

democracy index 2009¹

1. ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Montenegro, as a state on its way to European integrations, first of all implies creation of functional market economy., which in its turn will be able to face competition and market principles within EU. Therefore, it has to create those already mentioned conditions in order to become a full member of European Union. When we talk about economy, however, it is not only its efficiency, but also that it has to provide realisation of certain principles of democraticity in the way a society economically reproduces itself.

In this respect, there are numerous problems in Montenegro, for example the process of transition which led to the appearance of a class of extremely rich individuals and on the other side of those who can be marked as “transitional losers“. In addition to this, it is completely evident that politics had a strong role in processes of privatization, and rather often the birth of new economic elite was in direct connection to structures of power in political circles.

Therefore, bearing those facts in mind, we tried to find out, on the basis of the established indicators, how Montenegrin citizens perceive the situation in this, certainly, extremely important area of social life.

From the point of view of Index, we identified three dimensions and realised surveys by a unique procedure as it was done in previous areas. Dimensions within this area are:

- Economic equality of individuals on the market

¹ INDEX DEMOKRATIJE predstavlja način mjerenja stepena razvoja demokratskog procesa u jednom društvu. Njime se, jezikom brojki, kroz analizu specifičnih indikatora, ukazuje u kojoj mjeri građani doživljavaju prisustvo demokratije u njihovom društvu. Kompletan izvještaj je dostupan na veb sajtu (www.cedem.me). Projekat je podržan od strane NED-a.

- Economic equality and autonomy of companies
- Mechanisms of protection of economic subjects and individuals

In other words, we chose the dimensions which by themselves were not supposed to be disputed from the viewpoint of democraticity, i.e. disregarding the nature and effects of the very process of an economic transformation of a society in a process of transition, democraticity level of an arising democracy depends on (non)existence of economic equality of individuals on the market, economic (in)equality of autonomies of companies, as well as on (non)existence of mechanisms for protection of economic subjects and individuals.

1.1. Economic equality of individuals on the market

Therefore, in the scope of this part of the research, we talk about existence or nonexistence of equality of individuals on the market, in the sense of chances which all the citizens, participants of a market competition have. Here we wanted to examine, first of all, whether there are any differences, what differences they are and what their influence on equality during a market competition is. The basic idea certainly is that (un)attained equality in those aspects represents a summary indicator of democraticity of a society in this dimension.

Results of measuring indicate that in this dimension we can talk about slightly negative trends (table 12). Each single indicator in the scope of this dimension has lower value in comparison to the last year's research survey, although differences are not big and they can be a result of a standard error of estimate. The indicator which records the most intensive fall is 'equal treatment on the market with no regard to social background of the citizens' (2.78 versus 2.90). All other values, although slightly lower, are on the level of the 2008 survey. Comparatively, when

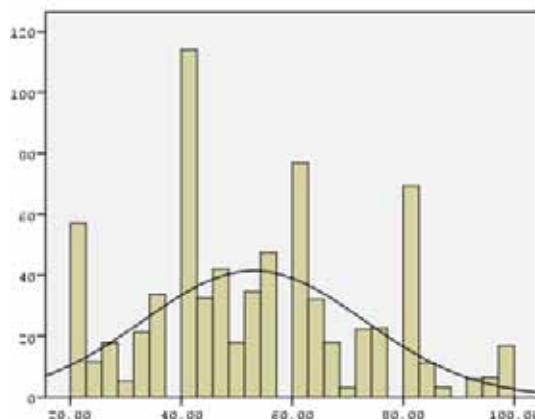
Table 1. Economic equality of individuals on the market – summary by indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>SD</i>
Equal treatment on the market disregarding social origin of the citizens	2.81	2,68	2,90	2,78	1,168
Equal treatment on the market disregarding national and religious affiliation	2.93	2,86	2,98	2,92	1,133
Equal treatment on the market disregarding material status of individuals	2.38	2,37	2,55	2,46	1,063
Equal treatment on the market disregarding political commitment and party belonging	2.33	2,32	2,58	2,45	1,134
Equality of individuals in respect to their participation in economic life of a society under equal conditions	2.67	2,58	2,79	2,70	1,158

Table 1.1. Economic equality of individuals on the market – SCORE

Parameters	Statistics
Arithmetic mean	53,0686
95% Confidence interval	FROM 51,6172 TO 54,5199
Median	52,0000
Variance	394,912
Standard deviation	19,87239
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00

Graph.1 Economic equality of individuals on the market



we discuss this dimension, the biggest problem still is providing equality on the market when we talk about differences which originate from material status of an individual and political commitment and party belonging. Therefore, the Montenegrin public thinks that different material status as well as political commitment and party belonging ensure 'advantage' on the market for some individuals.

