political parties.

In the period from June 2016 to February 2017, CeMI was implementing the project “Balkan Comparative Electoral Study: The Presidentialization of Political Parties –Limiting Internal Party Democracy “. This project was an upgrade of the project “Balkan Comparative Electoral Study: Impact of Personal Vote on Internal Party Democracy” and CeMI realized it in partnership with Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, NGO “Democracy for Development” from Kosovo, Albanian Institute of Political Studies and groups of experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. The project was realized within the framework of the Regional Research Promotion Programme in the Western Balkans (RRPP), which was funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC and conducted by the University of Fribourg.

For the purpose of successful project realization, CeMI has established cooperation with professor Gianluca Passarelli, an international expert in the field of presidentialization of political parties, who was editor of CeMI's publications.

Within the framework of this project, several activities were done:

- Publication of a Comparative Study on Presidentialization of Political Parties in the Western Balkans (Editor – professor Gianluca Passarelli);
- Publication of a national policy paper on presidentialization in all six countries involved in the project;

All project activities were realized under the mentorship of international team of experts in the field of political and party system.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

This program is aimed at reducing levels of corruption in Montenegro. CeMI has continuously analyzed effects of policies in this area, and proposed best solutions for improving effects of anti-corruption measures.

10. Project: “TOWARDS EFFICIENT JUDICIARY - ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS RELATED TO JUDICARY IN MONTENEGRO”

The project aims to monitor and support proper implementation of strategic guidelines from the Judicial Reform Strategy 2014-2018 focused on further development of professions related to judiciary (attorneys at law, public notaries, public bailiffs, mediators and court experts).

Existing practices of mentioned professions related to judiciary were assessed through five thematic researches which resulted in public debate with five round tables. Reports on performances of all professions were presented and debated with the wider public. Overall objective of the project is to contribute to a higher level of efficiency of judicial system of Montenegro.

The realization of project related activities required close cooperation with relevant professional associations – BAR Association; Chamber of Notaries; Chamber of Public Bailiffs; Association of mediators; Association of court experts, as well as the Ministry of Justice. Moreover, communication and cooperation was established with the representatives of the professions who have presented their grievances in the media and highlighted issues that were not systematically addressed to date. Interviews with a number of reputable professionals, interested in promoting the overall judicial system provided the base for research.

Main outcomes of the project were:

- 5 thematic researches conducted;
- 100 conducted interviews with attorneys at law, notaries, public bailiffs, mediators and court experts;
- 5 research papers on existing practices developed and presented in advance of debate;
- 50 conclusions developed;
- 50 policy recommendations proposed.
- 5 round tables organized;
- Public opinion poll to measure public perception about the role, performances and practice of professions related to judiciary - attorneys at law, notaries, public bailiffs, mediators and court experts conducted.

11. Project: “ADVOCACY FOR OPEN GOVERNMENT – OGP”

The project aimed to encourage the development of the concept of open government as well as to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to influence the establishment of accountable and transparent governments through the process of monitoring of states' commitments taken voluntarily within the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative.

“Advocacy for Open Government Project” is the regional project that started in January 2013. The project was implemented by PASOS – Policy Association for an Open Society, in collaboration with CSO partners from the Western Balkans’ countries: The Center for Euro-Atlantic Integration from Serbia, Center for Research and Public Policy-Making from Macedonia, the Center for Social Research -ANALITIKA from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Institute for Democracy and Mediation from Albania and RIINVEST Kosovo. Besides CeMI, partner from Montenegro is the Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM).

Key project activities included: public opinion polls on confidence in government, monitoring of the implementation of action plans for open government and advocating for changes in this area.

Through a common methodology addressing a common framework for open government, the project included expert training of civil society in the methodology for shaping Open Governance Partnership (OGP) commitments country by country, training of civil society organizations based in advocacy, monitoring, and policy analysis. The project monitored the impact of government



policies, and developed commitments for governments to make under the OGP Initiative. A mapping of government policy and capacity was carried out for all six countries, with a view to developing policy-relevant country action plans advocating open government and integrity to address the five challenges around which the OGP commitments are structured. The project was based on experience from new EU members, critique commitments, and draw up advocacy plans for monitoring achievements in open government.

