



ANNUAL REPORT 2005

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ABOUT CEMI

The Monitoring Centre (CEMI) is a nongovernmental, non-profitable organization established in May 2000, whose main goal is to provide infrastructural and expert support for the continuous monitoring of the overall process of transition in Montenegro. One of the main reasons for CEMI's success is our openness to any citizen who wishes to participate in the activities of our organization. This is best illustrated by the fact that over 3,000 adult volunteers have been involved with CEMI. In other words, almost 0.7% of people who have the right to vote are members of this organization, which shows that CEMI plays an important role in the democratic development of Montenegro.

Our Vision: Montenegro as a country of freedom, rule of law and opportunities.

Our Mission is to promote and defend the values of an open society and the rule of law in Montenegro.

Our goals:

Monitoring the election process

Reforming Montenegrin legislation

Monitoring the respect for political rights and freedoms in Montenegro

Monitoring the respect for, and the implementation of, laws and the Constitution in Montenegro

Monitoring the process of transition

Protecting human rights and freedoms as well as promoting the values and ideas of a civil society

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Public Interest Law Initiative - PILI
Anti-corruption Initiative Agency, The Government of the Republic of Montenegro
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program
RULE OF LAW

project
**DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMENDING THE LAW ON
FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

As part of the project “The preparation of draft recommendations for amending the Law on Funding of Political Parties”, after the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Funding of Political Parties in March 2005, CEMI’s working team began analyzing the existing regulations with respect to the funding of political parties, as well as the consequences that have resulted from the adoption of the amendments to the Law on Funding of Political Parties. The Law on Funding of Political Parties, proposed by CEMI, and adopted in the session of the Parliament in March 2004, introduced a number of novelties with respect to the funding of political parties, such as placing limits on the funding of political parties, as well as demanding transparency in funding. A year later the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro adopted the Law on Amendments to the Law on Funding of Political Parties, which seriously undermined the principles of funding of political parties as well as the international standards of the Electoral Law established in the Copenhagen document and in other ensuing documents.

In addition, CEMI prepared a report on the respect for the legal obligation for political parties to submit financial reports after the local elections held in Kotor, Nikšić, Budva and Cetinje. According to the Law, political parties were requested to submit financial reports to the municipal or the National Election Commission, maximum 15 days following the Election Day. After the legal deadline, CEMI requested copies of the reports submitted by political parties, from the parties themselves as well as from municipal commissions and the National Election Commission, and insisted on being informed of the reasons why certain political parties did not submit the aforementioned reports. Furthermore, the National Election Commission, which is legally bound to publish the reports in the national daily *Službeni list RCG*, as well as on its website, did not publish a single report submitted by the political parties. CEMI demanded from political parties to submit reports or copies of reports on the financial means that were raised or spent during the election campaign for the local elections held in Kotor, Nikšić and Budva. Five reports were obtained, four from the DPS – SDP coalition, one from the Socialist People’s Party (SNP), while other parties did not submit any.

project

**MONITORING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND THE
PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE**

In the period between August 2005 and January 2006, CEMI carried out a project »Monitoring the right to counsel and the presumption of innocence«, funded by the Swedish Helsinki Committee for Human Rights. With this project CEMI aimed to create an insight into the current state of affairs with respect to the application of these two institutes in the local judiciary practice.

Various methodologies were employed during the execution of the project in order to obtain as objective and complete results as possible. Hence, in the course of the project:

- the functioning of the Basic Court in Podgorica was analyzed
- an opinion poll was conducted
- daily newspapers were monitored
- two focus groups with Montenegrin media and NGO representatives were organized
- in-depth interviews were conducted among three categories of people: convicts, lawyers and judges, being the most important subjects in a judiciary proceeding
- a roundtable was organized with representatives from nongovernmental organizations as well as government institutions in order to discuss the results obtained in this project.

