Godišnji programski i finansijski izvještaj

Annual program and financial report

2003

Unutrasnja strana korice

Godišnji programski i finansijski izvještaj

Annual program and financial report

Cemi, Podgorica 2003

Prazna strana

ANNUAL PROGRAM AND FINANCIAL REPORT

DEAR FRIENDS,

We have opportunity to establish new interesting channel of communication with you. In our first printed annual narrative and financial report we tried to present you CEMI in its true colors – modern and young organization which very seriously started project of implementation of standards that represent important conditions for Montenegro to become integral part of European Union. So, in realization this project we started from ourselves. There is compound outline of what we did and how we did it during previous 2003 in front of you.

Values that CEMI cherishes are freedom of choice, election freedoms and rule of law. This was so far, and we will try to stay on this track and that these three principals remain guiding ideas for whole CEMI's work. Free elections and democracy are most important achievements of modern law and civilized goals that every state tries to accomplish. Baring that in mind we remind dedicated to their establishing in Montenegro.

So far, trough CEMI's project few thousands of students, employed and unemployed citizens, pensioners and others gave their best trough civil initiatives in order that Montenegro approaches standards of respecting human and civil rights.

We hope that by this report in which we present activities for 2003 we will interest you to help us in improving and developing civil Montenegro, either by advice or by personal engagement.

Content:

ABOUT CEMI

CEMI is non-governmental organization which was established in March 2000 as initiative of group of young people that was volunteering in NGO sector for couple of years. They were working in Youth culture center Juventas, which in fact was nucleus from which CEMI developed as organization. In March 2000 with support of National Democratic Institute NDI and USAID OTI, CEMI started implementing its first project – civil monitoring of elections. Those were Local elections held in June 11th the same year.

page 7

RULE OF LAW

Using Constitutional mechanism and with support of 13000 citizens CEMI proposed to Parliament of Montenegro Proposal Law on financing political parties and Proposal Law of political parties. At first seating of spring Parliamentary session these laws were passed and in that way became part of Montenegrin legal system.

page 11

CIVIL ELECTION MONITORING

Since October 2002 there were five elections in Montenegro: Parliamentary elections in October 2002, Local elections in Tivat and Podgorica in October 2002, Presidential elections in December 2002, Presidential elections – repeated vote in February 2003 and Presidential elections in May 2003. The Monitoring Center CEMI monitored all five elections.

page 15

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Monitoring Center identified need for Ombudsman institution in Montenegro society early in the beginning of 2001. Because of that CEMI started campaign for its promoting and introducing into Montenegrin society. Within project "Introducing Ombudsman" three actions were conducted: round table, campaign of introducing Ombudsman to Law faculty students and public discussion on Law proposal campaign.

page 21

CIVIL SOCIETY

In this program CEMI has educated high school students about functioning political and legal system in Montenegro and found PR center, Center for public relations of nongovernmental organizations whose main task was to increase quality of presence of NGO sector in public. Project "Know system in order to change it" lasted one year and more than one thousand high school students were educated trough it.

page 29

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2003

page 37

A GLANCE IN 2004

page 37

Sadržaj:

RIJEČ O CEMI-JU

CEMI je nastao u martu 2000. godine, kao inicijativa grupe mladih ljudi koja je već tada više godina volontirala u nevladinom sektoru, prije svega u nevladinoj organizaciji Omladinski kulturni centar »Juventas«, koja je predstavljala nukleus iz koje se razvio CEMI. U martu 2000. godine uz podršku National Democracy Institute - NDI i USAID OTI, CEMI je počeo sa implementacijom svog prvog projekta građanskog nadgledanja izbora. Riječ je o Lokalnim izborima 2000, koji su održani 11. juna te godine.

Str. 8

VLADAVINA PRAVA

CEMI je koristeći ustavni mehanizam uz podršku oko 13000 građana predložio Skupštini Republike Crne Gore Prijedlog zakona o finansiranju političkih partija i Prijedlog zakona o političkim partijama. Na prvoj sjednici proljećnog zasijedanja Skupština Republike je usvojila ove zakone koji su tako postali sastavni dio crnogorskog pravnog sistema.

Str. 12

GRAĐANSKO NADGLEDANJE IZBORA

Od oktobra 2002. godine u Crnoj Gori je održano 5 izbora: Parlamentarni izbori (oktobar 2002), Lokalni zbori u Tivtu i Podgorici (oktobar 2002), Predsjednički (decembar 2002), Predsjednički – ponovljeno glasanje februar 2003) i Predsjednički (maj 2003). Monitoring centar – CEMI je posmatrao svih pet izbora.

Str. 16

DOBRA UPRAVA

Centar za monitoring je još početkom 2001. identifikovao potrebu društva za institucijom Ombudsmana i otpočeo kampanju za njeno uvođenje i promociju. U oviru svog projekta «U susret Ombudsmanu» odrađene su tri akcije: okrugli sto, kampanja upoznavanja sudenata Pravnog fakulteta sa ovom institucijom i kampanja povodom javne rasprave.

Str. 22

GRAĐANSKO DRUŠTVO

U okviru ovog programa CEMI je u toku protekle godine edukovao srednjoškolce o funkcionisanju pravnog i političkog sistema Republike, nadgledao kvalitet rada popisivača na terenu u toku Popisa građana 2003, te osnovao PR centar, Centar za odnose sa javnošću nevladinih organizacija u cilju povećanja kvaliteta zastupljenosti ovog sektora u javnosti. Projekat «Upoznaj sistem da bi ga mijenjao» je trajao godinu dana i kroz njega je prošlo oko 1200 crnogorskih srednjoškolaca.

Str. 30

FINANSIJSKI IZVJEŠTAJ ZA 2003 GODINU

Str. 38

POGLED U 2004.

Str. 38

POŠTOVANI PRIJATELJI,

U prilici smo da po prvi put ostvarimo kontakt sa vama na novi i, čini nam se, interesantan način. U našem prvom štampanom godišnjem programskom i finansijskom izvještaju potrudili smo se da vam predstavimo ono što CEMI stvarno jeste – moderna i mlada organizacija koja je izuzetno ozbiljno ušla u projekat implementacije standarda koji predstavljaju bitne preduslove da Crna Gora postane sastavni dio Evropske Unije. U realizaciji ovog projekta krenuli smo od nas samih. Pred vama je sažet prikaz svega što smo radili i kako smo radili u toku protekle godine.
Vrijednosti kojima CEMI ostaje privržen su sloboda izbora, sloboda na izborima i vladavina prava. Do sada, a trudićemo se da tako bude i ubuduće, ova tri osnovna principa bila su osnovne ideje koje su usmjeravale cjelokupan rad CEMI-ja. Slobodni izbori i demokratija su najvažnija dostignuća modernog prava i civilizacijski uspon kome teži svaka država. Imajući to u vidu ostajemo predani osnovnom cilju njihovog utvrđivanja u Crnoj Gori.
Kroz dosadašnje CEMI-jeve projekte više hiljada srednjoškolaca, studenata, zaposlenih i onih bez trenutnog posla i penzionera, davali su najviše od sebe da kroz građanske akcije Crnu Goru približimo idealu države neprikosnovenih ljudskih i građanskih sloboda.
Nadamo se da ćemo i kroz ovu publikaciju, u kojoj predstavljamo naše aktivnosti u protekloj godini, i Vas zainteresovati da nam bilo savjetom bilo ličnim angažovanjem pomognete u razvoju građanske Crne Gore.

Đuro Stojanović
Predsjednik Borda direktora

Vision of the Monitoring Center is Montenegro successfully integrated into European Union.

Mission CEMI is to contribute to the implementation of the standards that represent conditions for Montenegro to join international community of developed countries trough continuous monitoring of social processes in Montenegro, pointing out anomalies and offering alternative solutions.

Main goals: election process observation, reform of legislation in Montenegro, monitoring of respecting political rights and freedoms in Montenegro, monitoring of respecting and implementing Montenegrin Laws and Constitution, monitoring of transitional processes, protection of human rights and freedoms and promotion of civil society values and ideas among citizens of Montenegro.

Members of Governing Board:
Đuro Stojanović, president
Vladan Radunović
Stevo Muk
Ivana Vojvodić
Radmila Piletić
Jadranka Kaluđerović
Boško Nenezić

Members of Program council:
PhD Veselin Pavićević
Phd Srđan Darmanović
PhD Vladimir Goati
PhD Milorad Ivović
Vojislav Raonić

Executive director:
Zlatko Vujović

Program director:
Olivera Komar

Donors:
Norwegian People's Aid – NPA,
Embassy of Switzerland,
Embassy of Deutschland,
Royal Embassy of Holland,
Canadian Agency for international development CIDA,
Embassy of Finland,
Open Society Institute Montenegro,
Freedom House from Washington,
International Center Ulof Palme,
USAID ORT Montenegro Advocacy Program MAP,
Delegation of European Commission,
Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute, COLPI,
OSCE – ODIHR Warsaw,
Government of Montenegro,
USAID – OTI Montenegro

Partners:
CeSID, Belgrade,
CEDEM
CRNVO, Podgorica,
CEDEM, Podgorica,
Juventas, Podgorica,
FAIP, Podgorica,
Center for transition, Podgorica,
Agency for anticorruption initiative,
Government of Montenegro,
League of women voters, Nikšić,
Citizen's House, Cetinje,
Center of Boka for tolerance, Kotor,
Fraktal, Belgrade,
C4C, Macedonia,
CCI, Bosnia and Herzegovina
IFES, Washington.

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About CEMI

CEMI CENTAR ZA MONITORING

It can be said that so far The Monitoring Center CEMI has been recognized for its activities connected to election monitoring. Significance of elections together with attractive fast and precise CEMI's projections of results made almost every citizen of Montenegro aware of how important role of a nongovernmental organization can be.

However, as you will be able to see from our annual report, program of civil election monitoring is just one segment of our organization's work.

CEMI is non-governmental organization which was established in March 2000 as initiative of group of young people that was volunteering in NGO sector for couple of years. They were working in Youth culture center Juventas, which in fact was nucleus from which CEMI developed as organization.

In March 2000 with support of National Democratic Institute NDI and USAID OTI, CEMI started implementing its first project – civil monitoring of elections. Those were Local elections held in June 11th the same year.

For further development of CEMI partnership with Norwegian People's Aid NPA was very important. In NPA CEMI found strong partner who recognized and supported our sincere efforts to improve quality of election processes as well as independent positioning of this NGO with enough resources to be able to influence the course of certain social processes in Montenegro. Cooperation with NPA exceeds usual relationship between NGO and its donor, so term copartner that is usually used in NPA contracts is far away from phrase and in certain moments means more than just partner.

As product of cooperation between NPA and CEMI, another organization was born – PR center – Center for public relations of nongovernmental organizations. At the beginning this was just one of CEMI's programs, but then it developed into separate organization which closely cooperates with CEMI now.

The strongest level of cooperation CEMI had with CeSID, our partner from Belgrade. This is nongovernmental organization which started monitoring elections before us and which helped us significantly to get all necessary knowledge for election monitoring.

Other very important CEMI's partner is CEDEM – Center for democracy and human rights, which was our partner on drafting model law on political parties, which was proposed to Montenegrin Parliament and passed in March 2004. This partnership will be strengthen with joint work on model law on elections and model law on state election commission during 2004.

We believe that reason for CEMI's success lays in its extreme openness to every citizens that express willingness to be included into our activities. Number of 2000 full age volunteers shows that almost 0,5% of citizens with voting right is member of CEMI. This is the best example to show how important role CEMI plays in democratic development of Montenegro.

Special contribution to quality development of our capacities was provided by our Program council, whose head is Professor Veselin Pavićević. Members of this Council help young members to improve their analytic skills, and this way improve quality of organization's work.

Fifth year of our development shows CEMI's tendency not to be limited to election issues only but to develop number of projects which strengthen our organization. All or programs are in line with our mission and help keeping organization self-sustainable.

Our efforts to make The Monitoring Center more successful and efficient were met by USAID ORT MAP program, which is very successfully helping us to strengthen our internal resources. Thanks to this successful cooperation with USAID and USAID – ORT it was possible that two laws which CEMI proposed to Parliament using civil initiative were passed.

Also our efforts to increase transparency of our work were understood by USAID and USAID ORT so they supported our idea to publish our annual program and financial report as one of the first nongovernmental organizations in Montenegro that does that. That's how we hope to be accelerator of transparency processes in NGO sector in Montenegro by adopting standards that exist among NGOs in countries of western democracies.

We believe that also this report will improve our communication with public, political parties, other nongovernmental and international organizations, and especially our members.

We hope that with your support we will succeed in this intention.

Zlatko Vujovic
Executive director

Riječ o CEMI-ju

Centar za monitoring je, možemo slobodno reći, najprepoznatljiviji po svojim aktivnostima vezanim za praćenje izbora. Veliki značaj izbora, uz izuzetnu atraktivnost koju pruža objavljivanje izuzetno brzih i preciznih CEMI-jevih projekcija izbornih rezultata, učinile su da gotovo svaki građanin Crne Gore uoči koliko značajna može da bude uloga jedne nevladine organizacije.

Međutim, kao što ćete vidjeti iz prvog našeg godišnjeg izvještaja, program građanskog nadgledanja izbora predstavlja samo jedan od segmenata rada naše organizacije.