1.2. Economic equality and autonomy of companies

Position of companies in market competition and ensuring their equality is one of the key factors of democracy in this area. Companies are the bearers of economic life which is based

on the market, thus, their autonomy in work as well as providing equal conditions for all economic subjects is a condition for realization of democracy in practice.

Results of the research survey indicate that there were no changes in this respect during the previous year (table 13). Values of those indicators are more or less on the level of the previous research surveys, therefore, it cannot be said that in the previous period there was either improvement or deteriorating in regard to economic equality and autonomy of companies. What is also interesting is a fact that the values of all indicators are relatively close, or more precise, with the exception of differences disregarding property and transparency of the Government in its economic activity, where the values are somewhat higher, all other indicators

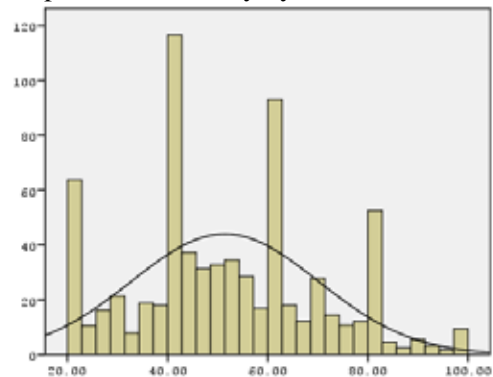
Tabela 2. Economic equality and autonomy of companies – summary by indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	SD
Equality of companies on the market disregarding the form of property	2.68	2,64	2,80	2,76	1,136
Absence of discrimination and favouritism of some companies by state	2.28	2,29	2,52	2,55	1,119
Absence of influence of individual and party interests on companies	2.26	2,27	2,44	2,45	1,117
Equality of application of the law for all companies	2.40	2,30	2,57	2,52	1,146
Autonomy of companies in a process of making decisions	2.45	2,44	2,54	2,57	1,085
Absence of ideology and pressure of a state in public companies	2.39	2,32	2,50	2,45	1,087
Absence of economic monopolies which enjoy protection of the state and privileged groups	2.20	2,20	2,40	2,42	1,119
Autonomy of inspection departments and their non selectivity in enforcement of the law and regulations	2.43	2,41	2,48	2,52	1,108
Transparency of work of the government in respect to its influence on economic life of a society	2.67	2,60	2,76	2,75	1,136

Tabela 2.1 Economic equality and autonomy of companies – summary by indicators

Parameters	Statistics
Mean	51,4394
95% Confidence interval	FROM 50,0726 TO 52,8062
Median	50,0000
Variance	349,842
Standard deviation	18,70408
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00

Graph, 2 Economic equality and autonomy of companies – summary by indicators



are on the same level. It really means that all those problems are perceived as one totality, so that consequentially it is necessary to improve the situation evenly in all those aspects.

3.3. Mechanisms of economic subjects and individuals protection

In this dimension we deal with examination of (non)existence of mechanisms which are supposed to provide economic subjects and individuals protection. Efficient democratic society

in its economic potential, takes care of building in mechanisms which will provide realization of democratic principles in its institutional system.

When we come to the measuring in the scope of this dimension, the results are mostly on the level of the last year, thus, there were no significant trends (table 14). However, in some cases, data are interesting and they indicate changes. First of all, we measured positive trends for efficiency of struggle against grey economy (2.43 versus 2.36), then for active role of media in

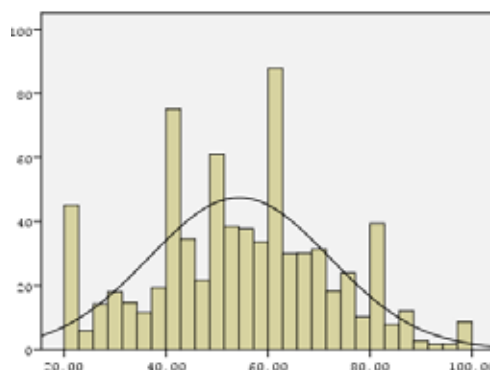
Table 3 Mechanisms of economic subjects and individuals protection – summary by indicators

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>SD</i>
Existence of institutions which provide freedom on the market	2.83	2,74	2,83	2,87	1,080
Existence of NGO which protect participants in economic life from all forms of pressure of the state, parties, powerful individuals and groups	2.94	2,81	2,89	2,98	1,082
Efficiency of struggle against grey economy	2.18	2,21	2,36	2,43	1,059
Consumers’ rights are protected by law	2.59	2,52	2,55	2,75	1,132
Existence of organizations by means of which companies and individuals can influence on overall economic policy of the state	2.97	2,56	2,76	2,82	1,066
Active role of media in realization of a principle of equality and protection of economic rights and freedom of individuals, companies and organizations	2.70	2,69	2,84	2,91	1,051
Efficiency of judiciary in protection of individuals and companies from all forms of violence and disrespect of their economic rights and freedom	2.43	2,40	2,63	2,65	1,051
Efficiency of judiciary in solving contractual litigations	2.40	2,54	2,71	2,71	1,133
Protection of a property right by the state and its bodies	2.80	2,84	2,97	2,94	1,104
Efficiency of the state in respect to property right protection	2.69	2,80	2,94	2,84	1,113
Efficiency of state bodies in a struggle against corruption	2.14	2,19	2,34	2,37	1,149