As a result of the above activities, and in order to improve convicts' rights in terms of promoting respect for the right to counsel and the presumption of innocence, CEMI recommends:

On the presumption of innocence

1. Increasing journalists' responsibility for the consequences of their work, which would result in more objective and accurate informing.
2. Working with media outlets – education, establishing professional principles and criteria. Establishing rules to ensure objective reporting and supporting journalistic education programmes would enable objective reporting and allow for the respect for the presumption of innocence in the media.
3. Raising public awareness and educating people on these rights. Educating people on the main principles of criminal proceedings and the ways in which they are used would ultimately change consciousness of all participants in the procedure, media and citizens.
4. Establishing a relationship between the court and the media and designating a spokesperson. CEMI proposes establishing quality communication between the

media and judicial organs, such that the public receives accurate and objective information, i.e. information that can be made public.

5. Controlling the work of judicial organs and the Montenegrin police. Such control is a prerequisite for defending the rights of the accused in future as determined by the criminal law. Civil control, to the extent such control does not disturb the effectiveness of the work of judiciary organs, should be present with media support, in order to build trust in the judiciary and the rule of law.

On the right to counsel

1. Classifying lawyers according to their field of specialty. Training defense lawyers is crucial in attaining quality defense. Hence, only those lawyers who specialized in criminal law can offer quality defense to the accused, rendering him or her equal to the prosecutor in criminal proceedings.
2. Prioritizing mandatory defense cases. In view of the fact that the results of an investigation conducted in the Basic Court in Podgorica point to a great number of cases in which a defense lawyers was appointed *ex officio* behind schedule, CEMI proposes creating a timetable for resolving cases according to priority.
3. Securing supplementary funding for poverty law. Free legal aid is a reality and a necessity in the Montenegrin society, hence, supplementary funding, in addition to the Law on legal aid which is in planning stages, should be made available in order to offer legal aid to low income people.
4. Offering a fair opportunity to an accused to select and retain a lawyer of his or her choosing. The opportunity to select a defense lawyer would mean that the quality of defense would depend on the decision of the accused, as well as on the competition which would thus be created.
5. Motivating defense lawyers with regular payments. An investigation conducted as part of this project pointed to the lack of motivation experienced by court-appointed lawyers due to irregular payments. Regular payments should stimulate quality work.

project CONSTRUCTING AND MAINTAINING A DATABASE ON THE FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES, PUBLIC OFFICER'S INCOME AND PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

With the support of the Foundation Open Society Institute, CEMI prepared and constructed a database containing information on the funding of political parties, public officer's income and public procurement. CEMI's database represents a mechanism which, if properly maintained, contributes to the lowering of the level of corruption that exists in the work of state organs and institutions and provides people with direct insight into such information. Free

access to such information contributes to increased transparency and consequently enhances people's trust in institutions.

The database contains:

1. Information on income and expenditure of political parties as regards pre-election campaigns;
2. Information on contracts and tenders concluded by the Government, local self-governments and public enterprises with other relevant legal subjects in Montenegro;
3. Information on revenues, property and membership in executive boards of companies of Members of Parliament, councillors, members of Government and local organs.

While constructing the database CEMI collaborated with the Revenue Authority's Central Registry as well as with the Conflict of Interest Commission. CEMI was allowed to use information from their databases pertaining to legal persons and public officers in Montenegro.

An overview of the data entered until February 2006.

The Funding of Political Parties	
Category	Number of data entries
Political Parties	23
Financial Reports	14

Individuals	
Category	Number of data entries
Legal Person	Taken from the Revenue Authority's Central Registry
Natural Person	395

Tenders	
Category	Number of data entries
Complete documentation	450
Incomplete documentation	585
Total	1035

The database link is available on CEMI's webpage www.cemi.cg.yu.

program
GOOD GOVERNANCE

project
EDUCATING PUBLIC OFFICERS ON CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In collaboration with the state Conflict of Interest Commission, and funded by the Balkan Trust for Democracy, in the period between June and November 2005, the Monitoring Centre CEMI carried out a project entitled »Educating Public Officers on Conflict of Interest«. Given that the conflict of interest is a relatively new theme in Montenegro, the main objective was to familiarize public officers with the issue of conflict of interest in state governing structures, as well as to inform them of possible measures for preventing and resolving this problem, and of their legal obligation regarding the execution of public tasks. An additional objective was to improve the quality of implementation of the Law on Conflict of Interest.