CEMI je nastao u martu 2000. godine, kao inicijativa grupe mladih ljudi koja je već tada više godina volontirala u nevladinom sektoru, prije svega u nevladinoj organizaciji Omladinski kulturni centar »Juventas«, koja je predstavljala nukleus iz koje se razvio CEMI.

U martu 2000. godine uz podršku National Democratic Institute - NDI i USAID OTI, CEMI je počeo sa implementacijom svog prvog projekta građanskog nadgledanja izbora. Riječ je o Lokalnim izborima 2000, koji su održani 11. juna te godine.

Za dalji razvoj Centra za monitoring veliki značaj predstavlja partnerstvo sa Norveškom narodnom pomoći - NPA, u kojoj je CEMI, u svom najtežem periodu razvoja, imao snažnog partnera koji je prepoznao i podržao naše iskrene namjere za unapređenje, prije svega kvaliteta izbornog procesa, kao i stvaranja jedne nezavisno pozicionirane nevladine organizacije sa dovoljno resursa da utiče na tok određenih društvenih procesa u Crnoj Gori. Saradnja sa NPA prevazilazi odnos koji postoji između donatora i nevladine organizacije, tako da je termin kopartneri, koji se koristi u ugovorima koje potpisuje NPA, daleko od fraze i na momente znači i više od pravog partnera.

Kao plod nastavka saradnje Norveške narodne pomoći i Centra za monitoring nastao je i PR Resource Center - Centar za odnose sa javnošću nevladinih organizacija, u prvo vrijeme jedan od programa a sada već posebna nevladina organizacija koja će blisko sarađivati sa CEMI-jem.

Najjači nivo saradnje smo svakako imali sa CeSID-om, našim partnerom iz Beograda, nevladinom organizacijom koja je prije nas počela da se bavi nadgledanjem izbornog procesa, i koja nam je izuzetno pomogla da ovladamo znanjima koja su potrebna za uspješno sprovođenje programa građanskog nadgledanja izbora.

Od partnera iz Crne Gore ovom prilikom bi izdvojio Centar za demokratiju i ljudska prava CEDEM, iz Podgorice sa kojim smo veoma uspješno partnerski sarađivali na izradi Zakona o političkim partijama, koji je u martu 2004. usvojen u crnogorskom Parlamentu. Ova saradnja će biti produbljena kroz takođe, partnersku saradnju na izradi dva modela zakona: Zakona o izboru odbornika i poslanika i Zakona o Državnoj izbornoj komisiji, koja će se realizovati u 2004. godini.

Uspjeh CEMI-ja leži prije svega u izuzetnoj otvorenosti koju pokazujemo prema svakom građaninu koji iskaže želju da se uključi u naše aktivnosti. Broj od preko 2000 punoljenih volontera govori da je gotovo 0.5% građana sa pravom glasa u Crnoj Gori učlanjeno u Centar za monitoring. Ovaj broj najbolje govori koliko je važna uloga koju CEMI ima u današnjem demokratskom razvoju Crne Gore. Poseban doprinos kvalitativnom razvoju naših kapaciteta dao je Programski savjet na čelu sa prof. dr Veselinom Pavićevićem.

Članovi Programskog savjeta pomažu našim mladim članovima da unaprijede svoje analitičke sposobnosti, te doprinesu daljem unapređenju kvaliteta rada.

Peta godina našeg razvoja ukazuje da je opredjeljenje CEMI-ja da se ne veže isključivo za izborna pitanja omogućilo da razvijemo veliki broj programa koji dodatno ojačavaju našu organizaciju. Svi ovi programi prate misiju naše organizacije i omogućavaju nam da učinimo našu organizaciju održivom.

Naše napore da funkcionisanje Centra za monitoring učinimo uspješnijim i efikasnijim naišlo je na razumijevanje USAID-ORT/MAP programa, koji nam veoma uspješno pomaže da ojačamo svoje unutrašnje resurse. Zahvaljujući jednoj izuzetno uspješnoj saradnji sa USAID-om i USAID-ORT omogućeno je da u godini, u kojoj vam je dostupan ovaj izvještaj budu usvojena dva zakona koja je CEMI, koristeći pravo predlaganja Zakona Parlamentu kroz građansku inicijativu, predložio na usvajanje.

Napori na unapređenju transparentnosti našeg rada su takođe naišli na razumijevanje USAID i USAID – ORT koji su podržali ideju da CEMI publikuje svoj godišnji programski I finansijski izvještaj, među prvim nevladinim organizacijama u Crnoj Gori, te na taj način djeluje kao akcelerator procesa transparentnosti u nevladinom sektoru, prihvatajući standarde koji su prisutni u nevladinim organizacijama zemalja zapadne demokratije.

Vjerujemo da će ovaj izvještaj doprinijeti unapređenju naše komunikacije sa javnošću, političkim partijama, drugim nevladinim i međunarodnim organizacijama i, prije svega, našim članovima.

Nadamo se da ćemo, uz Vašu podršku, u tome i uspjeti.

Zlatko Vujović,
Izvršni direktor

Vizija Centra za monitoring je Crna Gora integrisana u Evrosku Uniju.

Misija Centra za monitoring je da kroz stalni monitoring aktuelnih procesa u Crnoj Gori i ukazivanjem na uočene anomalije, radom na njihovom otklanjanju doprinese implementaciji standarda koji predstavljaju bitne preduslove da Crna Gora postane sastavni dio međunarodne zajednice razvijenih zemalja.

Ciljevi
Nadgledanje izbornog procesa
Unapređenje kvaliteta zakonodavstva u Crnoj Gori
Praćenje ostvarivanja političkih prava i sloboda građana
Praćenje poštovanja i sprovođenja Ustava i zakona u Crnoj Gori
Praćenje procesa tranzicije
Zaštita ljudskih prava i sloboda
Promocija ideja civilnog društva među građanima

Članovi upravnog odbora:
Đuro Stojanović, predsjednik
Vladan Radunović
Stevo Muk
Ivana Vojvodić
Radmila Piletić
Jadranka Kaluđerović
Boško Nenezić

Članovi programskog savjeta
Prof. dr Veselin Pavićević, predsjednik
Dr Srđan Darmanović
Prof. dr Vladimir Goati
Prof. dr Milorad Ivović
Vojislav Raonić

Izvršni direktor
Zlatko Vujović

Programski koordinator
Olivera Komar

Donatori
NPA, Norveska narodna pomoc
Ambasada Svajcarske
Ambasada SR Njemacke
Ambasada Kraljevine Holandije
CIDA, Kanadska agencija za medjunarodni razvoj
Ambasada Finske
Institut za otvoreno drustvo, Crna Gora
Freedom House, Vasington
Medjunarodni centar Ulof Palme
USAID/ORT Montenegro Advocacy Program (MAP)
COLPI, Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute
Delegacija Evropske komisije
OSCE - ODIHR, Varsava
Vlada RCG
USAID - OTI Montenegro
Akcija

Partneri
CeSID, Beograd
Fraktal, Beograd
C4C, Makedonija
CCI, BiH
IFES, Vašington
Centar za tranziciju, Podgorica
Agencija za antikorupcisku inicijativu, Vlada RCG
CRNVO, Podgorica
Juventas, Podgorica
Liga žena glasača, Nikšić
Gradjanska kuca, Cetinje
Bokeljski centar za toleranciju, Kotor

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CEMI's programs:

Rule of Law

Law on financing political parties
Law on political parties

Elections:

Presidential elections – repeated voting – February 2003
Presidential elections – May 2003

Civil society:

Know system in order to change it
PR center
Census 2003 – Monitoring work of census takers

Good governance:

Introducing Ombudsman to Law faculty students
Public discussion on Draft law on Ombudsman

CEMI-jevi projekti

VLADAVINA PRAVA

Zakon o finansiranju političkih partija
Zakon o političkim partijama

IZBORI:

Predsjednički izbori – ponovljeno glasanje – Februar 2003
Predsjednički izbori - Maj 2003

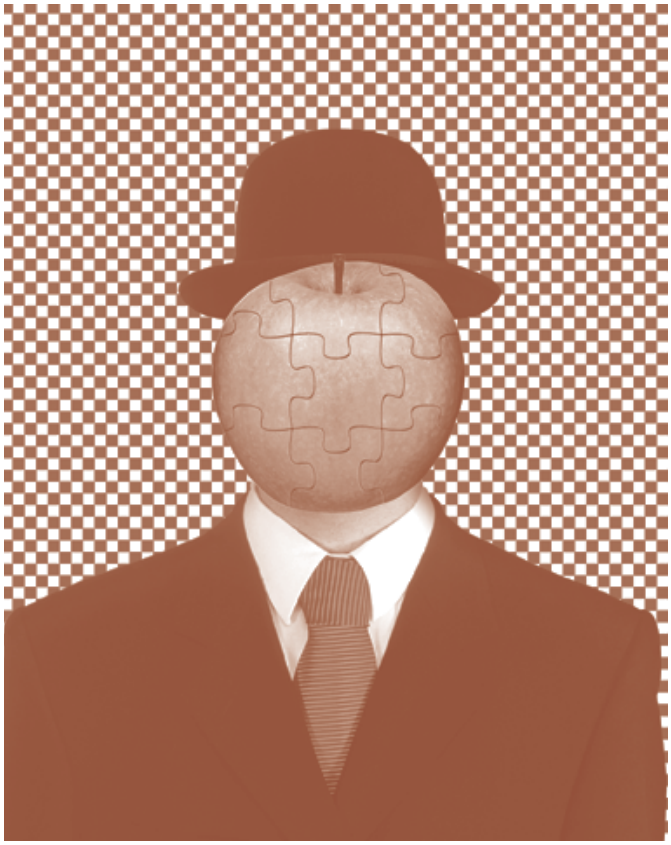
GRAĐANSKO DRUŠTVO:

Upoznaj sistem da bi ga mijenjao
PR centar
Popis 2003 – Monitoring rada popisivača

DOBRA UPRAVA:

Upoznavanje studenata Pravnog fakulteta sa institucijom Ombudsmana
Javna rasprava o Nacrtu zakona o ombudsmanu

RULE OF LAW



Experience gained trough election monitoring in Montenegro showed that legislation in this field is not adequate and complete for regulating it, and that it brings to danger election processes. CEMI was not satisfied with role of passive observer, but wanted to engage its resources in providing adequate set of laws which would correctly regulate this field and enable full realization of political rights and freedoms of citizens in line with European and international standards.

Following that intention expert team of CEMI drafted two model laws – model law on financing political parties and model law on political parties. This way this field could be regulated completely according to needs of modern society.

Drafting model law on financing political parties was supported by Norwegian People's Aid NPA, Foundation Open Society Institute FOSI Montenegro and Institute for Constitutional and Legal Policy COLPI from Budapest. Drafting model law on political parties was financed by USAID Akcija, which together with USAID ORT Montenegro Advocacy Program supported campaign for collecting signatures for this and model law on financing political parties.

Campaign for collecting signatures to support these model laws began in mid august. In less then a month more then 6000 signatures for each law was collected and this fact enabled their proposing to Montenegrin Parliament. Their passing was strongly recommended by Council of Europe in its third quarterly report for Serbia and Montenegro.

At first seating of spring session both law proposals were passed by Montenegro Parliament and this way became part of legal system of the Republic Montenegro.

LAW ON FINANCING POLITICAL PARTIES

This law is one of anticorruption laws, and CEMI worked on this model law also with Center for Transition and Governmental Agency for Anticorruption initiative. President of drafting team which worked on first version of model was PhD Vladimir Goati, and members Vladimir Savković, Slobodan Dragović, Predrag Stamatović, Marko Uljarević and Zlatko Vujović. On last version of model worked team consisting of PhD Vladimir Goati, Slobodan Dragović, Zlatko Vujović and Olivera Komar.

During drafting this last model law significant help in suggestions and advice was gained by representatives of political parties, both on round table which was held in this intention and later at individual consultancy meetings.

Misuse of money in electoral process is opposing to principles of representative democracy and as result of this members of Parliament tend not to be responsible towards citizens and its voters but towards those who finance them. Main goal of this law is to enable transparency of money streams in politics and to reduce its misuse.

Main principles integrated in this law are:

1. Financial independency of political parties trough their financing from budget
2. Limiting private donations to political parties
3. Prohibition of financing political parties by foreign sources
4. Prohibition of financing political parties by domestic sources where there is public capital in any percentage
5. Providing similar conditions to participants in electoral processes trough limiting sum that can be spent for electoral campaign
6. Defining costs of electoral campaign
7. Public control over finances of political parties
8. Providing special mechanism of control during electoral campaign which will guarantee public and correct publishing of campaign costs
9. Limiting donation to political parties in things and rights by origin and value
10. Imposing obligation of public stating of candidate s' property
11. Providing sanctions to violators of the Law provisions

With CEMI's consent draft law on financing political parties was used by Government of Serbia as model, and was passed in Parliament of Republic Serbia and implemented from January this year.

LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

It's been thirteen years since party pluralism was introduced to Montenegro. Meanwhile its citizens with voting right had opportunity to turn up at polling stations more then fifteen times and participate at elections in which in center were political parties and their candidates. This frequency of elections con-

Vladavina prava

Iskustvo u građanskom nadgledanju izbora u Crnoj Gori je pokazalo da je zakonska regulativa nedovoljna i neadekvatna za regulisanje ove oblasti, pa samim tim i ugrožava izborni proces. CEMI se nije zadovoljio ulogom pasivnog posmatrača procesa već je želio da angažuje svoje resurse u cilju donošenja odgovarajućeg seta zakona koji će na pravi način regulisati ovu oblast i obezbijediti puno ostvarivanje političkih prava i sloboda građana u skladu sa evropskim i međunarodnim standardima.