In the final stage of the project, CeMI also published a policy brief on the topic of transparency of electoral administration during parliamentary elections held in 2016. In addition to transparency, the policy brief questions institutional and legal obstacles to a more efficient performance of election administration bodies, with regard to availability of relevant information to the media and the public.

Coalition-building around key OGP policy areas, including re-granting to CSOs active on OGP at national or local level

Within this activity, CEDEM and CEMI jointly targeted potential organizations which are expected to be interested to participate in the OGP coalition and have launched a set of preliminary coalition building meetings with them. These meetings served to introduce these CSOs to project issues and objectives, to map potential areas of cooperation within OGP concept, and to discuss which areas can be “covered” by which organizations. Potential cooperation in applying for joint OGP projects have been discussed as well, and possibilities for re-granting within AFOG project presented.

In September 2016, CeMI and CEDEM launched a restricted call for re-granting scheme, in cooperation and under the coordination of PASOS. Based on evaluation process results, CeMI selected two project proposals: NGO “European Movement in Montenegro”, project proposal of which was “Enhancing local CSOs for advocating better cooperation with local authorities” and NGO “Prima”, that implemented a small project aimed at creation of a OGP manual for youth organizations. Projects’ outputs were presented at a press conference.

12. Project:

“FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND ABUSE OF STATE RESOURCES: SETTING THE CONDITIONS FOR FAIR POLITICAL COMPETITION IN MONTENEGRO”

The project aimed to encourage the development of the concept of open government as well as to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to influence the establishment of accountable and transparent governments through the process of monitoring of states' commitments taken voluntarily within the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative.

Aim of the project “Funding of political parties and abuse of state resources: Setting the conditions for fair political competition in Montenegro” was to foster influence of the civil society institutions on European integration process through participation in advocacy new policies in the field of Rule of Law and fight against corruption. Also, one of the goals was to reduce misuse of state resources and to adopt adequate legal frameworks for financing political parties. Numerous issues in this are reduce public trust and led to legitimacy crisis of electoral results in 2012 and 2013.

Activities conducted in the period of 12 months included: enumerate holding regular meetings with the media and meetings with decision makers, publishing articles on this issue, the presentation of this issue at the meetings of the National Commission for the fight against corruption and organized crime among members of the Working Group on raising public confidence in the electoral process, conducting analyzes the effects of the previous legal framework, conducting comparative research of legislative solutions to regulate the financing of political parties in the region and the countries of the European Union, the implementation of 10 in-depth interviews with key decision makers, creating a study on the financing of political parties and to prevent abuse state resources, creating briefs with concrete recommendations for new provisions of the Law on financing political parties, implementation of the 10 internal meetings with key decision makers in order to present new legislation, organizing panel discussions, dissemination and advocacy of policy studies and briefs through the mailing list and participate in working group for drafting the new Law on financing political parties.

Target groups of this project were members of political parties, members of the Parliament, State electoral commission, National commission for fight against the corruption and organized crime, State auditors institution as well as organizations of civil society which deal with these issues (CDT, MANS and Institute Alternativa) and international organizations (Delegation of EU in Montenegro, OSCE and UNDP).

The results of the project which were achieved are following:

- setting the question of financing of political parties and misuse of state resources in agenda of policy-making
- Increasing the quality of political analysis and debate about the questions of financing political parties and misuse of state resources and efficient legal framework for control financing of parties and misuse of state resources which were passed and advocated

Project was funded by European fund for Balkans as part of Think and Link - regional political program.

Policy study

“Financing of Political Parties in Montenegro and Abuse of State Resources”

Creation of this study on financing of political parties and prevention of abuse of state resources was developed in the period April-September 2015, but it was supplemented with analysis of later developments in this area (September 2015 - March 2016). This policy document was constituted out of four major parts: analysis of amendments to the legal framework in the last four years, and influence of this framework to change of practices; institutional framework and results of the implementation of new legal solutions; comparative overview of five countries at different stages of development (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Finland); and recommendations for the improvements in this area. The policy study succeeded to present gradual alignment of Montenegrin legislation with European standards, to identify key problems (such as: quantity of state funds provided to political subjects, lack of reaction of the prosecution to alarming results of the audit of political subjects and lack of capacities of the Anti-Corruption Agency for control of funding of electoral campaigns), and to provide recommendations based on the international (GRECO; ODIHR) standards and best practices from the EU member countries and aspiring member countries.