In collaboration with the Commission, CEMI organized nine seminars for public officers – five two-day and four one-day seminars. These seminars gathered public officers serving in different branches of government, on the national as well as the local level, namely officers employed in ministries, local officers; members of parliament, judges, jurors and other officers in jurisdiction. The topic of the seminars was the conflict of private and public interest of public officers, as well as possible solutions and preventive measures.

In addition to local lecturers, who are members of the Conflict of Interest Commission and the Monitoring Centre, guest lecturers from conflict of interest commissions in Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia were invited. The main issue that was addressed concerned regulations – including advantages and shortcomings of the Montenegrin Law on Conflict of Interest. Particular attention was paid to conduct principles, prohibitions as well as public officers' income, and property and gifts presented to public officers.

The seminars took place in seven towns in Montenegro, in Podgorica, Bar, Bijelo Polje, Nikšić, Budva, Herceg Novi and Ulcinj.

project

HANDBOOK ON CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS

Within the program Good Governance, funded by the U.S. Consulate Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, CEMI prepared a Handbook on Conflict of Interest for Public Officers. The goal of this publication was to acquaint public officers with the issue of conflict of interest, and to inform them in an accessible manner of their legal obligations related to the execution of public tasks. The handbook was created in collaboration with the national Conflict of Interest Commission. Previously, CEMI successfully collaborated with the Commission on the project »Educating Public Officers on Conflict of Interest«.

A series of seminars which were organized in Montenegrin municipalities helped identify the most common issues pertaining to conflict of interest. While preparing the publication, the working team addressed priority issues. The handbook contains the following topics:

- Conflict of interest as a socio-political issue and its implications;
 - Public offices affected by the Law on Conflict of Interest;
 - Public officer's duties;
 - Prohibitions
 - Conduct principles and other duties
 - The role and authority of the Conflict of Interest Commission;
 - Most common examples of conflicts of interest of public officers
 - Potential conflicts of interest and preventive measures
 - Experience with conflicts of interest in other countries in the region.
- International standards related to conflict of interest
- Suggestions for improving domestic legal means for eliminating conflict of interest

In addition to CEMI's team, Slobodan Leković, the president of the national Conflict of Interest Commission, Slobodan Dragović, member of the Commission, and Drino Galičić, OSCE legal advisor in Podgorica contributed to the publication.

project

**TRAINING NGO REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TOPIC OF
ADVOCACY AND COALITION BUILDING**

On 14 and 15 April 2005, CEMI and Columbia University Public Interest Law Initiative (PILI) Headquarters in Budapest organized training for NGO

representatives to address the topics of advocacy and coalition building. In the course of the two-day seminar, participants had the opportunity:

- to discuss the definition of advocacy and explore related terms
- to share experiences they had had in the past working with coalitions on advocacy campaigns
- to set realistic and achievable objectives
- to execute SWOT analysis and stakeholder analysis.

Seminar lecturers were:

- Edwin Rekosh, professor at Columbia University (PILI)
- Lusine Hovhannisian, PILI
- Marija Lukić, PILI
- Zlatko Vujović, CEMI
- Đuro Stojanović, CEMI.

The event concluded with an evaluation session that provided the participants with the opportunity to reflect on the importance of linking with civil society organizations to maximize the impact of their work on the legal, political and social system of the state.

A press conference was held during the first day of the training to present the Public Interest Law Initiative and the collaboration between this organization and CEMI, this training session being the first step in the future collaboration between these two organizations.

It should be noted that PILI is a centre for learning and innovation that advances human rights by stimulating the development of a public interest law infrastructure in a wide variety of countries. Founded at Columbia University in 1997 with the support of the Ford Foundation, in 2002 PILI established its new headquarters for East and Southeast Europe in Budapest.