Table 3.1 Mechanisms of economic subjects and individuals protection – summary by indicators

Parameters	Statistics
Arithmetic mean	54,3747
95% Confidence interval	FROM 53,0967 TO 55,6527
Median	54,5455
Variance	311,620
Standard deviation	17,65277
Minimum	20,00
Maximum	100,00
Range	80,00

Graph. 3 Mechanisms of economic subjects and individuals protection



realization of a principle of equality of economic subjects (2.91 versus 2.84). However, the most positive trend certainly is for legal protection of consumers’ rights (2.73 versus 2.55). On the

other hand, we have one explicitly negative trend and that is for efficiency of the state in property right protection (2.84 versus 2.94).

3.4. Summary indices for economic freedom and economic participation area

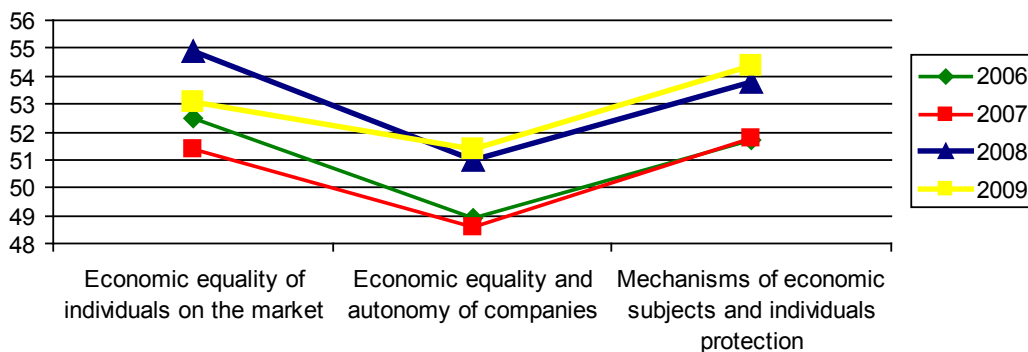
Analysis of all dimensions in the area of economy (table 15) indicates that economic equality of individuals is in a worse position than it was in 2008 (53.1 versus 54.9). On the other hand, when

we talk about the issue of economic equality and autonomy of companies, then mechanisms of economic subjects and individuals protection, we can say that the values are on the last year's research survey level, so that we cannot claim there was either improvement or deterioration.

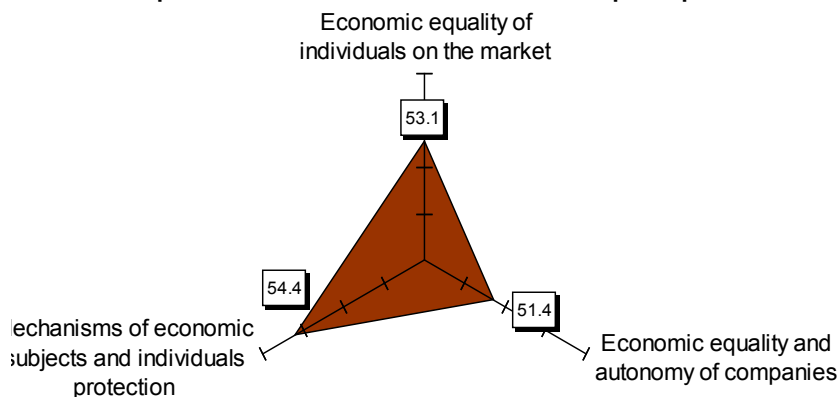
Table 4 Economic freedom and economic participation – summary by dimensions

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	Z score
Economic equality of individuals on the market	52,5	51,4	54,9	53,1	-2,43 $p < 0,01$
Economic equality and autonomy of companies	48,9	48,6	51,0	51,4	0,57 $p > 0,05$
Mechanisms of economic subjects and individuals protection	51,7	51,8	53,8	54,4	0,92 $p > 0,05$

Graph. 4. Economic freedom and economic participation - TREND



Graph.4.1 Economic freedom and economic participation



CEDEM Activities

Seminar:

”Security Integrations”

Budva, May 6-7, 2010

The second seminar on the topic: Security Integrations, within the project Civil Society Capacity Building to Understand and to Monitor Security Sector Reform, was organized by CEDEM, in cooperation with the Centre for Civil-Military Relations from Belgrade and with the support of the Norwegian Embassy. Lecturers at the seminar were: Miroslav Hadzic, PhD, professor at the University of Belgrade, and President of the Steering Committee of the Centre for Civil-Military Relations; Sonja Stojanovic, M.A. director of the Centre for Civil-Military Relations, and Morten Ringheim, representative of the Embassy of Norway. Participants were: journalists, representatives of NGOs who deal with security issues, members of academic community and students from Faculty for Political Sciences. Participants were able, to gain knowledge on the processes of security integrations (regional, EU, NATO) as well as, about the NATO's New Strategic Concept.