National conference

“For Fair Elections 2016: Political dialogue and the implementation of electoral legislation in Montenegro”

This panel discussion was held on 30th of March in order to provide a platform for the pre-election dialogue between all subjects who will implement the election legislation and make key changes in the electoral system, and bring the evaluation of the results achieved so far in this field closer to the citizens. The conference was divided in two parts. In the first part of the conference speakers were President and Vice-president of the Parliament, and representatives of all major political subjects, which discussed legal possibilities for conducting of free and fair elections, while second part was dedicated to presentation of policy research findings on political party financing and it included high representatives of all institutions involved in the implementation of the electoral legislation (Montenegro State Audit Institution, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency for Prevention of Corruption, The State Election Commission, The Special State Prosecutor's Office).

Program

SOCIAL WELFARE AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

CeMI has started implementation of this program in 2016. Bearing in mind the position especially of marginalized and socially endangered groups, the program is focused on improving of the efficiency of the implementation of Social policies in Montenegro, by advocating for policy changes and supporting their implementation, thus contributing to the overall social justice.

13. Project " HEALING THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM OF MONTENEGRO"

With this project, CeMI aimed to contribute to the decrease of the corruption level in Montenegro within healthcare sector. Through the project CeMI worked on increasing awareness of citizens on their patients' rights and provided Free Legal Aid to all interested patients, for implementation of their rights.

From the period 31st of September 2015 to June 2016, CeMI was implementing the project „Healing the Healthcare System of Montenegro “. This project was realized within the program “Criminal Justice Civil Society Program (CJCSP)”, funded by the US Embassy in Podgorica.

Through the research conducted in 2013, that has for the first time opened issue of corruption in healthcare system of Montenegro, CeMI has identified main problems in these areas, and through the discussion with main stakeholders, we came to a consensus on main issues that need to be tackled in order to improve situation in given areas. Key causes of corruption defined through the research were: lack of consistent and independent monitoring mechanism for anticorruption policies in this area, low level of protection of patients' rights and low level of awareness of citizens on their rights, conflicting and unclear regulations on public procurement in the healthcare, lack of clear and transparent procedures for manufacturing, registration and distribution of medicines.

CeMI conducted many activities including monitoring of the implementation of strategic framework for the fight against corruption in healthcare system of Montenegro, formation of legal expert team that provided free legal aid and creation of the Working Group for Drafting Guidelines on Public Procurement in Healthcare.

CeMI established good cooperation with relevant institutions which were important for implementation of this project. They are listed below:

- ⇒ Memorandum on Cooperation with the Health Insurance Fund of Montenegro
- ⇒ Memorandum on Cooperation with Public Procurement Administration of Montenegro
- ⇒ Memorandum with Ministry of Health of Montenegro

The main objective of each Memorandum was to establish regular communication, coordination and cooperation during the implementation of these projects. More specifically, the signatories committed themselves to intensify mutual exchange of information and data relevant to the achievement of project activities, to jointly organize public expert discussions, round tables, campaigns, trainings, and jointly define proposals for the improvement of policy in the fight against corruption in the healthcare system and protection of the patients' rights.

National conference “Corruption Risk Assessment in Montenegro Healthcare System”

CeMI organized National Conference “Corruption Risk Assessment in Montenegro Healthcare System” on 29th of July, at the premises of the PR Center.

The conference was opened by H.E. Mrs. Margaret Ann Uyehara, US Ambassador to Podgorica, Mrs. Nina Milović, Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Mr. Vlado Dedović, Head of the Legal Department CeMI and Mrs. Ana Selić, Director of the Department for Public Policy Research CeMI.

Ambassador Uyehara announced that Montenegro cannot allow corruption affects the ability of citizens to receive adequate and safe healthcare. She said that the US Government strongly supports the fight against corruption and called on the Montenegrin authorities to work together in order to effectively and efficiently address these challenges.