U tom cilju, stručni tim CEMI-ja je izradio dva modela zakona – model zakona o finansiranju političkih partija i modela zakona o političkim partijama. Na ovaj način se ova oblast u potpunosti reguliše u skladu sa potrebama savremenog društva.

Izradu modela zakona o finansiranju političkih partija pored Norveške narodne pomoći NPA, podržali su Institut za otvoreno društvo Crna Gora - OSIM i Institut za ustavnu i pravnu politiku - COLPI iz Budimpešte. Izradu modela zakona o političkim partijama finansirala je USAID Akcija, koja je zajedno sa USAID ORT MAP-om (Montenegro Advocacy Program) podržala kampanju prikupljanja potpisa za ovaj i model zakona o finansiranju političkih partija.

Sredinom avgusta počela je kampanja prikupljanja potpisa podrške ovim modelima zakona. Za manje od mjesec dana kampanje prikupljeno je preko 6.000 potpisa za svaki od zakona i time obezbijeđen njihov ulazak u proceduru usvajanja u Skupštini RCG. Njihovo brzo usvajanje preporučio je i Savjet Evrope u svom trećem kvartalnom izvještaju za Srbiju i Crnu Goru.

Na prvoj sjednici proljećnog zasijedanja oba prijedloga zakona su usvojena u Skupštini Crne Gore, te time postala dio pravnog sistema Republike.

ZAKON O FINANSIRANJU POLITIČKIH PARTIJA

Ovaj model zakona pripada setu antikorupcijskih zakona, a na njemu su uz CEMI radili i Centar za tranziciju i Agencija za antikorupcijsku inicijativu Vlade RCG. Predsjednik Radnog tima koji je radio na prvoj verziji nacrta ispred CEMI-ja bio je Prof. Dr Vladimir Goati, a članovi Vladimir Savković, Slobodan Dragović, Predrag Stamatović, Marko Uljarević i Zlatko Vujović. Na posljednjoj verziji nacrta radili su Prof. Dr Vladimir Goati, Slobodan Dragović, Zlatko Vujović i Olivera Komar.

U izradi ovog posljednjeg nacrta značajna pomoć u sugestijama i smjernicama dobijena je od strane predstavnika političkih partija, kako na okruglom stolu koji je tim povodom održan u septembru, tako i kasnije na posebnim pojedinačnim konsultacijama.

Zloupotreba novca u izbornom procesu suprostavlja se principima predstavničke demokratije i ima za posljedicu da članovi Parlamenta nisu odgovorni građanima i svojim biračima već onima koji ih finansiraju. Cilj ovog modela zakona je da obezbijedi transparentnost tokova novca u politici i time smanji njegova zloupotreba.

Shodno tome u modelu su integrisani sljedeći principi:

1. Finansijska nezavisnost političkih stranaka kroz budžetsko finansiranje

tributed to development of political culture, in which main role was played by key carriers of political processes – political parties.

At the same time contemporary Montenegrin society can be described as predominately party society. Actually, in that direction it has been developing from introducing and legalization of party pluralism. There are many evidences for these statements. One of the most evident is place and role political parties played in electoral system, as well as way of functioning Parliament and other bodies of representative authority. Also, it is evident that power and role of parties can be recognized in all fields of social life.

Connected to that, question that is imposing itself is – how so powerful social factors are not put in adequate legislative framework? Since 1990 Montenegro doesn't have Law on political parties. This fact makes need for bringing such law urgent. Of course, at the same time, we should bare in mind the fact that in 1998 and 1999 there was one attempt to solve this problem. Parliament, however, didn't pass Government's Proposal law on political organizations.

The Monitoring Center CEMI had in mind all these facts when it started preparation for drafting Model law on political parties under activities of non-formal network on nongovernmental organizations "Akcija" and support of USAID ORT, in cooperation with Center for democracy and human rights – CEDEM. Team working on drafting this model law consisted of: PhD Veselin Pavicevic, who was coordinator, Olivera Komar, Zlatko Vujovic, PhD Srdjan Darmanovic and Rade Bojovic, members.

Basic solutions which are used in this model are in line with main international and domestic law sources that treat right on freedom of political organizing of citizens. In its internal systematization there are provisions that regulate: organizing, acting, founding, registration, associating and end of existence of political parties, while their financing is treated by separate law.

Authors of this model used comparative method when drafting it, trying to equally take into consideration regulations coming from countries of developed democracy as well as of countries that passed or are passing trough period of transition. Authors believe that suggested solutions are pretty liberal, but one should remember that liberalization does not automatically mean democratization.

Model law was subject of public discussion and was also subject of round table that was held on September 8th 2003. Then, participants of discussion (representatives of most parliamentary political parties, nongovernmental and international organizations) helped with many very useful suggestions that model was finally shaped. Eventually after gaining support of citizens, this law was proposed to Parliament and passed.

Drafting team whishes to express gratitude to all organizations that helped in process of preparing comparative analyses: Embassies of Austria, Finland, Hungary, Germany, Norway and Portugal, as well as NGOs: CeSID from Serbia, Center for civil initiative BIH, GONG from Croatia, Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society from Kyrgyzstan, Committee of Ukrainian voters, International Association for far elections and democracy from Georgia, MEMO 98 from Slovakia, MOST from Macedonia, Association for Democracy from Romania and Association for civil transparency from Peru.

(Professor Veselin Pavicevic – Introduction to publication "Model law on political parties" October, 2003

2. Ograničavanje privatnih donacija političkim strankama
3. Zabrana finansiranja političkih stranaka iz stranih izvora
4. Zabrana finansiranja političkih stranaka iz domaćih izvora u kojim je, u bilo kom procentu, zastupljen javni kapital
5. Obezbjeđivanje približno jednakih uslova učesnicima u izbornom procesu kroz ograničavanje sume koja smije da se potroši za izbornu kampanju
6. Definisanje troškova izborne kampanje
7. Javne kontrole nad finansijskim poslovanjem političke stranke
8. Obezbjeđivanje posebnog mehanizma kontrole u toku izborne kampanje koji će garantovati javno i tačno objavljivanje troškova kampanje
9. Ograničavanje donacija političkim strankama u stvarima i pravima po porijeklu i vrijednosti
10. Utvrđivanje obaveze javnog objavljivanja imovine kandidata
11. Utvrđivanje kazni za prekršioce normi Zakona o finansiranju političkih stranaka

Model zakona o finansiranju političkih partija, uz CEMI-jevu saglasnost preuzela je Vlada Republike Srbije i koristila kao osnovu za svoj Zakon o finansiranju političkih partija, koji je usvojen i primjenjuje se od januara ove godine.

ZAKON O POLITIČKIM PARTIJAMA

Navršilo se trinaest godina od ozvaničenja stranačkog pluralizma u Crnoj Gori. U međuvremenu, njeni građani s pravom glasa imali su mogućnost da najmanje u petnaest navrata izađu na birališta povodom izbora u čijem središtu su bile partije ili njihovi kandidati. Ovako intenzivno praktikovanje izbora doprinijelo je razvoju demokratske političke kulture, u čemu najznačajnija uloga bez sumnje pripada ključnim nosiocima političkog procesa, odnosno političkim partijama.

Istovremeno, međutim, savremeno crnogorsko društvo se može okarakterisati i kao predominantno partijsko društvo. Zapravo, ono se kao takvo gotovo nesmetano razvija od legalizacije višestranačja. Postoje brojni dokazi za navedene tvrdnje. Među najeksplicitnijim spadaju mjesto i uloga koju su partije imale i imaju u izbornom sistemu, odnosno način funkcionisanja parlamenta i drugih organa predstavničke vlasti. Uz to, takođe je nesporno da se moć i uloga partija prepoznaju gotovo u svim sferama društvenog života.

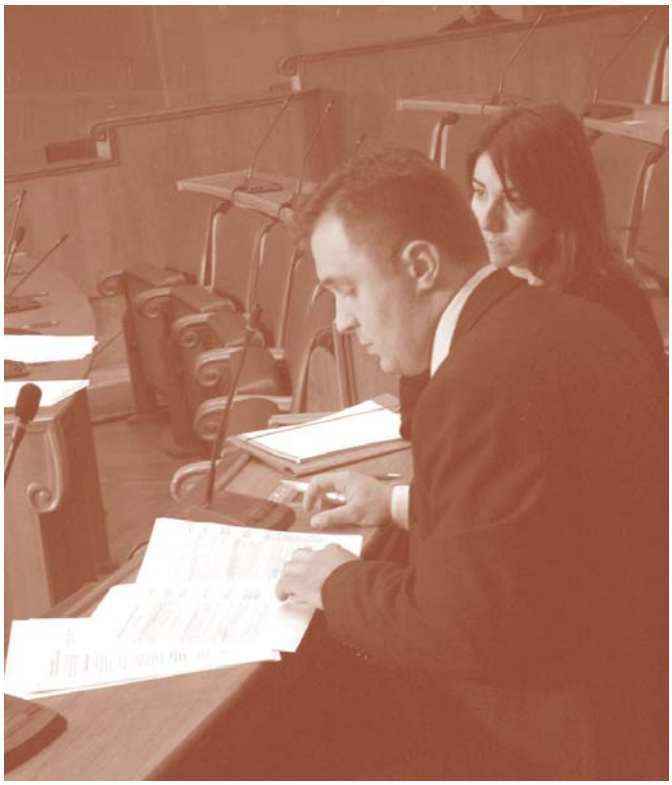
S tim u vezi, neminovno se nameće pitanje kako tako moćni društveni činioci nijesu smješteni u adekvatni zakonski okvir. Naime, još od 1990. godine Crna Gora nema svoj Zakon o političkim partijama. Samim tim, potreba za donošenjem takvog akta čini se neupitnom i urgentnom. Naravno, pri izricanju ove konstatacije treba imati u vidu činjenicu da je tokom 1998/99. učinjen pokušaj da se ovo pitanje riješi na određeni način. Parlament, međutim, nije usvojio vladin Prijedlog zakona o političkim organizacijama.

Polazeći od prethodno naznačenih činjenica i okolnosti, Centar za monitoring - **CEMI** je u okviru aktivnosti neformalne mreže nevladinih organizacija "Akcija", pod pokroviteljstvom USAID ORT, u saradnji sa Centrom za demokratiju i ljudska prava - CEDEM, sačinio Model zakona o političkim partijama. Tim na izradi Modela zakona činili su: dr Veselin Pavićević koordinator, Olivera Komar, Zlatko Vujović, dr Srđan Darmanović i Rade Bojović, članovi.

Osnovna rješenja koje su sadržana o ovom modelu počivaju na temeljnim međunarodnim i domicilnim izvorima prava na slobodu političkog udruživanja građana. Njegovom unutrašnjom sistematizacijom obuhvaćeno je: organizovanje, djelovanje, osnivanje, registracija, udruživanje i prestanak partija, dok se pravni režim njihovog finansiranja prepušta posebnom zakonu.

Polazeći od postojećeg normativnog i faktičkog stanja, tokom izrade Modela autori su koristili i komparativni metod, imajući pritom u vidu iskustva kako pojedinih zemalja razvijene demokratije, tako i zemalja koja prolaze ili su prošla kroz tzv. tranzicioni period u izgradnji demokratskog poretka. Po mišljenju autora, predložena rješenja u okviru Modela, predstavljaju elemente karakteristične za zakonodavstva koja su u ovoj oblasti vrlo liberalna, pri čemu su, dakako, imali u vidu da liberalizacija po sebi ne mora da označava i sinonim za demokratizaciju.

Model zakona bio je predmet rasprave na okruglom stolu održanom 8. septembra 2003. godine. Tom prilikom učesnici rasprave (predstavnici većine parlamentarnih partija, nevladinih i međunarodnih organizacija) nizom korisnih sugestija pomogli su da Model zakona dobije svoju konačnu formu. Konačno, obezbjedivši potrebnu podršku građana Model je krajem septembra u formi Prijedloga zakona upućen na dalju proceduru Skupštini RCG.



Radni tim na izradi Modela - Prijedloga zakona zahvaljuje Nacionalnom demokratskom institutu - NDI - SAD na konsultantskoj saradnji. Istovremeno, izražava se i velika zahvalnost za pomoć prilikom prikupljanja građe za komparativnu analizu ambasadama Austrije, Finske, Mađarske, Njemačke, Norveške i Portugala, te nevladinim organizacijama: Centru za slobodne izbore i demokratiju CeSID, Srbija, Centru za građansku inicijativu BIH, GONG-u - Hrvatska, Koaliciji za demokratiju i civilno društvo - Kirgistan, Komitetu glasača Ukrajine, Međunarodnom udruženju za fer izbore i demokratiju - Gruzija, MEMO-u 98 - Slovačka, MOST-u - Makedonija, Asocijaciji za demokratiju - Rumunija i Asocijaciji za građansku transparentnost - Peru.