PILI has the following programs:

1. Institutional Reform:
 - Access to Justice
 - Law and Governance
 - Legal Practice.

2. Training and Education.

program **CIVIL SOCIETY**

project **GET TO KNOW THE SYSTEM IN ORDER TO CHANGE IT**

In 2005, the Monitoring Centre continued with the realization of the project “Get to Know the System in order to Change It”, which has been successfully implemented for three years. Funded by the Olof Palme International Centre from Sweden, CEMI initiated this project in December 2002 in order to educate Montenegrin youth on the politico-legal system of the Republic and on the functioning of the state institutions.

The aim of the project is to form civil consciousness among the youth and help them realize that they are a part of the system and that they have the ability to change it as its future bearers. Activities that were implemented throughout 2005 were divided into three phases. As many as 1,000 Montenegrin high school students took part in the project.

First Phase

CEMI’s training team organized workshops in 22 high schools in Montenegro, in the period between March and late May 2005. Workshop participants received material that contained information on state institutions and their operation, as well as the first edition of CEMI’s handbook for high school students “Get to Know the System in order to Change It”. In the course of the workshops, the training team familiarized the participants with the basic principles of the politico-legal system in the Republic, and acquainted the participants with the functioning of the legal system through a simulation of the work of primary state institutions.

Second Phase

In the second phase, a summer seminar for peer educators was organized in Cetinje. Lectures were held by university professors and NGO members. Candidates who were selected to attend the seminar thus had the opportunity to broaden their knowledge on the politico-legal system in the Republic, as well as to learn about the work of non-governmental organizations and the role of the civil sector in the process of decision-making and integration into the European Union.

Third Phase

Peer educators ran workshops in their respective high schools in order to pass on the knowledge they gained through interactive learning. CEMI's training team supervised the peer educators and assisted them in running the workshops.

Visits

High school students who participated in this project had the opportunity to visit local as well as national authorities. In the period between September and November 2005, students visited local authorities in five Montenegrin municipalities, namely Podgorica, Nikšić, Bijelo Polje, Kotor and Bar. During each visit, the president of the municipality held a one-hour lecture on the work of the local self-governing organ.

In addition, as part of this project, students visited the institutions of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms, the Constitutional Court, the President of the Republic and the President of Government of the Republic of Montenegro.

The project "Get to Know the System in order to Change It" was supported by the Ministry of Education and Science. The project was funded by the Olof Palme International Centre from Sweden.

program

EUROPEAN INTEGRATIONS

project

GET TO KNOW THE EUROPEAN UNION

»**G**et to Know the European Union« is an education project regarding the European Union which has been implemented by CEMI since 2004. In 2005, the project was funded by the German and the British Embassy. Since September 2005, when the realization of the first phase of the 2005 project began, 443 students participated in the project. The project consisted of three phases.

The first phase coincided with the beginning of the 2005-2006 academic year. CEMI's training teams delivered 90-minute presentations in 21 municipalities in Montenegro. During these workshops, high school students learned about the history of the European Union, its institutions, the process of integration and the position of Montenegro in the process of joining the EU.

Concurrently with the beginning of the first phase, CEMI organized a writing competition on the theme "The Future of Youth in the European Union". The most successful authors were invited to participate in CEMI's peer education winter school "Get to know the European Union".

During the second phase, CEMI organized the peer education winter school in Tivat from 17 until 21 December 2006. High school students aged 16 to 18 from 20 different towns in Montenegro participated in the seminar. The school was opened by Bernhard Zobel, Head of Field Office of the German Embassy in Podgorica. During the five-day winter school, the participants had the opportunity to broaden their knowledge about the European Union as well as about the concept of peer education. Moreover, they had the opportunity to demonstrate their education skills by simulating a peer education workshop they were to run in the third phase of the project. On the final day, participants obtained certificates, as well as the title of CEMI Educator for the project "Get to know the European Union".

In the third phase of the project, peer educators ran workshops in their respective high schools, during which they passed on their knowledge of the EU in an accessible manner. CEMI's training team supervised and assisted the peer educators.