Conference:

”Report on antidiscrimination legislation - Montenegro”

Podgorica, June 30, 2010

The National Feedback Meeting on the topic Report on antidiscrimination legislation - Montenegro, under the project “Mapping of the Anti-Discrimination Legal, Institutional and Policy Framework in Turkey and the Western Balkans, was organized by CEDEM, with the support of Human European Consultancy from Netherlands. The panellists were Maja Velimirovic,



Consultant in CEDEM, Lila Farkas, Legal Counselor in Human European Consultancy and Nenad Koprivica, Executive Director of CEDEM. The participants at the conference were the representatives of various non governmental and international organizations and the representatives of some Ministries and Trade Unions of Montenegro. After short presentation of the Summary, the participants were offered to speak about their remarks concerning the project and the overall situation in Montenegro relating the field of discrimination.

Conference:

”Journalist’s freedom, limits and danger of malpractice; Journalists self regulation, praxis by European standards and Montenegrin experiences”

Becici, September 17, 2010

Conference on the topic: Journalist’s freedom, limits and danger of malpractice; Journalists self regulation, praxis by European standards and Montenegrin experiences was organized by CEDEM, with the support of Robert Schuman Foundation and Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

The panellists were: Isabelle Lasserre, journalist of the Le Figaro; Drasko Djuranovic, editor of the web portal Analitika; Jean Claude Mignon, Member of Parliament, Head of the French delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly in the Council of Europe; Zeljko Rutovic, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media; Radojica Bulatovic, Montenegro Media Institute Director; Mirsad Rastoder, President of the Journalist Self regulatory Council and Francois d’Aloncon, reporter of the Le Croix-a.

The participants were: Montenegrin media representatives, members of the Council of Journalist Self regulatory Institution and students of final year of journalism.



Conference:

”New Montenegrin Code of Criminal Procedure - The European Convention on Human Rights and Montenegrin legislation and practice”

Becici, September 30-October 1, 2010

Seminar on the topic: The European Convention on Human Rights and criminal proceedings, organized by CEDEM, Foundation Konrad Adenauer and US Embassy in Montenegro.



The panellists were: Sinisa Bjekovic, Sinisa Bjekovic, Center for Human Rights, Law Faculty Podgorica; Jonathan S. Haub, Legal Advisor, US Embassy; Zoran Pazin, Montenegro’s State Agent at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg; Branka Lakocevic, Ministry of Justice, the Assistant Minister for Judiciary; Petar Stojanovic and Radule Kojovic, Judges of the Supreme Court of Montenegro

The participants were: young trainees in judiciary.

International conferences CEDEM's representatives took part

Ph.D. Srdjan Darmanovic

September 26-29, 2010 Hamburg

Participation at the meeting, organized by South East Academic Network

MA Nenad Koprivica

May – June, 2010 Oslo

Six-week study visit to the Norwegian Institute for International Relations (NUPI)

MA Rajko Radevic, Nemanja Raicevic

June 21-23, 2010, Zagreb

The seminar was hosted by IMO from Zagreb. This was the fifth research seminar in a row, organized within a three-year long project *Civil Society Capacity Building to Map and Monitor Security Sector Reform in the Western Balkans, 2009-2011*, that is being implemented with the support of The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

• We were visited by... • We were visited by ... • We were visited by ...

- **Sten Inge Jorgensen**, Morenbladet, Norway, Journalist
- **Goran Buldioski**, Open Society Institute Budapest, Director, Think Tank Fund
- **Masha Djordjevic**, Phd, Open Society Institute Budapest, Program Manager
- **dr. Tsybulnyk Volodymyr**, Embassy of Ukraine in the Montenegro, Counselor
- **Fron Nahzi**, East West Management Institute, Vice President - Programs
- **Carl Aaron**, East West Management Institute, Director of Economic Development and Sustainability Initiatives
- **Dastid Pallaska**, East West Management Institute - Kosovo Office, Executive Director

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CEDEM - Empirical Research Department

Public opinion research: Attitudes toward NATO integration of Montenegro July 2010

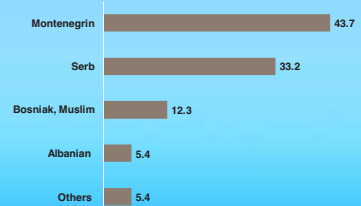
This research was conducted in July 2010, using standard CEDEM's twofold stratified sample with random selection of interviewers in final units applied, at the level of 1026 interviewees from 16 municipalities. The possible standard statistical error is +/- 3.06, with the interval of trust of 95% for the appearance with incidence of 50%. The project was supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy and NATO.