(Prof. Dr Veselin Pavićević – Uvod u publikaciju »Model zakona o političkim partijama«, oktobar 2003)

ELECTIONS

LET FAIRNESS BECOME HABIT

Since October 2002 there were five elections in Montenegro: Parliamentary elections in October 2002, Local elections in Tivat and Podgorica in October 2002, Presidential elections

in December 2002, Presidential elections – repeated vote in February 2003 and Presidential elections in May 2003. The Monitoring Center CEMI is organization with long tradition of election monitoring. CEMI developed all activities that are being conducted during elections. Depending on concrete conditions they are being changed by intensity and amount.

There is short overview of basic activities that CEMI conducts at elections.

RECRUIT CAMPAIGN

There was no need for special recruiting campaign for elections that were held between October 2002 and May 2003. CEMI could rely on success of previous campaigns which attracted quite a big number of observes.

NETWORK OF OBSERVERS

It could be said that very developed network of observers is the most valuable resource that CEMI has. Trough regional and local coordinators and occasionally mobile monitors this network is spreading over all municipalities in Montenegro. Number of observers that is engaged on specific elections vary depending on occasion and need. For Parliamentary elections in October 2002 we engaged 2100 observers, for presidential elections in December, February and May around 800. All observers gain special package before Election Day which contains accreditation, manual, forms, shirts with CEMI logo and prepaid voucher. At elections held in December and February we provided those vouchers trough cooperation with MONET. With this telephone company we also provided special service to all citizens. They could found out the newest information about voters' turnout and results (after closing of pools) by dialing number 067 1661.

PVT (PARALLEL VOTE TABULATION)

At local elections held in 19 municipalities in May 2002, local elections in Podgorica and Tivat in October 2002 and Parliamentary elections in October 2002 we used PVT method for counting votes. At all others we used PPVT – partial parallel vote tabulation. Difference is that when practicing PVT we count votes from all voting pools, while when practicing PPVT we design special representative stratified pattern based on which results can be projected. Using that technique at Parliamentary elections in October 2002 we counted votes at 1097 voting pools, while for others we created pattern which content around 400 voting pools. PVT is being conducted in cooperation with our partner organization from Belgrade – CeSID. At Local elections in Podgorica and Tivat CEMI counted votes independently. We decide to use PPVT method when we estimate that we can reach equally correct projection of results by using less sources and significantly faster. This is very important in Montenegro where elections are held very often.

COLLECTING IRREGULARITIES IN ELECTORAL PROCEDURE, ANALYSES OF ELECTION REGULATIONS AND MONITORING OF THE WORK OF ELECTORAL BODIES

At every election CEMI is also conducting collecting irregularities, analyses of election regulations and monitoring of the work of electoral bodies.

It is general impression that civic monitoring of elections became legitimate part of electoral process. Also, there are exceptions. A problem occurred at Parliamentary and Local elections when Article 71 of The Election Law was interpreted independently by each Municipal electoral commission and usually very restrictively towards observers. As result we had situation that observers had no access to any data, and they were not permitted to make any notes about their findings, including information about irregularities they noticed. This made role of the observers in the process meaningless. The most interesting is the fact that this was happening in despite of

GRAĐANSKO NADGLEDANJE IZBORA

DA FER IZBORI POSTANU NAVIKA

Od oktobra 2002. godine u Crnoj Gori je održano 5 izbora: Parlamentarni izbori (oktobar 2002), Lokalni izbori u Tivtu i Podgorici (oktobar 2002), Predsjednički (decembar 2002), Predsjednički – ponovljeno glasanje (februar 2003) i Predsjednički (maj 2003). CEMI kao organizacija sa već dugom tradicijom nadgledanja izbora je odavno razradila aktivnosti koje se sprovode u toku izbora i koje se po intenzitetu i obimu podešavaju konkretnim potrebama. Ovdje dajemo kratak pregled osnovnih aktivnosti koje je CEMI obavljao u proteklim izborima.

REGRUTACIONA KAMPANJA

Na izborima u periodu od oktobra 2003. do maja 2003. nije bilo potrebe za organizovanjem velikih regrutacionih kampanja jer se CEMI mogao osloniti na prepoznatljivost i uspješnost dosadašnjih kampanja kroz koje je CEMI sakupio veliki broj posmatrača.

MREŽA POSMATRAČA

Mreža posmatrača je jedan od najvrijednijih resursa kojim CEMI raspolaže. Kroz regionalne i lokalne koordinatore, te po potrebi mobilne monitore, ova mreža obuhvata sve opštine u Crnoj Gori. Broj posmatrača koji aktivno posmatra izbore na biračkim mjestima varira zavisno od potrebe. Tako je za Parlamentarne izbore oktobra 2002. godine bilo angažovano 2100 posmatrača, a za predsjedničke izbore decembra, februara i maja 2003. godine - oko 800. Posmatrači su uoči izbora dobili paket koji je sadržao akreditaciju, priručnik, formulare, majice, te dopunu za telefonski prepaid račun koji smo na Predsjedničkim izborima u decembru i u februaru obezbijedili u saradnji sa MONET-om. U saradnji sa MONET-om takođe je obezbijeđen poseban telefonski servis preko koga su građani tokom cijelog dana pozivom na broj 067/1661 mogli da saznaju dotadašnji odziv birača i po zatvaranju biračkih mjesta projekcije rezultata.

PVT (PARALELNO PREBROJAVANJE GLASOVA)

Na lokalnim izborima održanim u 19 opština maja 2002. lokalnim izboima u Podgorici i Tivtu oktobra 2002. i Parlamentarnim izborima oktobra 2002. korištena je PVT metoda prebrojavanja glasova. Na svim ostalim odlučili smo se za PPVT - parcijalno paralelno prebrojavanje glasova. Razlika je u tome da se kod PVT-a prebrojavaju glasovi sa **svih** biračkih mjesta dok se kod PPVT-a kreira reprezentativni stratifikovani uzorak na osnovu koga se projektuje rezultat. Tako su na Parlamentranim izborima oktobra 2002. prebrojavani glasovi sa 1097 biračkih mjesta, dok je za ostale izbore kreiran uzorak koji je u prosjeku obuhvatao 400 biračkih mjesta. PVT CEMI sprovodi u saradnji sa partnerskom

strong recommendation given by Republic electoral commission in which this Article is officially interpreted in favor of observers. Fortunately this situation did not repeat on any other elections. But, the problem that Municipal electoral commissions interpret regulations on their own despite of recommendations given by REC, remain.

Apart from activities connected to collecting irregularities, CEMI analyses elections regulations and their influence to electoral process. As result of this activity initiatives for improving quality of election regulations are started (Model law on central register of voters, Law on political parties and Law on financing political parties).

MEDIA MONITORING

Monitoring of media is regular activity during elections. Main goal of this activity is to establish at which level media conditions are contributed that elections are fair, free and democratic. The other is to establish whether all participants in elections and their programs are objectively and equally presented in public.

Report on results of this monitoring is specially presented to public at press conference, and is also included in printed report on Parliamentary and Local elections.

PR ACTIVITIES

In order to inform public completely and in time abut

gathered information a special PR team has been organized at each elections. During E-day, we organized 8 press conferences at which public were informed about the newest information. Press conferences at third round of Presidential elections, which were held in May 2003, were held in PR center, which was officially opened at the same day.

Special attention is paid to CEMI's internet presentation at which information are published at the same time they arrive, and which has between 5 and 7 thousand visits at election day.

organizacijom CeSID-om iz Beograda, a jedino za Lokalne izbore u Podgorici i Tivtu glasove je prebrojavao samostalno. Za PPVT metodu smo se odlučili jer se mnogo brže i korištenjem manje resursa može doći do podjednako tačnih procjena rezultata, što je u crnogorskim uslovima čestih izbora jako važno.

PRIKUPLJANJE NEPRAVILNOSTI U IZBORNOJ PROCEDURI, ANALIZA IZBORNE REGULATIVE I PRAĆENJE RADA ORGANA ZA SPROVOĐENJE IZBORA

Stalne aktivnosti CEMI-ja u toku nadgledanja izbora obuhvataju prikupljanje nepravilnosti u izbornoj proceduri, analizu izborne regulative i praćenje rada organa za sprovođenje izbora.

Opšti je utisak da je građansko nadgledanje izbora zaživjelo u Crnoj Gori i da se građanski posmatrači prihvataju kao dio izbornog sistema. Naravno, i u tome ima izuzetaka. Poseban problem je nastao na Parlamentarnim i Lokalnim izborima kada je član 71 Zakona o izboru odbornika i poslanika tumačen samovoljno, nekoordinirano i krajnje restriktivno na štetu posmatrača. Kao rezultat toga dešavalo se da posmatračima nije dozvoljavan pristup nikakvim podacima, niti vođenje bilo kakve evidencije uključujući onu o uočenim nepravilnostima, što je obesmišljavalo njihovu ulogu. Najinteresantnije je to da se sve ovo dešavalo uprkos posebnoj preporuci Republičke izborne komisije o pravilnom tumačenju pomenutog člana. Na sreću ova pojava se nije, bar ne u nekim bitnim razmjerama, ponovila ni na jednim narednim izborima. Međutim, pojava da birački odbori samostalno i samovoljno tumače izborne propise je stalna pojava koja se ponavlja iz izbora u izbore.

Pored aktivnosti prikupljanja nepravilnosti CEMI-jev tim za izbornu proceduru se bavi i analizom izbornih propisa i njihovom uticajem na izborni proces. Kao rezultat te aktivnosti nastali su inicijative za izmjenu izbornog zakonodavstva (model zakona o Centralnom biračkom spisku, model zakona o finansiranju političkih partija i budući model zakona o političkim partijama).

MONITORING MEDIJA

Monitoring je redovna CEMI-jeva aktivnost u toku izbora. Osnovni cilj je da se utvrdi u kojoj su mjeri medijski uslovi doprinijeli da izbori budu pošteni, slobodni i demokratski, odnosno da se utvrdi da li su svi učesnici u izbornoj utakmici kao i njihovi programi objektivno, ravnopravno i svestrano predstavljeni u javnosti.

Izvještaj o rezultatima monitoringa medija je posebno prezentovan javnosti na pres konferenciji, a štampan je i u izvještaju o Parlamentarnim i Lokalnim izborima.

PR AKTIVNOSTI

U cilju pravovremenog i potpunog informisanja građana o prikupljenim informacijama, organizovali smo poseban PR tim. U toku izbornih dana organizovano je po 8 pres konferencija na kojima su saopštavani najnoviji podaci. Na trećem krugu Predsjedničkih izbora (maj 2003), CEMI je svoje rezultate izvještavao iz PR Resource Center – Centra za odnose sa javnošću NVO-a, koji je CEMI nezvanično otvorio na dan ovih Izbora.

Od posebnog značaja je CEMI-jeva internet prezentacija, na kojoj su informacije ažurirane kako su pristizale, a koji je na dan izbora imao između 5.000-7.000 posjeta.

Lokalni izbori - Tivat - Oktobar 2002. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Mandati		
	CEMI&CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI&CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	77.2%	77.47%	0.27%			
Važeći listići	98.6%	98.67%	0.07%		N/A	
Nevažeći listići	1.4%	1.33%	0.07%			
LISTE						
Patriotska koalicija za Jugoslaviju	2.7%	2.85%	0.12%	0	0	0
Zajedno za promjene – SNP-SNS-NS	**38.3%**	**38.43%**	**0.17%**	**30**	**30**	**0**
Stranka zaštite štednih uloga i socijalne sigurnosti	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Socijalistička partija Jugoslavije sa komunistima	0.6%	0.64%	0.03%	0	0	0
Crna Gora može – LSCG	**5.8%**	**5.85%**	**0.08%**	**4**	**4**	**0**
Bošnjačka demokratska koalicija – Harun Hadzić	0.7%	0.70%	0.01%	0	0	0
Bošnjačka koalicija	0.7%	0.62%	0.09%	0	0	0
Demokratska koalicija – Albanci zajedno	**2.5%**	**2.44%**	**0.09%**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Srpska radikalna stranka	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Za evropsku Crnu Goru	**48.3%**	**47.98%**	**0.29%**	**39**	**39**	**0**
TOTAL			0.11%			0

Parlamentarni izbori - Oktobar 2002. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Mandati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	77.2%	77.47%	0.27%		N/A	
Važeći listići	98.6%	98.67%	0.07%			
Nevažeći listići	1.4%	1.33%	0.07%			
LISTE						
Patriotska koalicija za Jugoslaviju	2.7%	2.85%	0.12%	0	0	0
Zajedno za promjene - SNP-SNS-NS	**38.3%**	**38.43%**	**0.17%**	**30**	**30**	**0**
Stranka zaštite štednih uloga i socijalne sigurnosti	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Socijalistička partija Jugoslavije sa komunistima	0.6%	0.64%	0.03%	0	0	0
Crna Gora može - LSCG	**5.8%**	**5.85%**	**0.08%**	**4**	**4**	**0**
Bošnjačka demokratska koalicija - Harun Hadžić	0.7%	0.70%	0.01%	0	0	0
Bošnjačka koalicija	0.7%	0.62%	0.09%	0	0	0
Demokratska koalicija - Albanci zajedno	**2.5%**	**2.44%**	**0.09%**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Srpska radikalna stranka	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Za evropsku Crnu Goru	**48.3%**	**47.98%**	**0.29%**	**39**	**39**	**0**
TOTAL			0.11%			0