Two panels were held within the conference. At first panel, Mrs. Selić presented the study **“Corruption Risk Assessment in Montenegro Healthcare System”** in which most attention is devoted to the challenges defined in 2013 which remain unfinished, especially in the part of the additional employment of the doctors, waiting for health services, prosecution and sanctioning of corruption cases, and contracting with private health institutions.

At the second panel **Mr. Marko Savić, Project Assistant** presented a **Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Fight against Corruption in the Healthcare sector in 2014**. In addition, Mr. Savić stressed the excellent cooperation with the Ministry of Health, which is realized on this project and presented recommendations for full implementation of the action plan.



The study and report are result of the work of researchers in the Department for Public Policy Research CeMI.

14. Project: “IMPROVING CAPACITIES OF CSOs AND THE SYSTEM OF CONSUMER PROTECTION IN MONTENEGRO (PROTECT.ME)”

CeMI in cooperation with partners: Center for Consumer protection, Montenegrin LGBTQ association (Queer MNE) and the Network of NGOs for the Affirmation of European Integration Process, has been carrying out the project “Improving capacities of CSOs’ and the system of consumer protection in Montenegro – PROTECT.ME” started from 2016 and they will continue to implement it in 2017.

The project aims to build the capacity of civil society organizations in policy development and service delivery in relation to consumer rights. Also, the project aims to contribute to the process of European integration through strengthening of the civil sector to actively participate in social development policy-making through the implementation of the project. Also, the objectives of the project are: support of the protection of consumers’ rights, increase of business sector’s awareness in terms of their rights and obligations, but also the participation of state and local authorities and citizens in creating commemorative consumer protection system.

Direct target groups of this project are primarily CSOs (future members of the CP Network and other interested CSOs), Judicial institutions (Courts, Prosecutors...), relevant Regulatory agencies (EKIP- Agency for electronic communications and postal services Energy Regulatory Agency...), relevant inspections, other national and local authorities (Government of Montenegro – Ministries of Economy and Justice, national Parliament, municipalities...), as well as all interested citizens of Montenegro, especially most marginalized and vulnerable groups from Montenegro and abroad.

Through this project is provided free legal assistance from licensed lawyers, but is also created web and android application which provides citizens to report possible violations of their consumers' rights. Citizens can send photos and videos as evidences for concrete case of their rights violation. The main goal of these activities is to inform all citizens about their rights and legal frameworks through which they can exercise their rights in this field.

Through this project the **Network for Consumer Protection** is formed in order to provide legal advices and free legal aid to the citizens whose rights have been violated in that area. Accordingly, several organizations have signed a memorandum, such as: *Center for Consumer Protection (CEZAP), Queer Montenegro, the Network for the affirmation of European integration processes (MAEIP), Association of Youth with Disabilities of Montenegro, NVO Young Roma, Association of the blind of Montenegro, the Association of Parents, Educational, Cultural, Social and Informative Initiative, NGO Spona, NGO Juventas, Montenegrin Women's Lobby, Centre for Local and Regional Development and CeMI.*



In 2016, we had one **policy study regarding consumers' rights protection in the EU and international practices in this field**, since the project has officially started in the of 2016. CeMI organized the National Conference for the purpose of presentation of this policy product.

15. Project: “HEALTH CARE SYSTEM AND PATIENT’S RIGHTS IN MONTENEGRO – WINNING CITIZENS’ CONFIDENCE”

CeMI first raised the issue of corruption in the health system of Montenegro, through its research in 2013. Accordingly, this project will also conduct appropriate campaign on affecting citizens to report cases of possible abuses and to support journalists in their investigation of alleged cases of corruption in the health care system.

Started from June 2016, CeMI has implementing the third project in the field of health named “Health Care System and Patient’s Rights in Montenegro – Winning citizens’ confidence”. The project has been realized in cooperation with the Association of Youth with Disabilities of Montenegro (UMHCG), Consumers Protection Center Montenegro (CEZAP), the Center for Investigative Reporting (CIN) and the Lawyers’ Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM).