Sample

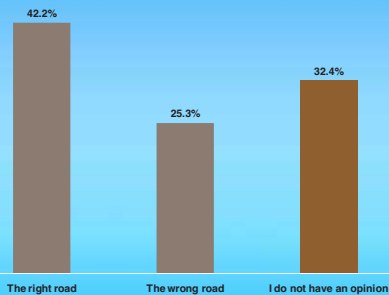
- The sample represents adult citizens in Montenegro from the following 16 municipalities: Bijelo Polje, Berane, Pljevlja, Podgorica, Nikšić, Cetinje, Herceg Novi, Ulcinj, Bar, Rožaje, Kolašin, Plav, Budva, Tivat, Kotor, and Žabljak.
- The sample included 1026 respondents.
- The standard error is +/- 3.06% with an interval of trust of 95%

Basic features of the sample

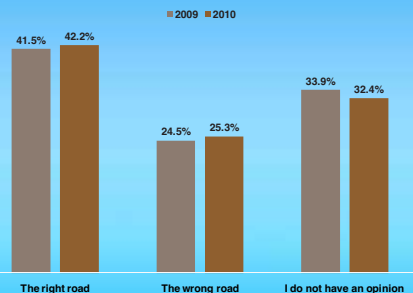
- Gender: Female respondents 51.1% and male respondents 48.9%
- Age: 18 – 34 years represented by 35%, 35 – 54 represented by 37.3% and above 55 represented by 27.7% of respondents
- Nationality:



Generally speaking, would you say that Montenegro is advancing in:



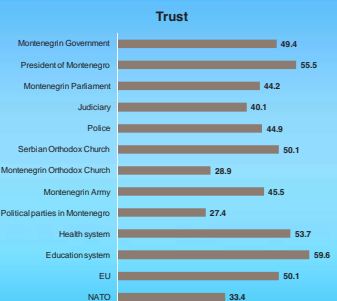
Montenegro's heading: Comparison 2009-2010



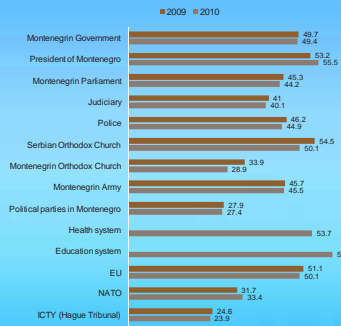
Trust in institutions

Institution	High level of trust	Medium level of trust	Mostly does not have trust	Doesn't trust at all	No opinion
1. Government of Montenegro	19.0	39.9	17.7	19.7	13.2
2. President of Montenegro	39.4	39.9	13.9	16.8	11.8
3. Parliament of Montenegro	19.4	39.9	20.4	20.9	14.5
4. Judiciary	19.0	36.1	23.7	21.5	14.7
5. Police	19.0	39.9	21.3	19.8	14.1
6. Serbian Orthodox Church	31.1	39.9	8.2	11.9	29.8
7. Montenegrin Orthodox Church	19.4	39.9	10.0	27.1	34.0
8. Military	14.8	36.7	14.3	16.2	24.0
9. Political parties in Montenegro	9.1	39.9	27.1	26.4	19.1
10. Health system	17.0	36.7	16.6	17.3	12.3
11. Education	39.0	39.4	14.1	12.9	13.5
12. EU	39.4	36.7	11.3	19.4	19.3
13. NATO	14.4	39.9	12.0	30.0	24.7
14. ICTY (Hague Tribunal)	9.0	14.7	12.4	37.1	26.6

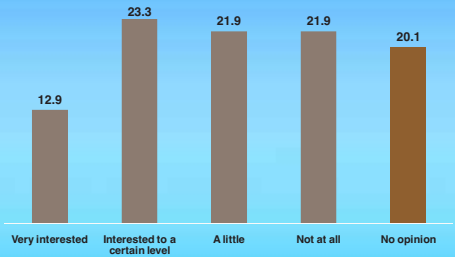
Trust in institutions: Cumulative



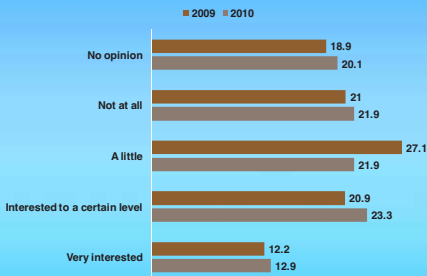
Trust in institutions: Comparison 2009 - 2010



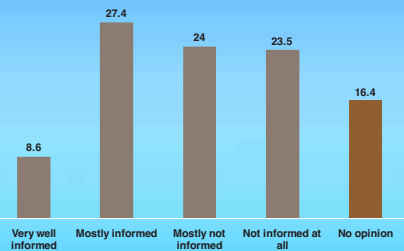
How do you rate your interest in military and defense issues?