Predsjednički izbori - Decembar 2002. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Apsultni rezultati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	45.9%	45.87%	0.03%	209757	209617	140
Važeći listići	97.4%	97.57%	0.17%	204303	204531	228
Nežazeći listići	2.6%	2.43%	0.17%	5454	5086	368
KANDIDATI						
Kandidat Obrad Marković	0.8%	0.87%	0.07%	1678	1774	96
Kandidat Milan - Milo Radunović	1.4%	1.52%	0.12%	2937	3115	178
Kandidat Dragan Hajduković	6.1%	6.02%	0.08%	12376	12319	57
Kandidat Filip Vujanović	86.1%	85.72%	0.38%	175984	175328	656
Kandidat Milan Sparović	0.5%	0.60%	0.10%	1049	1229	180
Kandidat Milivoje Bakić	0.4%	0.35%	0.05%	839	717	122
Kandidat Ilija Darmanović	0.4%	0.47%	0.07%	839	971	132
Kandidat Mihailo - Milo Marković	0.2%	0.21%	0.01%	420	437	17
Kandidat Jovan Pejović	0.8%	0.83%	0.03%	1678	1704	26
Kandidat Aleksandar Vasiljević	3.1%	3.15%	0.05%	6293	6448	155
Kandidat Đorđije Milić	0.1%	0.24%	0.14%	210	489	279
TOTAL			0.11%			188

Predsjednički izbori - Februar 2003. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Apsultni rezultati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	46.6%	46.64%	0.04%	212781	213142	361
Važeći listići	96.7%	96.74%	0.04%	205771	206204	433
Nevažeći listići	3.3%	3.26%	0.04%	7001	6938	63
KANDIDATI						
Kandidat Obrad Marković	0.4%	0.41%	0.01%	894	839	55.00
Kandidat Milan - Milo Radunović	1.6%	1.65%	0.05%	3218	3392	174.00
Kandidat Dragan Hajduković	7.0%	7.46%	0.46%	14556	15356	800.00
Kandidat Filip Vujanović	84.5%	84.77%	0.27%	174536	174429	107.00
Kandidat Milan Sparović	0.5%	0.42%	0.08%	1037	870	167.00
Kandidat Milivoje Bakić	0.5%	0.37%	0.13%	942	769	173.00
Kandidat Ilija Darmanović	0.4%	0.40%	0.00%	780	833	53.00
Kandidat Mihailo - Milo Marković	0.2%	0.22%	0.02%	456	456	0.00
Kandidat Jovan Pejović	0.5%	0.53%	0.03%	1076	1097	21.00
Kandidat Aleksandar Vasiljević	4.2%	3.83%	0.37%	8734	7885	849.00
Kandidat Đorđije Milić	0.2%	0.14%	0.06%	312	287	25.00
TOTAL			0.12%			234

Predsjednički izbori - Maj 2003. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Apsultni rezultati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	48.5%	48.32%	0.18%	220300	211479	821
Važeći listići	98.0%	97.98%	0.02%	217854	216995	859
Nevažeći listići	2.0%	2.02%	0.02%	4446	4502	56
KANDIDATI						
Kandidat Dragan Hajduković	4.1%	4.26%	0.16%	8671	9242	571
Kandidat Filip Vujanović	64.3%	64.34%	0.04%	140731	139620	1111
Kandidat Miodrag Živković	31.6%	31.40%	0.20%	68476	68133	343
TOTAL			0.10%			627

Lokalni izbori - Tivat - Oktobar 2002. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Mandati		
	CEMI&CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI&CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	77.2%	77.47%	0.27%			
Važeći listići	98.6%	98.67%	0.07%		N/A	
Nevažeći listići	1.4%	1.33%	0.07%			
LISTE						
Patriotska koalicija za Jugoslaviju	2.7%	2.85%	0.12%	0	0	0
Zajedno za promjene – SNP-SNS-NS	**38.3%**	**38.43%**	**0.17%**	**30**	**30**	**0**
Stranka zaštite štednih uloga i socijalne sigurnosti	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Socijalistička partija Jugoslavije sa komunistima	0.6%	0.64%	0.03%	0	0	0
Crna Gora može – LSCG	**5.8%**	**5.85%**	**0.08%**	**4**	**4**	**0**
Bošnjačka demokratska koalicija – Harun Hadžić	0.7%	0.70%	0.01%	0	0	0
Bošnjačka koalicija	0.7%	0.62%	0.09%	0	0	0
Demokratska koalicija – Albanci zajedno	**2.5%**	**2.44%**	**0.09%**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Srpska radikalna stranka	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Za evropsku Crnu Goru	**48.3%**	**47.98%**	**0.29%**	**39**	**39**	**0**
TOTAL			0.11%			0

Parlamentarni izbori - Oktobar 2002. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Mandati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	77.2%	77.47%	0.27%		N/A	
Važeći listići	98.6%	98.67%	0.07%			
Nevažeći listići	1.4%	1.33%	0.07%			
LISTE						
Patriotska koalicija za Jugoslaviju	2.7%	2.85%	0.12%	0	0	0
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Bošnjačka demokratska koalicija - Harun Hadžić	0.7%	0.70%	0.01%	0	0	0
Bošnjačka koalicija	0.7%	0.62%	0.09%	0	0	0
Demokratska koalicija - Albanci zajedno	**2.5%**	**2.44%**	**0.09%**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Srpska radikalna stranka	0.2%	0.24%	0.04%	0	0	0
Za evropsku Crnu Goru	**48.3%**	**47.98%**	**0.29%**	**39**	**39**	**0**
TOTAL			0.11%			0

Predsjednički izbori - Decembar 2002. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Apsultni rezultati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	45.9%	45.87%	0.03%	209757	209617	140
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Kandidat Milivoje Bakić	0.4%	0.35%	0.05%	839	717	122
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Kandidat Đorđije Milić	0.1%	0.24%	0.14%	210	489	279
TOTAL			0.11%			188

Predsjednički izbori - Februar 2003. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Apsultni rezultati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	46.6%	46.64%	0.04%	212781	213142	361
Važeći listići	96.7%	96.74%	0.04%	205771	206204	433
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Kandidat Dragan Hajduković	7.0%	7.46%	0.46%	14556	15356	800.00
Kandidat Filip Vujanović	84.5%	84.77%	0.27%	174536	174429	107.00
Kandidat Milan Sparović	0.5%	0.42%	0.08%	1037	870	167.00
Kandidat Milivoje Bakić	0.5%	0.37%	0.13%	942	769	173.00
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Kandidat Mihailo - Milo Marković	0.2%	0.22%	0.02%	456	456	0.00
Kandidat Jovan Pejović	0.5%	0.53%	0.03%	1076	1097	21.00
Kandidat Aleksandar Vasiljević	4.2%	3.83%	0.37%	8734	7885	849.00
Kandidat Đorđije Milić	0.2%	0.14%	0.06%	312	287	25.00
TOTAL			0.12%			234

Predsjednički izbori - Maj 2003. godine

Kategorija	Procentualni rezultati			Apsultni rezultati		
	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška	CEMI & CeSID	RIK	Greška
Izlaznost	48.5%	48.32%	0.18%	220300	211479	821
Važeći listići	98.0%	97.98%	0.02%	217854	216995	859
Nevažeći listići	2.0%	2.02%	0.02%	4446	4502	56
KANDIDATI						
Kandidat Dragan Hajduković	4.1%	4.26%	0.16%	8671	9242	571
Kandidat Filip Vujanović	64.3%	64.34%	0.04%	140731	139620	1111
Kandidat Miodrag Živković	31.6%	31.40%	0.20%	68476	68133	343
TOTAL			0.10%			627

GOOD GOVERNANCE

MEETING OMBUDSMAN

Most European countries has long tradition of existence and work of Ombudsman – protector of human rights. Recently, Montenegrin Parliament passed Law on Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms - Montenegrin Ombudsman. CEMI identified need for this institution in Montenegrin society early in 2002 and started campaign in order to introduce and promote it.

So far, there were three activities: round table, campaign of introducing Law Faculty students to Ombudsman and campaign for public discussion about Law proposal. With support of Foundation Open Society Institute from Montenegro, in August last year CEMI organized round table, at which participants were, apart from many experts from Government, NGO sector and University, also Ombudswomen from Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They shared their experience in work.

Project of introducing Law Faculty students to Ombudsman was in fact second phase of our efforts to help that regulation on this matter is prepared high quality and passed quickly. Our partners at this project were Ministry of education and science and Law faculty in Podgorica. Project was supported by American Agency for international development USAID trough Montenegro Advocacy Program.

Project was realized trough three phases:

Phase I: Informative lecture

Informative lecture for all interested students was held on December 26th 2002 at Law Faculty. Topic of the lecture was "Meeting Ombudsman" and it was held by PhD Mijat Sukovic, PhD Milan Markovic and Mrs. Branka Lakocevic from Ministry of Justice. Professor Sukovic spoke about basic theoretical background of the Ombudsman institution and problems that could occur. Professor Markovic spoke about concrete examples of this institution in comparative law. Mrs. Lakocevic presented Draft Law on Ombudsman that was prepared by Ministry of Justice.

Phase II: Research of attitudes and values of target groups connected to Ombudsman institution by focus group method

In December 2002 and January 2003 at Law faculty two focus groups were organized. Law faculty students participated in them. We believed that those students, which already had experience in this institution functioning trough Student – Ombudsman, were relevant source for information and suggestions on how to improve this institution. Also, project team concluded that this target group would be most adequate recruit bases for efficient and continuous promotion of institution and further work on the project at the moment. Goal of this research was to realize and analyze deeper needs, attitudes and values of group of students connected to Ombudsman institution. Main goal was to gain suggestion on how to improve quality of work of such institution.

There were 16 students participating at both focus groups. These focus groups were designed and lead by psychologist Andja Backovic.

Phase III: Public competition on subject: "Conditions to be met in order to implement Ombudsman institution in Montenegro"

In last phase of the project we invited students to most concretely contribute to the public discussion by making their own suggestions and commentaries trough essays on topic: "Conditions to be met in order to implement Ombudsman institution in Montenegro". This essays were read by Commission consisting of: PhD Mijat Sukovic, who was the president of the Commission, PhD Milan Markovic, who represented The Law Faculty and Zlatko Vujovic on behalf of CEMI.

First prize won **Ermir Malohodzic**, student of fourth year, while second prize was divided equally by **Ivana Knezevic**, sudent of the fourth year, **Tanja Mrdak**, student of the third year and **Miladin Bogetic**, student of the fourth year. Prizes for winners were provided by Law Faculty in Podgorica. All essays were summed in one text which was submitted to Ministry of Justice in order to participate at public discussion about Draft Law on Ombudsman.

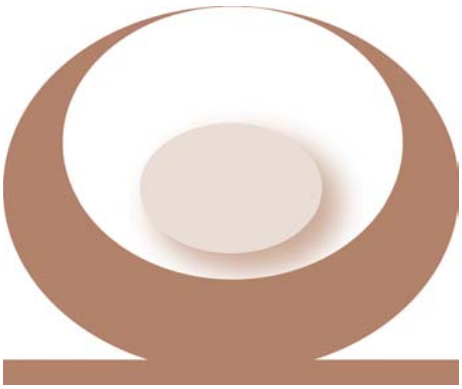
CEMI and other potential users will use results of this project for forming future educative team which will consist of interested students of Law faculty. This team will further work on promoting and educating about Ombudsman institution in Montenegro.

Public discussion on Ombudsman

In April this year, Ministry of Justice put their Draft Law on Ombudsman at public discussion and asked CEMI to organize it. CEMI made TV spot, radio jingle, organized 3 panel discussions (in Bar, Bijelo Polje and Podgorica), designed logo of the institution and periodically published adds with call for citizens to participate at public discussion.

Having in mind that Law on Ombudsman have been passed and that institution have been constituted, CEMI will prepare large campaign of informing citizens about possibilities of Ombudsman.

DOBRA UPRAVA



U SUSRET OMBUDSMANU

Većina evropskih zemalja ima dugu tradiciju postojanja i rada Ombudsmana – zaštitnika ljudskih prava. Nedavno je u crnogorskomParlamentu usvojen Zakon o zaštitniku ljudskih prava i sloboda, crnogorskom Ombudsmanu.

Centar za monitoring je još početkom 2002. identifikovao potrebu društva za ovom institucijom i otpočeo kampanju za njeno uvođenje i promociju. Do sada su odrađene tri akcije: okrugli sto, kampanja upoznavanja sudenata Pravnog fakulteta sa ovom institucijom i kampanja povodom javne rasprave.

Pod pokroviteljstvom Instituta za otvoreno društvo Crna Gora u avgustu prošle godine CEMI je realizovao projekat «Kampanja za promociju instituta Ombudsmana» u okviru koga je organizovan okrugli sto, čiji su učesnici, pored brojnih stručnjaka iz Vlade, nevladinog sektora i sa Univerziteta, bile i ombudsmanke Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine koje su prenijele svoja iskustva.

Projekat upoznavanja studenata Pravnog fakulteta bio je druga faza u našim nastojanjima da se uključimo u što brže i kvalitetnije donošenje zakonske regulative i uspostavljanje ove institucije.

Partneri u projektu bili su nam Ministarstvo pravde i Pravni fakultetu u Podgorici. Sredstva za realizaciju ovog projekta obezbijedila je Američka agencija za međunarodni razvoj USAID, kroz Montenegro Advocacy Pogram.