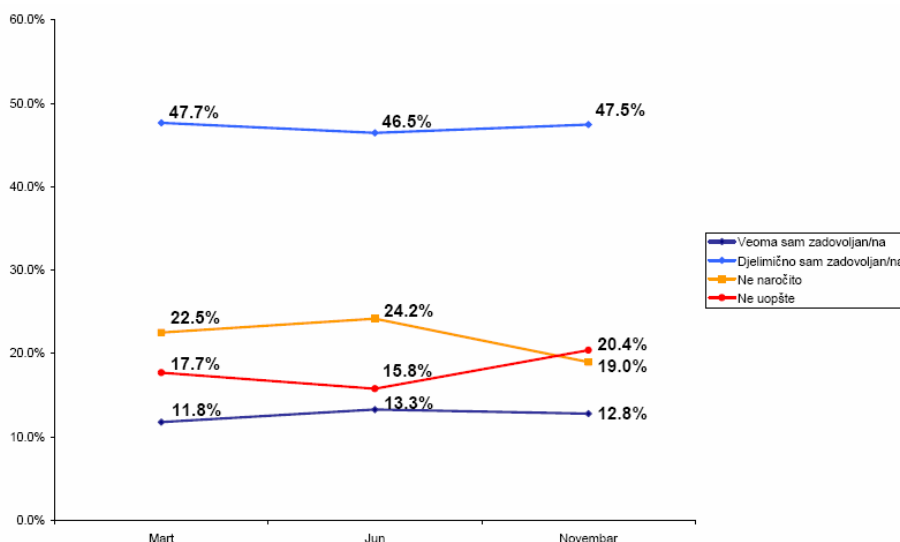
Peer education proved to be a very successful method in the implementation of similar projects thus far, which explains why it was chosen for this project.

Peer educators thus became members of CEMI's volunteer network and will be involved with other projects.

project PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON THE PROCESS OF EU INTEGRATIONS

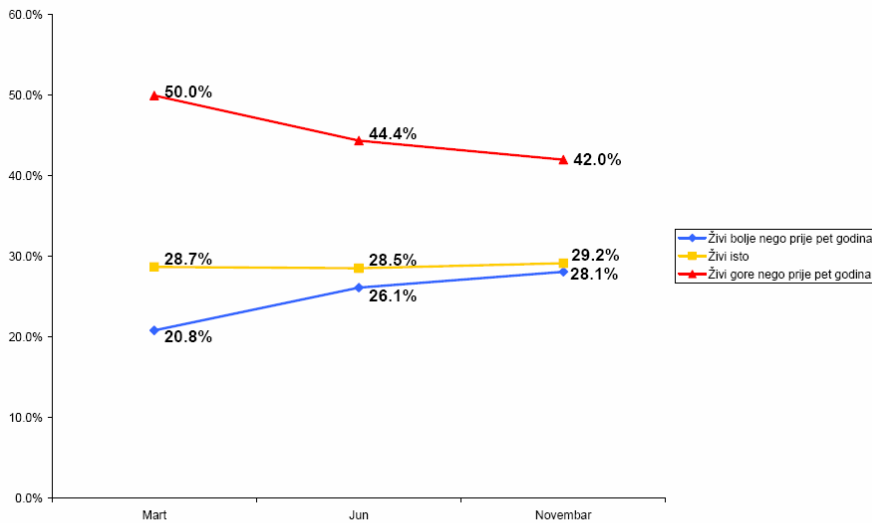
Public opinion polls „Public Opinion and Understanding of European integrations in Montenegro”, represent periodical quarterly surveys, conducted by the Monitoring Centre on the topic of European Integrations. The purpose of these surveys is to get an overview of citizens' personal standards, the level of trust in institutions, attitude towards, knowledge of, and the possibility of expanding the knowledge of the European Union and its role. The questionnaire was created based on similar surveys conducted by Eurobarometer, and the latest surveys done in all member states and all candidate states, and published by the Directorate General Press and Communication, were used as a reference for comparisons. Surveys were conducted using the CATI method (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) on a stratified sample of 1056 adult respondents from 9 Montenegrin municipalities (Podgorica, Nikšić, Bar, Bijelo Polje, Berane, Pljevlja, Ulcinj, Herceg Novi and Cetinje). During 2005, three such surveys were conducted, in March, June and November. The surveys were funded by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. The survey results were presented to the public on roundtables, which were organized after each survey was completed. In addition to CEMI members and project donors, Montenegrin consuls, experts from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and European Integration, EU office authorities, international organizations, NGOs, and journalists also participated in the roundtables.