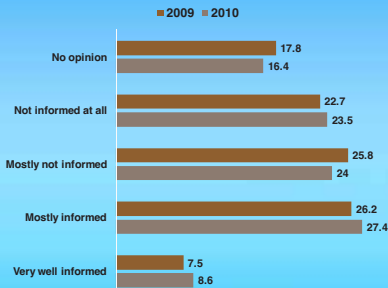
Interest in military and defense issues: Comparison 2009-2010



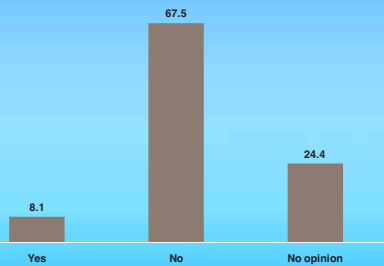
Please evaluate your knowledge of events taking place in military and defense issues in Montenegro:



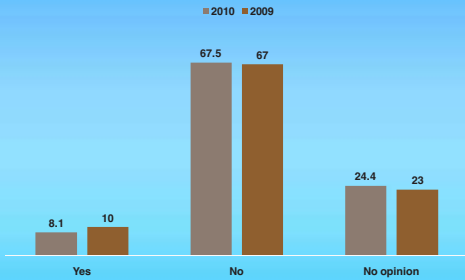
Information on military and defense issues: Comparison 2009-2010



In your opinion, is there a risk of military aggression in Montenegro?



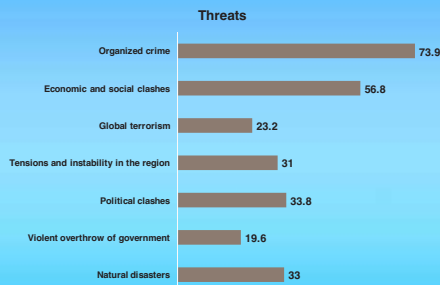
In your opinion, is there a risk of military aggression in Montenegro: Comparison 2009-2010



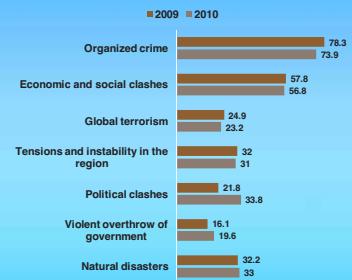
Main threats to security in Montenegro

Threat	Highly threatens	Mostly threatens	Mostly does not threaten	Does not threaten at all	No opinion
1. Organized crime	36.5	34.4	9.2	7.7	9.1
2. Economic and social clashes	25.9	30.9	19.1	11.0	13.1
3. Global terrorism	8.5	14.7	33.3	22.4	21.2
4. Tensions and instability in the region	19.8	30.4	33.2	18.2	17.6
5. Political clashes	15.3	29.3	30.8	18.5	16.9
6. Violent overthrow of government	10.3	8.3	31.2	29.2	20.0
7. Natural disasters	11.2	21.7	28.8	15.5	22.6

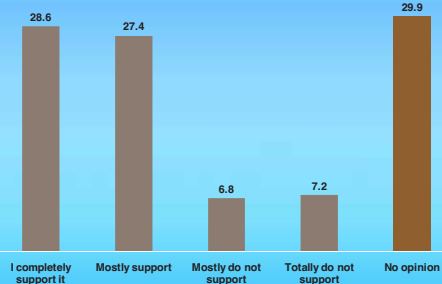
Main threats to security in Montenegro: Cumulative



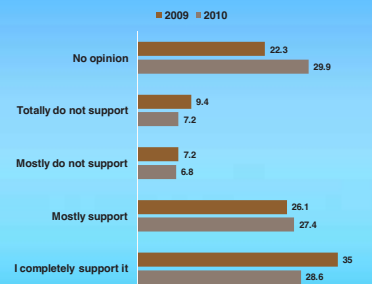
Main threats to security in Montenegro: Comparison 2009 - 2010