Upoznavanje studenata je teklo kroz tri faze:

I faza: Informativno predavanje

Informativno predavanje za sve zainteresovane studente održano je 26. decembra 2002. godine na Pravnom fakultetu. Tema predavanja bila je «U susret Ombudsmanu» a govorili su prof. dr Mijat Šuković, prof. dr Milan Marković, profesor Upravnog prava na Pravnom fakultetu i Branka Lakočević, sekretar Ministarstva pravde. Prof. dr Šuković govorio je o osnovnim teorijskim postavkama institucije Ombudsmana, problemima na koje može da naiđe u radu, bazirano na osnovu uporednih iskustava. Prof. dr Marković je govorio o konkretnim primjerima funkcionisanja Ombudsmana u uporednom pravu. Gospođa Lakočević predstavila je Nacrt zakona o Ombudsmanu koji je ovo Ministarstvo izradilo.

II faza:Istraživanje stavova i vrijednosti ciljnih grupa u vezi sa institucijom Ombudsmana metodom fokus grupa

U decembru 2002. i januara 2003. na Pravnom fakultetu u Podgorici ordžane su dvije fokus grupe u kojim su učestvovali studenti ovog fakulteta. Smatrali smo da su studenti Pravnog fakulteta, kao jedina grupa koja je imala iskustvo sa djelovanjem studenta-ombudsmana, relevantan izvor informacija i sugestija za unaprjeđenje ove institucije. Takođe, autorski tim je zaključio da je ova ciljna grupa trenutno najadekvatnija regrutaciona baza za efikasnu i kontinuiranu promociju institucije Ombudsmana i dalji rad na ovom projektu. Cilj sprovođenja ovakvoj kvalitativnog istraživanja bio je dublje sagledavanje i analiza potreba, stavova i vrijednosti grupe studenata vezane za instituciju Ombudsmana, a krajnji cilj bio je dobijanje prijedloga i sugestija za promociju, unapređenje, poboljšanje kvaliteta ove institucije.

U obje fokus grupe učestvovalo je ukupno 16 studenata. Fokus grupe je dizajnirala i vodila psiholog Anđa Backović.

III faza: Konkurs za najbolje radove na temu »Uslovi koji treba da se zadovolje kako bi institucija Ombudsmana zaživjela u Crnoj Gori«

U posljednjoj fazi projekta pozvali smo studente da i sami daju konkretan doprinos uvođenju institucije dajući svoja mišljenja i komentare kroz radove na temu »Uslovi koji treba da se zadovolje kako bi institucija Ombudsmana zaživjela u Crnoj Gori«. Radove je pregledala Komisija u sastavu: prof. dr Mijat Šuković, predsjednik Komisije, prof. dr Milan Marković, u ime Pravnog fakulteta u Podgorici, i Zlatko Vujović, direktor Centra za monitoring CEMI.

Prvu nagradu na konkursu osvojio je **Ermir Malohodžić,** student četvrte godine, dok drugu nagradu ravnopravno dijele **Ivana Knežević,** student četvrte godine, **Tanja Mrdak,** student treće godije i **Miladin Bogetić**, student četvrte godine.

Nagrade za pobjednike na konkursu obezbijedio je Pravni fakultet u Podgorici.

Svi radovi biće sumirani u jedinstven tekst prijedloga i dostavljeni Ministarstvu pravde radi učešća u javnoj raspravi povodom Prijedloga zakona o Ombudsmanu.

Centar za monitoring - CEMI i drugi zainteresovani korisnici će rezulatate ovog projekta iskoristiti za formiranje budućeg edukativnog tima sastavljenog od zainteresovanih studenata Pravnog fakulteta koji će uz dodatnu obuku biti korišteni za dalji rad u projektu promocije Ombudsmana u Crnoj Gori.

U aprilu ove godine Ministarstvo pravde RCG stavilo je svoj Nacrt zakona o zaštitniku ljudskih prava i sloboda na javnu raspravu i povjerilo Centru za monitoring da je organizuje. U sklopu te aktivnosti CEMI je snimio televizijski spot, radio dzingl, organizovao 3 tribine (Bar, Bijelo Polje i Podgorica), osmislio logo institucije i periodično objavljivao oglase sa pozivom za uključivanje u javnu raspravu.

S obzirom na to da je Zakon o zaštitniku ljudskih prava i sloboda usvojen i da se u narednih 6 mjeseci očekuje konstituisanje institucije, CEMI sprema veliku kampanju upoznavanja građana sa mogućnostima Zaštitnika.

CENSUS 2003

MONITORING OF QUALITY OF WORK OF CENSUS TAKERS

In preliminary version of the project it was planned to achieve very high transparency of census and direct control of citizens.

Every citizen was supposed to have opportunity to directly control whether census taker had properly filled in three problematic categories which are most likely to be manipulated by.

CEMI had planned by this project following activities:

1. Monitoring work of municipal census commissions in all 21 municipality in Montenegro by permanent CEMI's observers

2. Monitoring of processing results by CEMI's observers

3. Providing independent results for three problematic categories 15 days after finishing census taking

4. Analyses of quality of work of census takers trough CATI – computer assisted telephone interviewing method whose pattern would be representative both on republic and on local level

5. Providing control of data connected to three problematic census categories by citizens, trough possibility of checking these results by internet presentation

Unfortunately, due to inability to fund these activities, we decided to realize just one of five planned activities – monitoring of work of census takers. This part of activity was supported by PR center.

GOAL OF THIS RESEARCH

Goal of this research was to estimate quality of work of census takers in the field. It is very importnat to highlight that results that we gained do not apply to whole census taking process but to just one part of it, census takers' work in the field. Other aspect of the process (especially processing of resuts) unfortuntely we were not able to monitor.

EXPLANATION OF PATTERN AND METHODOLOGY

Public opinion research was held in Montenegro in period between 1st and 15th November 2003. Main goal of the research was to check regularity of this aspect of census by external method. It was stressed to treatment of citizens by census takers.

Research was realized by CATI – computer assisted telephone interviewing method (www.cati.cg.yu). This method guarantees correct results and enables that research is done simultaneously with census. That way research was finished at the same time as census.

Considering resources that PR center has, liability of results of CATI research was guaranteed.

Having in mind topic of the research we chose pattern on republic level that would provide representational results with minimal possibility of mistake. This pattern consisted of 1107 interviewed from 21 municipality. However, very important parameter are municipal results. That's why after realizing research on republic level we increased number of interviewed in municipalities in order to make them representative on local level.

Municipality	*Number of interviewed*	
	Pattern of Republik level	*Pattern of municipal level*
Podgorica	279	279
Nikšić	130	130
Bijelo Polje	94	94
Bar	72	92
Berane	65	83
Pljevlja	64	93
Herceg Novi	57	83
Rožaje	45	73
Kotor	42	72
Ulcinj	39	72
Cetinje	36	72
Budva	29	64
Danilovgrad	28	63
Plav	28	62
Tivat	25	64
Kolašin	19	63
Mojkovac	19	63
Andrijevica	12	63
Žabljak	9	63
Plužine	8	52
Šavnik	7	52
TOTAL	**1107**	**1752**

With this pattern maximum mistake of results presented at Republic level could be ±0.75%. Maximum mistake on results presented on municipal level could be between ±1.55% and ±3.00%. However, since results are con-

POPIS 2003

- MONITORING KVALITETA RADA POPISIVAČA NA TERENU

Prvobitnom verzijom projekta bilo je planirano da se postigne visoka transparentnost popisa i kontrola neposredno od strane građana.

Svaki građanin bi imao priliku da kontroliše da li je popisni anketar na valjan način obradio tri popisne kategorije za koje postoji najveća bojazan da može doći do manipulacija.

CEMI je ovim projektom bio planirao:

1. Nadgledanje rada opštinskih popisnih komisija, u 21 opštini Crne Gore, tokom sprovođenja popisa, od strane stalnih CEMI-jevih posmatrača

2. Nadgledanje obrade podataka od strane nezavisnih posmatrača, tokom trajanja obrade podataka dobijenih popisom.

3. Obezbjeđenje nezavisnih rezultata popisa za tri popisne kategorije, 15 dana nakon sprovođenja popisa.

4. Analiza kvaliteta rada popisivača na terenu, kroz sprovođenje telefonske ankete (CATI metodom), čiji bi uzorak bio reprezentativan i na republičkom i na lokalnom nivou, i omogućio kvalitativnu analizu rada popisivača u svakoj opstini pojedinačno.

5. Obezbjeđenje kontrole tačnosti podataka iz tri označene popisne kategorije od strane građana, kroz provjeru ovih podataka na internet prezentaciji.

Nažalost, usljed nemogućnosti da obezbijedimo sredstva za realizaciju cjelokupnog projekta, čija bi realizacija otklonila bilo kakvu sumnju u tačnost podataka, opredijeli smo se da realizujemo jedan od 5 planiranih segmenata koji se odnosi na ocjenu rada popisivača na terenu.

CILJ ISTRAŽIVANJA

Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio da se procijeni kvalitet rada popisivača na terenu. Važno je naglasiti da rezultati do koje smo došli i zaključci se ne odnose na kvalitativnu ocjenu uspješnosti cjelokupnog procesa sprovođenja popisa, već samo jednog njegovog dijela, tj. odnose se samo na ocjenu rada popisivača na terenu, te se ove ocjene ne mogu projektovati na konačnu ocjenu uspješnosti cjelokupnog sprovođenja popisa već samo označenog njegovog segmenta.

OBJAŠNJENJE UZORKA I METODOLOGIJE

Istraživanje javnog mjenja je realizovano u Crnoj Gori u periodu između 1. i 15. novembra 2003 godine. Glavni cilj istraživanje bio je provjera regularnosti istraživanja eksternom metodom, i to sa glavnim osvrtom na odnos popisivača prema stanovništvu koje je učestvovalo u popisu..

Istraživanje je realizovano putem CATI metode (www.cati.cg.yu), metode kompjuterski podržanog telefonskog ispitivanja građana. Ovakva metoda ne samo da garantuje pouzdanost rezultata, već i omogućava realizaciju istraživanja simultano uz sprovođenje popisa. To je bio slučaj u ovom istraživanju, tako da je istraživanje na nivou Crne Gore (1107 ispitanika) bilo realizovano do momenta zaključenja popisa.

Imajući u vidu resurse kojima PR Centar raspolaže u realizaciji CATI istraživanja pouzdanost rezultata je zagarantovana.

S obzirom na tematiku istraživanja odlučili smo se za uzorak na nivou Crne Gore koji će omogućiti veliku reprezentativnost rezultata uz minimalnu mogućnost greške. Stoga je dizajniran stratifikovani uzorak koji je obuhvatao 1107 ispitanika iz 21 crnogorske opštine. Međutim, veoma važan parametar su i rezultati po opštinama pojedinačno. Stoga smo nakon realizacije uzorka na nivou Crne Gore, nesrazmjerno povećali broj ispitanika po opštinama kako bi se rezultati po opštinama mogli koristiti uz veoma malu mogućnost greške.

Opština	*Broj ispitanika*	
	Uzorak na nivou Crne Gore	*Uzorak po opštinama*
Podgorica	279	279
Nikšić	130	130
Bijelo Polje	94	94
Bar	72	92
Berane	65	83
Pljevlja	64	93
Herceg Novi	57	83
Rožaje	45	73
Kotor	42	72
Ulcinj	39	72
Cetinje	36	72
Budva	29	64
Danilovgrad	28	63
Plav	28	62
Tivat	25	64
Kolašin	19	63
Mojkovac	19	63
Andrijevica	12	63
Žabljak	9	63
Plužine	8	52
Šavnik	7	52
U K U P N O	**1107**	**1752**

Naime sa ovakvim uzorkom, maksimalna greška imajući u vidu obim uzorka može iznositi ±0.75% u odnosu na rezultate prezentovane na nacionalnom nivou. Što se pak tiče rezultata na nivou opština, maksimalna pogreška se kreće od ±1.55% do maksimalnih ±3.00%. Međutim imajući u vidu konstantu u rezultatima, opravdano je zaključiti da se greška u rezultatima kreće u mnogo nižim okvirima.

stant, it could be concluded that mistake in results is very little.

In research we used three independent variables – age, education and sex. In relation to this variables structure of the interviewed is following:

Sex	
Masculine	48.15%
Feminine	51.85%

Education	
No education	5.59%
Primary education	11.87%
High education	66.63%
University education	15.92%

Age	
To 20 years	4.68%
21 – 30 years	17.74%
31 – 40 years	21.05%
41 – 50 years	21.91%
51 – 60 years	16.49%
Over 60 years	16.14%

ESTIMATION OF THE CENSUS TAKERS' WORK

Results of three questions deserve special attention in this report:

1. Significant number of interviewed persons was not informed by census takers that they have right not to answer questions about nationality, religion and language.

The percentage of 13,8 citizens that didn't know that they have right not to answer some questions is very high. This information becomes very importnat when you have in mind that before census there was very intensive campaign in which citizens were informed that answering questions in census is obligatory and that they are penalties for those who refuse. It is evident that respecting Article 34 which treats citizens' freedoms was indangered.

2. Law on census taking has provision (Article 7) which says that when there are not some members of family present, present members answer questions for them.