We selected several of our most interesting questions:



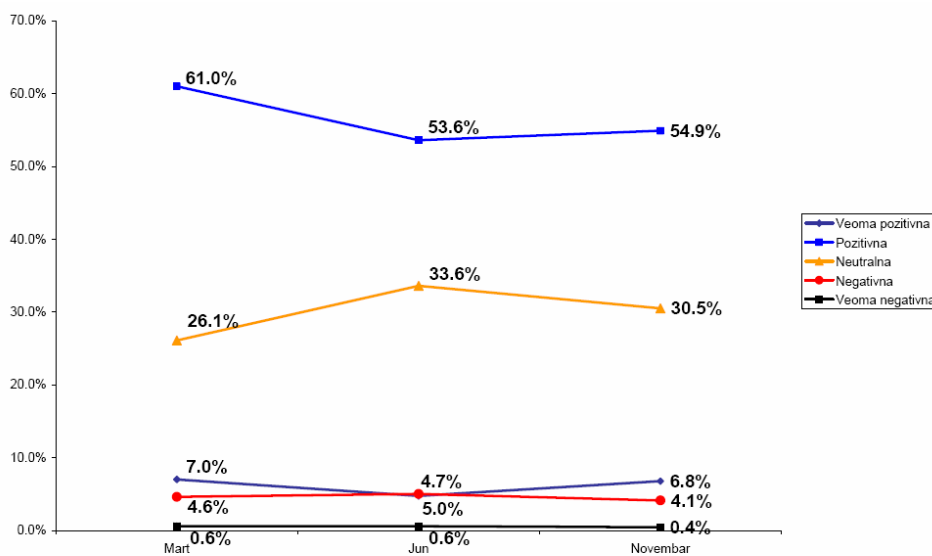
*How satisfied
are you,
overall, with
your lifestyle?*

Slika 1: Percepcija načina života



How do you view your situation today if you compare it to the one from 5 years ago?

Poređenje sa načinom života u odnosu na period prije pet godina



What is your perception of the European Union?

Percepcija Evropske unije

program ELECTIONS

project MONITORING LOCAL ELECTIONS

NIKŠIĆ

The local election in Nikšić was held on 12 March at 110 polling stations, out of a total of 132 polling stations existing in the Municipality. At the remaining 22 polling stations, which were closed on 12 March, the election was held on 26 March 2005. *

Election results for the President of Municipality:

1. Nebojša Radojičić (DPS-SDP)	47.7 %
2. Savo Đurđevac (NS)	4.3 %
3. Dr Rade Kosović (citizen list candidate)	2.2 %
4. Miloš Barović (LSCG)	2.6 %
5. Labud Šljukić (LPCG)	7.2 %
6. Božidar Milović (SNP)	35.6 %
7. Krsto Baletić (Citizen List candidate)	0.4 %

Results for the election of local councils:

1. „Unhesitantly” - LSCG	1 seat	3.5 %
2. SKJ – Montenegrin Communists	0	1.1 %
3. Serbian Radical Party dr V. Šešelj	1 seat	3.2 %
4. LPCG - Labud Šljukić - „So it be known”	2 seats	5.0 %
5. „For European Nikšić” - DPS-SDP	21 seats	46.5 %

6. SNS – „For city's life”	5 seats	11.3 %
7. Coalition DSS dr Božidar Bojović - NSSCG	0	1.5 %
8. SNP - Božidar Milović	10 seats	23.7 %
9. Citizen Party of Montenegro - Nikšić	0	1.0 %
10. „Let's gather for Nikšić” – People's Party	1 seat	3.3 %

*Absolute election results in Nikšić are not available for the reason that the projections were done based on a sample and not on the entire voter body.