The main objective of the project is to enhance Montenegro’s achievement of EU standards in protection of human rights of underrepresented groups, regarding their rights as patients and to contribute to an equal access to health and justice to all citizens, especially members of marginalized groups. Through the project activities, it is aimed to encourage full implementation of legislative in the field of health care and to make recommendations for their improvement, to get closer to international standards in this area. Also, the aim of planned activities is to increase the awareness of the general public, civil society, health care providers about patients’ rights, with an emphasis on anti-discrimination, equal access to health care and justice, the protection of personal data, personal integrity.

CeMI established good cooperation with relevant institutions which were important for implementation of this project. They are listed below:

- Memorandum on Cooperation with the Health Insurance Fund of Montenegro (signed on 6th of April)
- Memorandum on Cooperation with Public Procurement Administration of Montenegro (signed on 8th of April)
- Memorandum on Cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Montenegro

All Memorandums were signed in order to establish regular communication, coordination and cooperation during the implementation of the project. More specifically, the signatories committed themselves to intensify mutual exchange of information and data relevant to the achievement of project activities, jointly organized public expert discussions, round tables, campaigns, trainings, and jointly define proposals for the improvement of policy in the fight against corruption in the healthcare system and protection of the patients’ rights.

CeMI organized row of trainings for health – care workers

Centre for Monitoring and Research organized the training for health-care workers from all health institutions in Montenegro. 200 health-care workers participated on the training and gained knowledge in the area of integrity in the health-care system of Montenegro, legal and ethical standards and the rights and responsibilities of health workers.

Training was organized for all profiles of health workers, both doctors and nursing staff from all health-care institutions in Montenegro. Through the trainings health-care workers got familiar with standards of ethics and integrity in the health-care system, with a focus on the European Charter of Patients' Rights, the Law on Health Care Protection and the Law on Protection of Patients' Rights. Also, the trainings covered an area of development of professional standards and ethical norms. Trainers presented ways of making a code of ethics and integrity plans. Health-care workers were able to communicate their views on the situation in this area, as well as the problems they faced and the ways in which they have handled so far. In order to strengthen the capacity of health-care workers in these areas, they gained knowledge about the mechanisms for strengthening integrity in the health-care system, about appointments of the protector of patients' rights, about functioning of the telephone line for reporting corruption, acting in accordance with complaints of citizens and their application in practice. Finally, health-care workers got familiar with the comparative practices and protection of patients' rights in the jurisprudence and practice of the European Court of Human Rights.

The organization of trainings was supported by the Ministry of Health of Montenegro.

Training for NGOs members of the Legal Aid Network

We organized training for NGO members of the Legal Aid Network, in order to familiarize members of the Network with new skills in health care patients.

Training was run YUCOM, one of the leading organizations for the provision of legal aid in the region. Lecturers introduced to the Network members international standards in providing free legal aid as well as the European Court of Human Rights practice and its applicability on the national legal system.

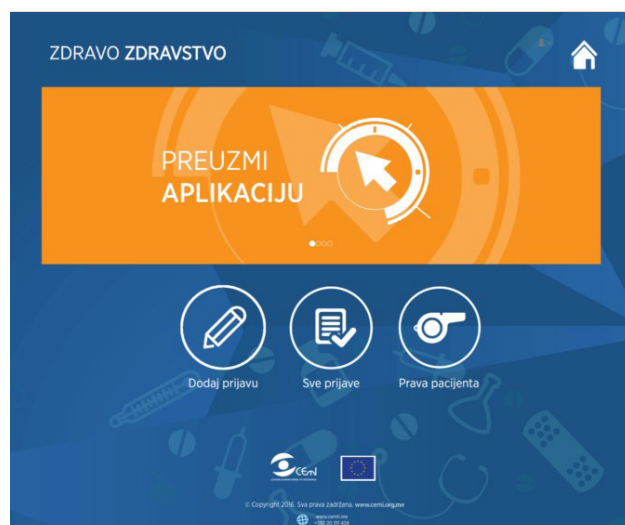
There were organized workshops, as part of the training, at which representatives of the Network members presented their experience and applied new knowledge through case studies.