In period before census it became clear that three questions will be point of clash between political parties. The fact that in 29,26% families there were one or more members apsent, and that others responded to question on his/hers behalf in that light becomes very important. It s realistic to presume that over 40% of citizens were not present at census. Most questions are objective and doesn't request personal presence, but questions about nationality, religion and language are not of such matter. Nationality is exclusively personal feeling in civil society such Montenegro pretends to be, as well as religion. Native language appears to be objective fact but in Montenegro at the moment is not, so it is not correct to assume that all members of family equally name language they speak.

CONCLUSIONS OF RESEARCH

Although at some degree there are mistakes made by census takers, the general conclusion is that those mistakes cannot significantly affect regularity of whole procedure. Those mistakes were mostly result of not adequate selection and training of census takers, as well as the fact that census takers and MONSTAT were aware that there is no complete and efficient controle of their work.

Also, there is realistic concern that there will be no control of processing results by Monstat. Our main concern is that there is no mechanizm which would enable citizens to chech information about them in three problematic categories.

The fact that CEMI believes on bases of its research that mistakes found in work of census takers could not seriously affect regularity of census in total does not mean that CEMI believes that census was completely regular. CEMI does not have enough information about other aspects of census which would allow as to make such conclusion.

RECOMMENDATION

It is necessary to provide changing of legislation in order to enable total respect of citizens' right to personally declare about nationality, religion and language,

It is necessary to legally regulate obligation of bodies that conduct census to enable checking correctness of information directly by citizens.

1. Were you rushed by census taker?

2. Were there any questions that census taker responded on her/his own?

3. Were all members of family present at census taking, or somebody responded instead of somebody else?

4. Were you informed by census taker that you have right not to answer questions about your nationality, religion and language?

5. Did you feel any pressure by census taker while answering those three questions?

6. Have census taker in any way commented your responses to those three questions?

7. Have you signed your census form?

8. Do you think that selection of census takers was correct?

Takođe, u istraživanju smo koristili tri nezavisne varijable, i to starost, obrazovanje i pol. U odnosu na ove, struktura uzorka je sljedeća.

Pol	
Muški	48.15%
Ženski	51.85%

Obrazovanje	
Bez obrazovanja	5.59%
Osnovno obrazovanje	11.87%
Srednje i više obrazovanje	66.63%
Visoko obrazovanje	15.92%

Starost	
Do 20 godina	4.68%
21 – 30 godina	17.74%
31 – 40 godina	21.05%
41 – 50 godina	21.91%
51 – 60 godina	16.49%
Preko 60 godina	16.14%

OCJENA RADA POPISIVAČA

Rezultati odgovora na pojedina zaslužuje posebnu pažnju u ovom preliminarnom izvještaju.

1. ***Značajan broj ispitanih lica nije bio upoznat od strane popisivača da nije obavezan da odgovori na tri pitanja koja tretiraju nacionalnost, vjeroispovijest i jezik.***

Naime čak 13.8 posto anketiranih građana koji su popisani nije znalo da ima pravo da se ne izjasni na ova tri označena pitanja. Ovaj podatak posebno dobija na značaju ako se uzme u obzir upozorenja građanima, u vrijeme kade se očekivao djelimični bojkot popisa, koja su naglašavala obaveznost učešća u popisu i predviđala kazne za one koji odbiju da učestvuju u njemu. Ovaj rezultat je zabrinjavajući jer ukazuje na ugroženost poštovanja ustavom zagarantovane slobode, kojom se jamči članom 34 Ustava Republike Crne Gore.

2. Zakon o popisu stanovnistva, domacinstava i stanova (član 7.), predviđa situaciju u kojoj svi članovi domacinstva nijesu prisutni popisu, i u tom slučaju prisutni član domaćinstva može u ime odsutnih popuniti njihove podatke.

U pretpopisnom periodu su se iskristalisala tri ključna pitanja sukoba izmedju političkih partija u Crnoj Gori, te stoga činjenica da u 29.26% domaćinstava neko od clanova je odgovarao u ime ostalih članova koji nijesu prisutni, dobija na značaju.

Realno je pretpostaviti da preko 40% gradjana Crne Gore nije bilo prisutno popunjavanju svog popisnog listića. Najveći broj pitanja objektivno i ne zahtjeva potrebu prisustva popisanog međutim, pitanja koja se tiču nacionalne pripadnosti i maternjeg jezika, te činjenica da punoljetni član domaćinstva ima pravo da da odgovore na ova pitanja za ukućana čine ovaj podatak značajnim. Naime:

- nacionalna pripadnost je isključivo lično osjećanje u gradjanskom društvu kakvo crnogorsko pretenduje da bude;
- maternji jezik, premda izgleda kao objektivna činjenica je na ovom popisu uzdignuto na veći nivo te nije korektno pretpostaviti da bi svi članovi domaćinstva jednako nazvali jezik kojim govore.

ZAKLJUČCI ISTRAŽIVANJA

I pored određenog broja propusta od strane popisivača nije primijećeno da ti propusti mogu u značajnoj mjeri uticati na regularnost popisnog postupka. Propusti su u u najvećoj mjeri bili posljedica neadekvatno sprovedenog postupka selekcije i treninga, kao i činjenice da su popisivači i uprava Monstata bili svjesni da ne postoji potpuna i efikasna kontrola njihovog rada.

I pored svega mišljenja smo da propusti u radu popisivača u bitnoj mjeri ne mogu uticati na regularnost sprovedenog popisa.

Takođe, postoji velika zabrinutost da u procesu obrade podataka neće postojati kontrola tog procesa, kao i da nije obezbijeđen mehanizam u kome bi građanin mogao da provjeri tačnost podataka u tri popisne kategorije čija obrada izaziva najviše zabrinutosti.

Ocjena da rad popisivača nije mogao uticati na regularnost sprovođenja i rezultate popisa ne znači, da CEMI smatra da je popis i njegovi rezultati u potpunosti regularan, jer CEMI ne raspolaže saznanjima koja bi mogla da nas dovedu do zaključka i ocjene cjelokupnog procesa popisa.

PREPORUKE

Potrebno je obezbijediti promjenu zakonskih propisa u cilju obezbjeđivanja potpunog poštovanja prava građana da se lično izjasni o pitanjima nacionalne, vjerske i jezičke pripadnosti.

Potrebno je zakonski regulisati obavezu za organe koje sprovode popis da obezbijede mogućnost provjere tačnosti podataka neposredno od strane građana.

1. Da li Vas je popisivač požurivao u toku popisa?

2. Da li je bilo pitanja na koja je popisivač sam davao odgovore?

3. Da li su svi članovi domaćinstva bili prisutni u toku popisa, ili je neko od ukućana odgovarao za drugog?

4. Da li Vas je popisivač upoznao sa pravilom da na tri pitanja koja se tiču nacionalnosti, vjeroispovjesti i maternjeg jezika imate pravo da ne odgovorite?

5. Da li ste osjećali pritisak od strane popisivača kada ste odgovarali na pomenuta tri pitanja?

6. Da li je popisivač na bilo koji način komentarisao Vaše odgovore na pomenuta tri pitanja?

7. Da li ste potpisali svoj popisni listić?

8. Da li smatrate da je izbor popisivača korektan?

CIVIL SOCIETY

»Know system in order to change it«

So far CEMI realized many project with help by young people, high school and university students. The main impression we gained during these projects is that young people are not interested about legal and political system they live in and that their knowledge about state institutions and their functioning is very poor. Not informed and not interested, young people are easily manipulated. Most of them is not satisfied, but they don't know in which direction to channel their frustrations. It was clear to us, when we started, that this problem could not be solved by one project, but we were also aware that it is very important to start solving it as soon as possible. Because of those reasons CEMI started implementing project »Know system in order to change it«, which has goal to introduce young people on popular way to legal and political system they live in. This project is being conducted in cooperation with Ministry of education and science, and supported by Olof Palme Institute.

Project consisted of three parts and lasted one year. In firts phase of the project CEMI organized informative workshops in 17 high schools in 17 municipalities. Our target group at this stage of the project were third grade students. At those occassions project was presented to students, their interest and knowledge tested and a specialy designed workshop held. Also students were given special handouts that contain information about legal and political system of Montenegro.

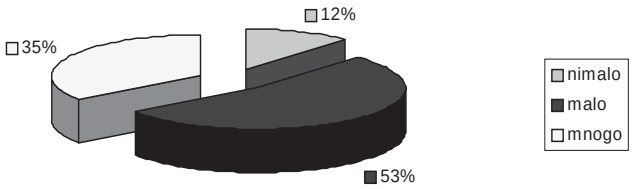
In second phase CEMI organized intensive five days lasting training which was jointly conducted by University professors and peer educators. Students were selected to participate at this training trough essay competition on subject: »Know system in order to change it«. Authors of best essays were invited to school. School consisted of two parts. First were lectures about legal and political system of Republic, human rights and international community held by University professors. Second part was peer educators training, where students were enabled to transfer their knowledge to their collegue students. Trainings were held by CEMI's trainers. This group of future young trainers visited basic state institutions: Constitutional court, President of the Republic and Government in order to closely get to know with their work. Visit to Parliament of Montenegro was also planned by project and was later agreed, but becouse Parliament's schedule was overcrowded, as we were informed, this visit never took place.

In third phase, students held workshops to their fellow students under supervision of CEMI's trainers. This way knowledge was transfered to over 1200 students all over Montenegro.

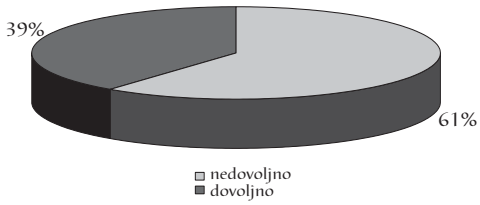
This project will continue next year. By same methodogoly we will start another – Know European Union.

Apart from workshops we interviewed students. This interview was done with 460 of them. Those were their answers:

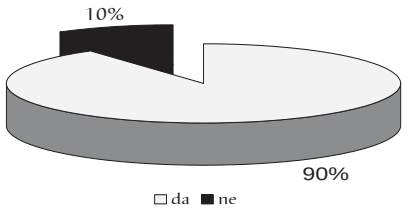
Stepen interesovanja među učesnicima za pravno politički sistem



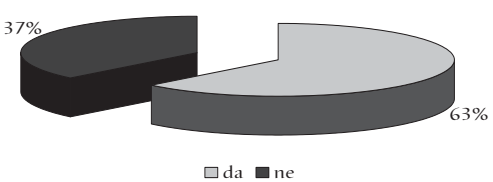
Kako ocjenjuje svoje znanje o pravno-političkom sistemu



Da li ti je predavanje pomoglo da proširiš svoje znanje o pravno političkom sistemu



Da li ste zainteresovani za dalje učešće u projektu?



CIVILNO DRUSTVO

Upoznaj sistem da bi ga mijenjao

Centar za monitoring je do sada veliki broj svojih projekata realizovao u saradnji i uz pomoć mladih ljudi, srednjoškolaca i studenata. Utisak koji smo stekli tokom te saradnje je da mlade ljude relativno malo interesuje pravno-politički sistem u kome žive i da je njihovo znanje o institucijama sistema i načinu njihovog funkcionisanja prilično slabo. Takvi, nedovoljno informisani

i nezainteresovani, mladi ljudi podložni su raznim manipulacijama. Većina njih je nezadovoljna, ali to svoje nezadovoljstvo, upravo usljed nedostatka poznavanja materije, ne zna u kom pravcu da kanališe. Jasno nam je da se ovaj problem ne moze riješiti za kratko vrijeme, posebno ne jednim projektom, ali isto tako mislimo da je izuzetno važno što prije početi. Zbog toga je CEMI u decembru 2002. započeo realizaciju projekata «Upoznaj sistem da bi ga mijenjao » koji ima sa cilj da edukuje mlade ljude o pravno- političkom sistemu i približi im način funkcionisanja državnih institucija. Ovaj projekat CEMi realizuje u saradnji sa Ministarstvom prosvjete i nauke, a finansira ga stalni partner CEMI-ja Međunarodni institut Ulof Palme.

Projekat se sastojao iz tri cjeline i trajao je godinu dana. U prvoj fazi projekta CEMI je organizovao informativna predavanja i prezentacije koje su održane u oko 17 odjeljenja trećeg razreda srednjih škole u 17 opštini u Republici. Na tim časovima učenicima je predstavljen projekat, ispitana njihova znanja i interesovanja i održana prezentaciona radionica. Takodje, učenicima su podijeljeni handouti koje sadrže osnovne propise koji regulišu funkcionisanje društva.

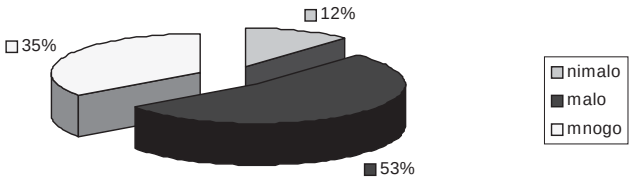
U drugoj fazi CEMI je organizovao intenzivan petodnevni trening u okviru ljetnje škole, koji su zajedno držali profesori i vršnjački edukatori. Učenici su selektovani za učešće u ovoj školi kroz pisanje sastava na temu "Upoznaj sistem da bi ga mijenjao". Autori najboljih sastava nastavili su obuku u drugoj fazi projekta. Sama obuka sastojala se iz dvije cjeline. Prvu su činila predavanja o sistemu, ljudskim pravima i međunarodnoj zajednici koja su držali profesori sa Univerziteta. Drugu fazu je činio trening za vršnjačke edukatore, gdje su se učenici osposobili da steceno znanje prenesu na svoje vršnjake. Treninge su držali CEMI-jevi treneri. Ova grupa mladih edukatora je posjetila osnovne državne institucije: Ustavni sud, Vladu i Predsjednika Republike kako bi se najbliže moguće upoznala sa njihovim radom. Projektom je bila predviđena i kasnije dogovorena i posjeta Skupštini Republike, međutim, ona iz, kako smo obaviješteni, razloga prezauzetosti nadležnih, nije realizovana.