BUDVA

Local election in Budva was held on 22 May 2005.

Election results for the President of Municipality:

1. Rajko Kuljača („For European Budva” - DPS-SDP)	62.5%	5,712 votes
2. Veselin Marković („For the common state – together for Budva”)	37.5%	3,426 votes

Results for the election of local councils:

1. SRS dr Vojislav Šešelj - Vuk Ščekić	1 seat	3.6 %	324 votes
2. „ For the Union – together for Budva” - Srđan Milić	11 seats	33.6 %	3,043 votes
3. „For European Budva - DPS SDP” - Krsto Ljubanović	19 seats	57.9 %	5,243 votes
4. "Forum of Budva - Liberal Party" - dr Rade Ratković	1 seat	5.0 %	451 votes

CETINJE

Local election in Cetinje was held on 10 December 2005.

Election results for the President of Municipality:

1. Dr Milo Janković (DPS-SDP)	59.18%	6,075 votes
2. Pero Bobo Vučković (GP)	2.67%	274 votes
3. Aleksandar Aleksić (LSCG)	38.15%	3,916 votes

Results for the election of local councils:

1. "List for European Cetinje" (DPS-SDP)	19 seats	54.28%	5,495 votes
2. Lovćen – "For free Cetinje"	11 seats	34.18%	3,460 votes
3. "Together for Cetinje, our capital" (SNP, NS, NSS and DSS)	2 seats	7.32%	741 votes
4. "For citizen's Cetinje" (Citizen Party)	1 seat	4.23%	428 votes

MOJKOVAC

Local election in Mojkovac was held on 29 December 2005.

Election results for the President of Municipality:

1. Miladin-Brko Mitrović („DPS-SDP for European Mojkovac")	50.18%	3,044 votes
2. Miljan Jovanović („Together for Mojkovac and the common state")	49.24%	2,987 votes
3. Igor Raičević (Citizen List candidate)	0.58%	35 votes

Results for the election of local councils:

1. „Za Mojkovac bez politike" - grupa građana - Zagorka Stanišić	0	2.0%	120 votes
2. „Zajedno za Mojkovac i zajedničku državu" SNP-NS-DSS-NSS - Milisav Čorić	14 seats	42.14%	2,524 votes
3. „DPS-SDP za evropski Mojkovac" - Radoslav Miško Medojević	15 seats	47.72%	2,858 votes
4. Srpska radikalna stranka dr Vojislav Šešelj - Obrad Anđelić	0	0.95%	57 votes
5. Srpska narodna stranka „Za život Mojkovca" - Miodrag Vuković	2 seats	7.18%	430 votes

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION **MISSIONS**

OSCE/ODIHR Mission

The Monitoring Centre (CEMI), as a representative from Serbia and Montenegro, took part in OSCE Observation Mission for the Kyrgyzstan Presidential Election held on 10 July 2005. Invited by the Ministry of Foreign Relations, CEMI sent one envoy to the OSCE/ODIHR short-term observation mission.

The mission comprised 15 observers positioned at the Central Bishkek Office and 26 observers who participated in the long-term observation mission and who were distributed in various regions. As regards the short-term mission, 300 ODIHR observers monitored the election process on the eve of the election day and on election day, including the polling stations opening, the voting and the vote count.

ENEMO Mission

The Monitoring Centre is one of the eleven NGO's that established the first European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO). The Network was founded in 2001, and its name was adopted at a meeting in Ohrid.

Today, ENEMO comprises 17 organizations from 16 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Republics.

In the course of the year 2005, ENEMO organized:

1. Annual Assembly in Bratislava, Slovakia, in February;
2. A meeting in Kiev, Ukraine, in September;
3. Monitoring of the presidential election in Kyrgyzstan in March;
4. Monitoring of the Parliamentary election in Albania in July;
5. Monitoring of the Parliamentary election in Kyrgyzstan in July;
6. Monitoring of the presidential election in Kazakhstan in December.