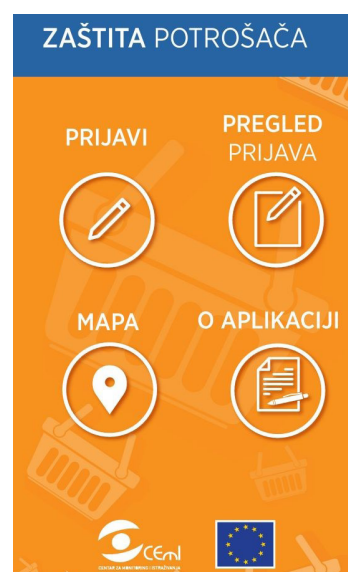
New Communication Formats - Android Applications

We developed two Android applications at the end of 2016, with the desire to communicate directly with all citizens, especially smartphone users with Android operating system.

Zdravo Zdravstvo - This application is the first mobile application of such kind in Montenegro that allows citizens to anonymously report cases of corruption, with possibility of attaching photos, audio records and similar evidences of alleged cases of violation of their rights as patients. CeMI has made two versions of application – web and android. In order to spread the use of application, CeMI is planning to make it available to the users with iOS operating system. Main goal of collecting claims from citizens is to measure the level of corruption in Montenegrin healthcare system, and to determine exact institutions, health sectors and/or doctors/healthcare workers that are corrupted, but also to raise awareness to healthcare workers and citizens about negative consequences of such actions. A large number of people responded to the application, and for only 6 months we had 84 valid applications of citizens.



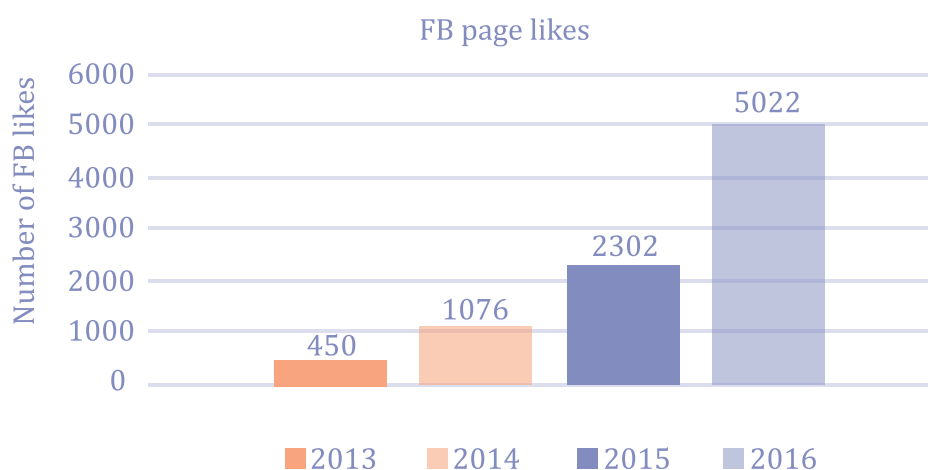
Potrosaci.me – In the end of 2016, CeMI has started the application potrosaci.me, which allows citizens to report cases of violation of consumers' rights by sending photos, audio records, and similar evidences that point to the violation. At first, this application was only available to the citizens on web site potrosaci.me. Very fast after creation of web version, CeMI has enabled to the citizens who use smart phones with Android operating systems to download it in Google Play Store. In the following period, CeMI will work on making it available to citizens who use iphone with iOS operating system.



CeMI on social networks

Facebook (FB) - When it comes to CeMI's visibility on social networks, CeMI and its work has been presented on Facebook, but the number of the people that followed our pages on social network was lower. That number has rapidly grown over the last 3 years. The number of people who like CeMI's official fb page was 450 in 2013, in 2014 it was 1076, in 2015 it was 2302, in 2016 it was 5022. Official CeMI's Facebook is available on the following link: <https://www.facebook.com/Centar-za-monitoring-i-istra%C5%BEivanje-CeMI-421528787908380/>.