U trećoj, posljednjoj, fazi učenici su u svojim školama, uz nadzor trenera, držali edukativne. Na taj način se znanje lančano prenijelo na oko 1200 učenika širom Republike.

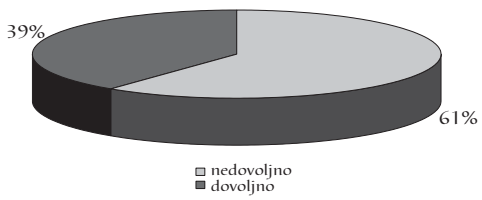
Projekat se nastavlja istom metodologijom i u 2004. godini, a ove godine počinje i novi projekat koji će se sprovoditi istom metodologijom – Upoznaj Evropsku Uniju.

Pored radionice, vršeno je i anketiranje učenika. Na osnovu te ankete koju je popunilo 460 učenika došli smo do sljedećih zaključaka:

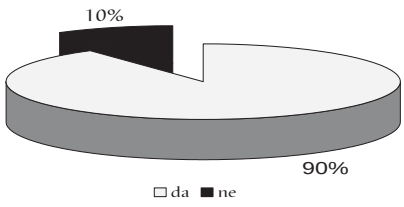
Stepen interesovanja među učesnicima za pravno politički sistem



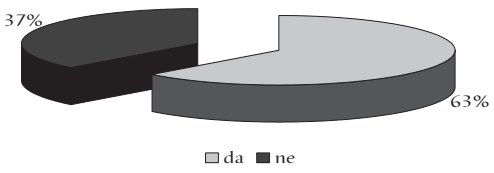
Kako ocjenjuje svoje znanje o pravno-političkom sistemu



Da li ti je predavanje pomoglo da proširiš svoje znanje o pravno političkom sistemu



Da li ste zainteresovani za dalje učešće u projektu?



Visit to Constitutional court

Students visited Constitutional court on November 24th. At that occassion students talked with president of the Constitutional court, Mr. Radoje Korac. Visit lasted hour and half and there were 18 students present. After introductory speech given by Mr. Korac, students asked him questions and gave their commentaries. Questions mainly refered to the place of Constitutional court in system and ways of its functioning.

Visit to Government

Visit to Government of Montenegro was organized on November 28th in Government's building. Students had opportunity to ask questions prime minister Milo Djukanovic and vice president of the Government Dragan Đurović. That way they could directly get information on how Government is functioning. Students asked Prime minister about his perspective to unemployment problem in Montenegro and other social and economic questions. Prime minister talked about transformation of Montenegrin society and pointed out that this visit of students to Government means opening of state institutions towards citizens.

Visit to President of the Republic

Peer educators visited on December 2th President of the Republic. This visit started at 10 o' clock when students first saw Presidency building and later went to Vila Gorica, where they met President Filip Vujanovic. Students were interested in his job description, way of electing, role in whole system. After talking to President he prepared special cocktail for students at which project was ended for 2003.

Posjeta Ustavnom sudu:

Učenici su 24. novembra posjetili Ustavni sud Republike Crne Gore i tom prilikom razgovarali sa predsjednikom Ustavnog suda, gospodinom Radojem Koraćem. Prijem je trajao sat vremena i 15 minuta, a u posjeti je učestvovalo 18 učenika. Učenici su nakon uvodnog izlaganja Predsjednika, postavljali pitanja i davali svoje komentare. Pitanja su se najčešće odnosila na mjesto i načine funkcionisanja Ustavnog suda Republike u sistemu organa vlasti.

Posjeta Vladi:

Za polaznike projekta je 28. novembra bio je upriličen prijem u zgradi Vlade Republike Crne Gore. Učenici su imali mogućnost da premijeru Milu Đukanoviću i potpredsjedniku Vlade Draganu Đuroviću direktno postavljaju pitanja i tako se neposredno informišu o radu Vlade. Srednjoškolci su premijera pitali za njegovo viđenje problema nezaposlenosti u zemlji, interesovali su se i za druge probleme socijalno-ekonomskog karaktera. Premijer je tom prilikom, govorio o transformaciji crnogorskog društva i istakao da je posjeta učenika Vladi početak otvaranja državnih institucija građanima.

Posjeta predsjedniku Republike

Vršnjački edukatori su 29. decembra posjetili instituciju Predsjednika Republike. Sa početkom u 10 časova, učenici su najprije obišli zgradu Predsjedništva, da bi za njih u 10 sati i 30 minuta bio upriličen prijem u vili «Gorica», predsjedničkoj rezidenciji, gdje ih je dočekao Predsjednik Republike, gospodin Filip Vujanović. Đake su interesovale koje su nadležnosti, na koji način se bira, uloga i mjesto Predsjednika Republike u sistemu vlasti. Za srednjoškolce je nakon izlaganja Predsjednika i razgovora sa njim, priređen koktel u holu rezidencije, čime je i okončana realizacija projekta za ovu godinu. Među brojnim pitanjima najviše je potencirana reforma Vojske, kao i oblast razvoja opština iz kojih učenici dolaze.

PR center

PUBLIC RELATIONS CENTRE

PRESS CENTAR

CEMI officially opened PR and resource center on May 29th. PR was designed to be special kind of service provider for nongovernmental organizations whose main goal is to improve presence of NGOs in media and this way make their activities more visible to public in Montenegro. Center does not limit its services to NGOs only, but offers them to other subjects.

Idea of founding such place was result of the fact that in Montenwgro there is not adequate place where NGOs could promote their activities. Many years of experience in NGO sector confirmed that these organizations face a lot of problems in presenting their activities. These problems are not only about lack of adequate space, high prices of PR services and getting scheduled in existing press centers. Sometimes prolem is about adjusting topic of conference in line with policy of place that provides PR services, or in exreme situation, they are being accused of working for government if they hold their conferences in state press centres. Because all of this we

O centru

Centar za Monitoring – CEMI je 29.maja 2003. zvanično otvorio PR Resource Center – Centar za odnose sa javnošću NVO-a. PR centar je osmišljen kao svojevrstan servis nevladinih organizacija koji za primarni cilj ima da unaprijedi medijsku zastupljenosti NVO-a, a time njihove aktivnosti i rezultate učini vidljivijim javnosti u Crnoj Gori. Centar, naravno, ne ograničava svoje usluge samo na nevladine organizacije već ih podjednako nudi i drugim subjektima.

Ono što je iniciralo ideju o osnivanju ovakvog centra je nepostojanje adekvatnog mjesta u Crnoj Gori gdje bi nevladine organizacije mogle nesmetano vršiti promociju svojih aktivnosti. Višegodišnje iskustvo u NVO sektoru potvrdilo nam je da je predstavljanje aktivnosti i rezultata rada nevladinih organizacija praćeno nizom problema Problem se ne tiče samo nedostatka prostora, visokih cijena PR usluga i dobijanja odgovarajućeg termina u prebukiranim resporedima ovdašnjih pres centara. Problem, nažalost, ide do toga da se od nevladinih organizacija zahtijeva da preformulišu temu konferencije ukoliko ona ne odgovara politici kuće koja vrši PR usluge, pa sve do toga da se nevladinim organizacijama dovodi u pitanje nevladin status ukoliko, primjera radi, pres konferenciju održe u državnom pres centru. Zbog svega ovoga, smatrali smo da je Crnoj Gori neopohodna organizacija u kojoj se svim subjektima pruža podjednaka mogućnost da slobodno i nesmetano promovišu svoj rad. Sa tim ciljem CEMI je uz finansijsku pomoć Norveške narodne pomoći osnovao PR centar

Trenutno u svojoj ponudi PR centar ima iznajmljivanje prostora za održavanje pres konferencija, seminara, okruglih stolova, fokus grupa, radionica, organizovanje koktela, vršenje simultanog prevođenja, iznajmljivanje opreme za simultano prevođenje, iznajmljivanje video projektora i laptopa. U ponudu PR centra takođe su uključeni monitoring medija i marketinga, pres kliping, organizovanje koktela, izrada internet prezentacija, projektovanje informacionih sistema i baza podataka po predloženim specifikacijama i druge usluge.

Posebno interesantna, i na nasim prostorima nova usluga je CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing), vršenje anketa uz pomoć računara. Ovo je efikasan način ispitivanja javnog mijenja putem telefona, a kompjuterska obrada

PUBLIC RELATIONS CENTRE

PRESS CENTAR

CENTAR ZA ODNOSE SA JAVNOŠĆU NEVLADINIH ORGANIZACIJA

believed that in Montenegro there is a need for organization which will offer all subjects equal opportunity to freely and not inerruptedly promote their work. With that goal and with support of Norwegian People's Aid CEMI founded PR center.

At the moment PR center offers rental of space for press conferences, seminars, round tables, focus gruoups, workshops, organizing cocktails, simultanous translation, rental of equippment for simultanous translation, rental of video projector and laptop. In PR center's offer are also included media and marketing monitoring, press clipping, building internet presentation, projecting of informative systems and data bases under given specifications and others. Specially interesting in our country is new service CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing). This is very efficient way of researching public opinion over telephone, while computer processing of information guarantees precise results. This method is used several times in CEMI's projects (monitoring work of census takers and public opinion research about financing political parties). Recently, PR center expended its range of activities to organizing educative programs connected to public relation. In cooperation with Center for development of NGOs (CRNVO) from Podgorica a team of trainers was trained which will in future offer trainings in public relations to all interested.

PR Center has recently became in depended subject of law – nongovernmental organization.

All information about PR center and its activities, services, prices and PR team can be found at internet presentation www.prcentar.cg.yu, or on phone number 081 20 25 50.

podataka garantuje precizne rezultate.

U prva dva mjeseca rada, PR centar je organizovao desetak pres konferencija, 1 predavanje,1 okrugli sto, 5 koktela i 2 seminara. Za ovo kratko vrijeme ostvarili smo uspješnu saradnju sa medijima, brojnim nevladinim organizacijama i ostalim subjektima u Crnoj Gori. U planu imamo i proširivanje svojih aktivnosti na organizovanje edukativnih programa vezanih za odnose sa javnošću. Trenutno pripremamo seminar koji ćemo u saradnji sa Centrom za razvoj nevladinih organizacija (CRNVO) iz Podgorice realizovati u septembru ove godine. Ovaj seminar ima za cilj obučavanje PR i marketing trenera koji će kasnije učestvovati u edukativnim radionicama za druge polaznike.

PR Centar je nedavno prerastao u zaseban pravni subjekat, tačnije nevladinu organizaciju.

Sve informacije o PR centru, njegovim aktivnostima, uslugama, cijenama i PR timu možete naći na našoj internet prezentaciji na adresi www.prcentar.cg.yu, ili pozovite broj telefona 081 20 25 50.

A GLANCE IN 2004

RULE OF LAW

Model Law on electing MPs and MMPs
Model Law on State electoral commission

ELECTIONS:

Local elections and elections for president of Municipality in Tivat
Local elections and elections for president of Municipality in Herceg Novi
Election in Montenegro since 1991 - publication

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Know system in order to change it
Institute for civil society and democracy

GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Monitoring work of Ombudsman
Watchdog of implementation of Law on political parties and Law on financing political parties
Monitoring of financing political parties

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION:

Know European integration

PROGRAM	UKUPNA SUMA
Vladavina prava	37220 eur
Izbori	64123,3 eur
Građansko društvo	34513 eur
Dobra uprava	15355 eur
Ukupno	151211,3 eur

DONATORI	IZNOS
USAID ORT MAP	44336 eur
Norveška narodna pomoć	36187 eur
Njemačka ambasada - kancelarija u Podgorici	16976,3 eur
Ulof Palme	31588 eur
Crnogorska komercijalna banka	1500 eur
MONET	6460 eur
PR centar	
FOSI	8239 eur
CEMI	5925 eur
Ukupno	151211,3 eur

POGLED U 2004.

VLADAVINA PRAVA

Model zakona o izboru odbornika i poslanika
Model zakona o državnoj izbornoj komisiji

IZBORI:

Lokalni izbori i izbor za predsjednika opštine u Tivtu
Lokalni izbori i izbor za predsjednika opštine u Herceg Novom
Izbori u Crnoj Gori od 1991 - publikacija

GRAĐANSKO DRUŠTVO:

Upoznaj sistem da bi ga mijenjao
Upoznaj Evropsku Uniju
Institut za građansko društvo i demokratiju

DOBRA UPRAVA:

Monitoring rada Zaštitnika ljudskih prava i sloboda
Wachdog implementacije Zakona o političkim partijama i finansiranju političkih partija
Monitoring finansiranja političkih partija

Prazno

Prazno

Unutrasnja strana korice

Godišnji programski i finansijski izvještaj

Annual program and financial report

2003