At the Annual Assembly in Bratislava, February 2005, ENEMO welcomed 5 new members: “ISFED” from Georgia, “VOICE” from Russia, “Republican Network of Independent Monitors” from Kazakhstan, “It’s Your Choice” from Armenia, and “The Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society” from Kyrgyzstan. At the Assembly, internal principles were discussed, the mission in Ukraine in 2004 was evaluated, the public advocacy programmes were presented and the plans for 2004 and 2005 were prepared.

At the meeting in Kiev, in September 2005, it was decided to monitor the local and Parliamentary elections in Ukraine, which will be held on 26 March 2006 and presidential elections in Kyrgyzstan, which were held on 4 December.

The organization “Partners” from Byelorussia was welcomed as the new Network member. ENEMO accepted the signing of the Declaration and the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.

In the course of the year 2005, the Monitoring Centre observers participated in short-term and long-term missions in Kyrgyzstan, Albania and Kazakhstan. The observers evaluated the election process with reference to international standards for democratic and fair elections and evaluated the laws pertaining to elections.

REACTIONS...

A LETTER TO THE HEAD OF OSCE MISSION

Regarding the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Funding of Political Parties, which seriously undermined domestic and international principles, in July 2005, CEMI addressed a letter to Maurizio Massari, at that time the Head of the OSCE mission in Belgrade. The letter lists in full detail all violations of the law which occurred after the adoption of the Law, as well as all violations of the Law on Funding of Political Parties by the national Election Commission and political parties individually as regards neglecting the duties that the Law commends. The letter pointed out to the following problems:

- the right to receive funding regularly from public sources;
- defining the concept of parliamentary parties;
- the right to finance election campaign expenses, equality between participants in the election process;
- limiting the financing of political parties from public sources;
- breaching the procedure of passing a law in accordance to the book of regulations in the Parliament of the Republic of Montenegro;
- infringing the Law of Funding of Political Parties as regards the failure to submit reports on the property owned by political parties as well as reports on the financing of the election campaign for the local elections in Kotor and Nikšić

Dear Mr. Massari,

We hereby wish to inform you that the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Funding of Political Parties in the second sitting of the first regular session of the Montenegrin Parliament in 2005 violates international standards of the Electoral Law and the principles established in the Copenhagen document and in other ensuing documents, to which Montenegro is bound.

A working group comprising Members of Parliament Krsto Pavićević, Mehmet Bardhi and Ferhat Dinoša proposed seven new amendments to the previous draft bill on amending the Law on Funding of Political Parties, which were accepted by a majority of votes in the session of the Parliament. These amendments violate the entire concept of the restricted, transparent and fair funding of political parties, which was promoted in the existing Law in accordance with international documents and standards in this field.

In addition, there are strong indications that the Book of Regulations of the Montenegrin Parliament was violated with the acceptance of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Funding of Political Parties, and that the new Law was accepted in an objectionable procedure.

We also take this opportunity to inform you of the violations in the implementation of the Law on Funding of Political Parties by the national Election Commission and certain parties as regards neglecting the duties that the Law commends.

FINANCIAL REPORT **FOR 2005**

Financial Report for 2005

Civil Society	35,412.61 €
Elections	5,534.96 €
Rule of Law	31,616.00 €
Good Governance	41,537.07 €
European Integration	38,011.12 €

Total: 149,027.22 €

International Centre – Olof Palme	34,476.61 €
Columbia University	936.00 €
Freedom House	3,378.96 €
SHC	15,000.00 €
BTD	20,499.07 €
Foundation Open Society Institute	22,654.00 €
British Embassy	19,176.54 €
US Consulate	11,915.46 €
German Embassy	18,834.58 €
NPA	2,156.00 €

Total: 149,027.22 €

Financial means transferred from 2004		
NPA	5,442.91 €	2 nd installment payment
NPA	515.00 €	2 nd installment payment

Total: 154, 985.13€