Graphic 2: Data on the number of likes of CeMI's facebook page:

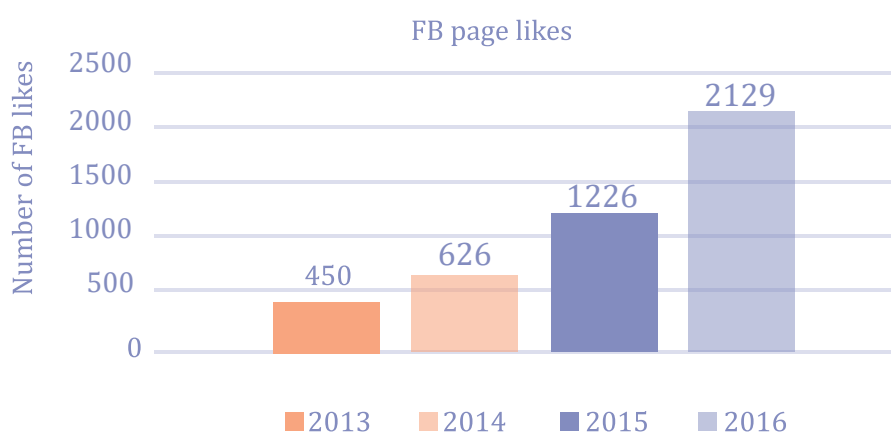


In other words, CeMI's activities reached to much more people than before, much more citizens are familiar with all CeMI's products (studies, reports), CeMI's applications (one for reporting violation of citizens' rights in the field of consumers and other for reporting violation of citizens' rights in the field of health), CeMI's free legal aid and ways to use it. Also, every media appearance of CeMI's employees, especially media appearance of the President of the Governing Board and Executive Director is available on CeMI's pages on social networks. During the Election Day, CeMI used live streaming, which means that all the press conferences were broadcast live and CeMI's findings were reported on by 17 media companies, four television stations and 45 journalists. The findings were immediately available on CeMI's website and social network accounts while special software enabled the updating of data collected through PVT on three national TV stations and CeMI's webpage every 60 seconds.

In the further period, we planning to broadcast live our selected events through our facebook page and on that way to reach to wider public. The facebook and twitter pages of CeMI are opened for all questions of the citizens in which our organization can help them, whether it is about CeMI's activates or possibilities that CeMI offers. CeMI has significantly increased its impact on general public through social media and it will continue to do so in the future. By using Facebook's

sponsored potential to promote specific post (boosting), CeMI is reaching out to much more citizens, expert public (academics, institutions, organizations) in the country and abroad. Many activities were promoted through boosts, such as Comparative Balkan Politics journal, CeMI's story telling on the theme of The State Election Commission's (de) politicization, call for granting etc. Enormous influence had promotion of applications Zdravo zdravstvo (it reached 100.000 people) and potrošaci.me, which led to increase in number of citizens' reports

Graphic 3: Data on new fb likes in each year started from 2013



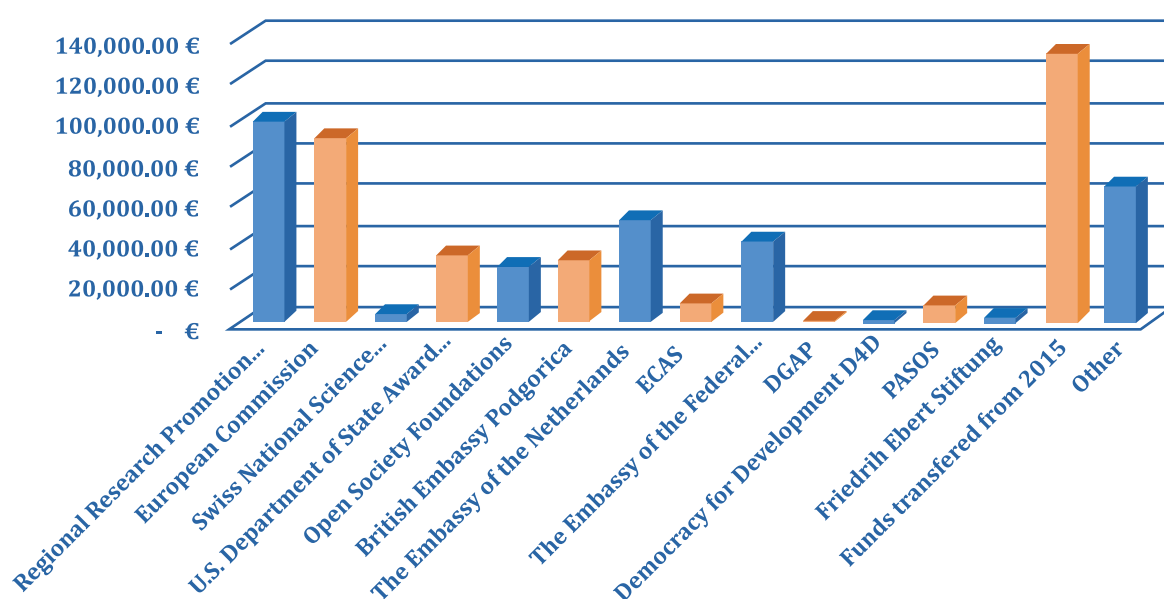
Everything abovementioned had a significant contribution in increasing CeMI's visibility in the country and abroad. We can say that CeMI is making a huge step forward, and it will continue to do so in order to achieve total 7500 likes of its Facebook page until the end of 2017.¹

¹ The indicated dates correspond to 31.12.2013, 31.12.2014, 31.12.2015, 31.12.2016.

Financial Report 2016		
Project Name	Donor	Amount
"Balkan Electoral Comparative Study: Impact Of Personal Vote On Internal Party Democracy"	Swiss Agency for Democracy and Cooperation SDC	65,707.21 €
"Balkan Electoral Comparative Study: Presidentialization of Political Parties - Limiting Internal Party Democracy"	Swiss Agency for Democracy and Cooperation SDC implemented by the University of Fribourg	33,448.18 €
South-Eastern European Data Services - SEEDS	Swiss National Science Foundation	4,106.52 €
Healing the Healthcare System of Montenegro	U.S. Department of State Award Provisions	32,842.23 €
Judicial reform monitoring project	European Commission	16,009.58 €
Think Tank Young Professional Development Program for MA and PhD Graduates 2015/2016	Open Society Foundations	5,090.14 €
"Equal access to justice"	Open Society Foundations	22,068.88 €
"Providing Technical Assistance to Montenegrin State Election Commission"	British Embassy Podgorica	30,694.10 €
"Enhancing development of legal professions related to judiciary in Montenegro"	The Embassy of the Netherlands	8,929.00 €
Triple A for Citizens: access to information, advice and active help	European Commission implemented by ECAS	9,880.55 €
TRAIN Programme 2016	DGAP	528.00 €
"Use of indicators to improve Accountability and Promote Regional Competition"	Democracy for Development D4D	1,584.00 €
Health Care System and Patient's Rights in Montenegro - Winning	European Union thanks to the EU Delegation in Montenegro, through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the Country Based Support Scheme (CBSS) for Montenegro	74,965.00 €
"Civic Election Monitoring Project Montenegro 2016 - Let the Fair Elections Become a Habit"	The Embassy of the Netherlands	31,915.00 €
"Civic Election Monitoring Project Montenegro 2016 - Let the Fair Elections Become a Habit"	The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Montenegro	40,000 €
Strengthening Investigation Capacities - Use of Bargaining Instruments for the Efficient Investigation	The Embassy of the Netherlands	8,870.00 €
Advocacy for Open Government: civil society agenda-setting and monitoring of country action plans	European Commission implemented by PASOS	8,493.74 €
Montenegro After Parliamentary Elections	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2,120.00 €
Funds transferred from 2015		132,157.25 €
Other		67,606.00 €
Total		597,015.38 €

Financial overview 2016	
Donors 2016	Amount in EUR
Regional Research Promotion Programme - Western Balkan	99,155.39 €
European Commission	90,974.58 €
Swiss National Science Foundation	4,106.52 €
U.S. Department of State Award Provisions	32,842.23 €
Open Society Foundations	27,159.02 €
British Embassy Podgorica	30,694.10 €
The Embassy of the Netherlands	49,714.00 €
ECAS	9,880.55 €
The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany to Montenegro	40,000.00 €
DGAP	528.00 €
Democracy for Development D4D	1,584.00 €
PASOS	8,493.74 €
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2,120.00 €
Funds transferred from 2015	132,157.25 €
Other	67,606.00 €
Total	597,015.38 €

Financial overview 2016



Financial overview 2016