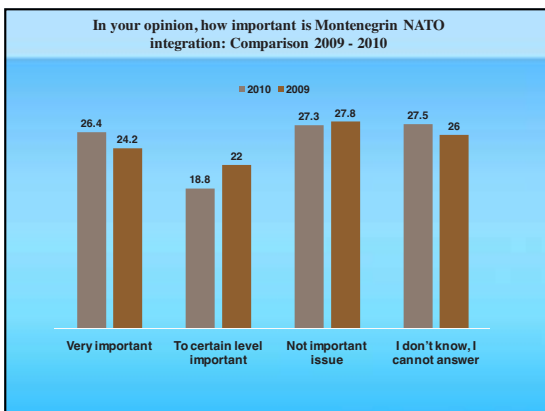
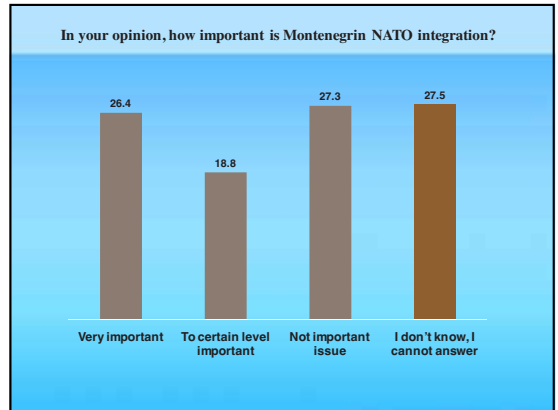
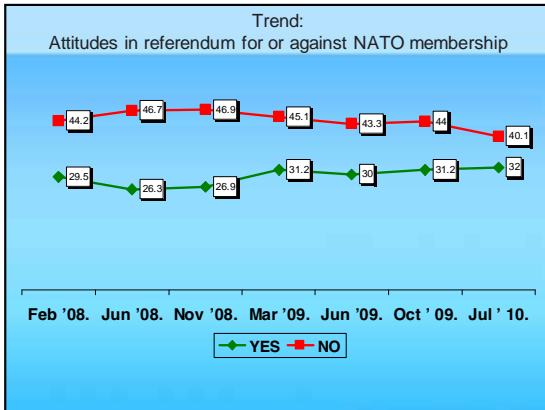
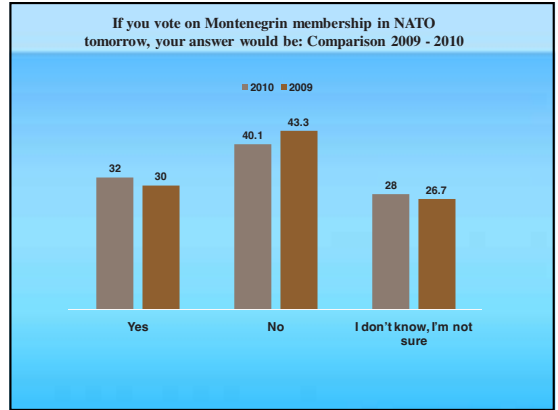
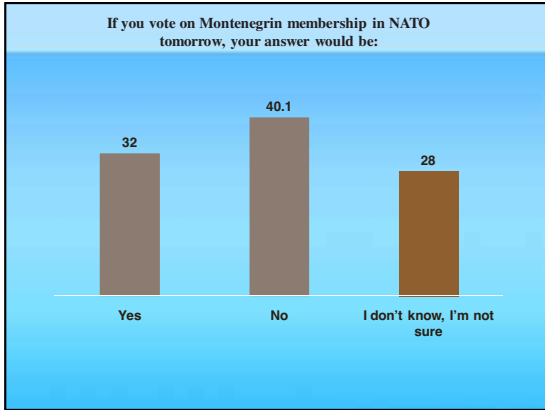


What is your opinion on Montenegro joining the Partnership for Peace?



What is your opinion on Montenegro joining the Partnership for Peace: Comparison 2009 - 2010





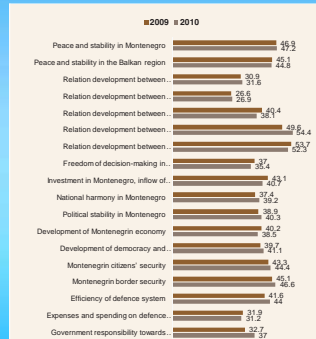
If Montenegro were to join NATO, how would it reflect, in your opinion, on the following areas:

Attitude	Very favorable	More favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	No opinion
1. Peace and stability in Montenegro	32.2	32.9	12.5	10.9	29.3
2. Peace and stability in the Balkan region	18.6	26.9	13.0	9.2	33.1
3. Relation development between Montenegro and Serbia	11.2	26.4	18.4	16.5	33.0
4. Relation development between Montenegro and Russia	9.1	17.9	18.8	17.0	37.4
5. Relation development between Montenegro and Former Yugoslav Republics	13.2	23.9	14.0	9.0	39.9
6. Relation development between Montenegro and USA	27.6	32.9	4.7	5.8	35.2
7. Relation development between Montenegro and EU	24.7	26.4	6.3	6.6	34.8
8. Freedom of decision-making in Montenegrin foreign policy	14.2	26.9	14.2	13.7	36.7
9. Investment in Montenegro, inflow of foreign investments	17.2	27.8	12.2	10.9	36.2
10. National harmony in Montenegro	23.2	26.8	12.3	12.8	35.7
11. Political stability in Montenegro	22.4	22.2	13.2	11.9	34.7
12. Development of Montenegrin economy	18.8	23.3	14.3	10.2	36.4
13. Development of democracy and human rights in Montenegro	18.2	24.3	11.9	12.2	35.4
14. Montenegrin citizens' security	20.2	24.2	10.7	11.4	33.5
15. Montenegrin border security	22.4	22.2	9.3	10.8	33.3
16. Efficiency of defence system	18.4	22.2	9.0	9.2	37.3
17. Expenses and spending on defence system	13.2	18.3	13.6	17.8	37.8

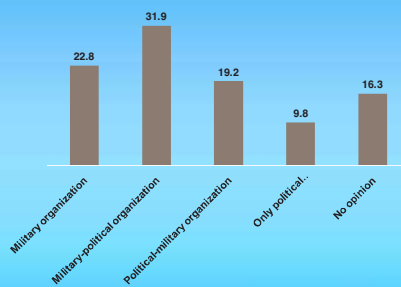
If Montenegro were to join NATO, how would it reflect, in your opinion, on the following areas: Cumulative



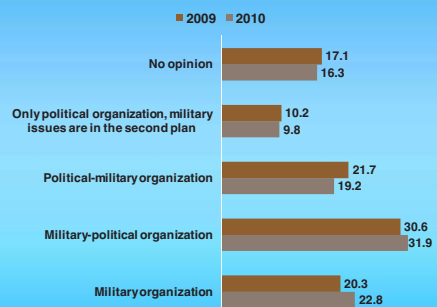
If Montenegro were to join NATO, how would it reflect, in your opinion, on the following areas: Comparison 2009 - 2010



According to your opinion, NATO represents ...



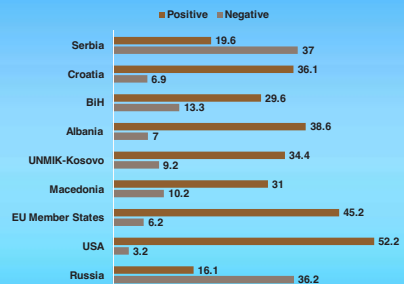
According to your opinion, NATO represents: Comparison 2009 - 2010



In your opinion, what impact would NATO membership have on relations with the following countries?

Country	Positive	Negative	No influence	No opinion
1. Serbia	19.6	37.0	19.0	24.5
2. Croatia	6.9	6.9	26.1	30.8
3. BiH	29.6	13.3	26.1	31.0
4. Albania	7	7.0	23.5	30.9
5. UNMIK-Kosovo	34.4	9.2	23.0	33.4
6. Macedonia	31.0	10.2	26.2	32.6
7. EU Member States	45.2	6.2	19.1	29.6
8. USA	3.2	3.2	15.9	28.7
9. Russia	16.1	36.2	17.3	30.4

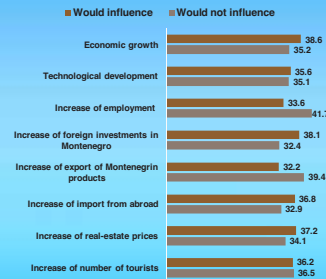
In your opinion, what impact would NATO membership have on relations with the following countries?



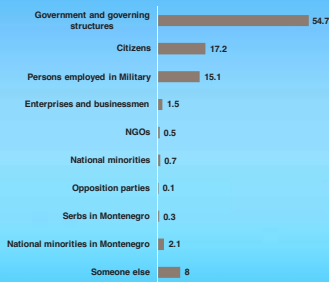
Would Montenegrin membership in NATO have consequences/influence on:

Economic consequences on:	It will have big influence	It will mostly influence	It mostly will not have influence	It will not have influence at all	I cannot estimate
Economic growth	15.4	23.2	21.8	13.4	26.2
Technological development	13.1	22.5	21.3	13.8	29.3
Increasing employment	13.1	30.5	22.9	18.8	24.7
Increasing foreign investment in Montenegro	15.5	22.6	17.3	15.1	29.5
Increasing export of Montenegrin products	12.7	19.5	21.7	17.7	28.3
Increase of imports from abroad	14.5	22.3	17.6	15.3	30.2
Increase of real-estate prices	13.7	22.5	18.8	15.3	28.7
Increase of number of tourists	14.6	21.6	17.7	18.8	27.3

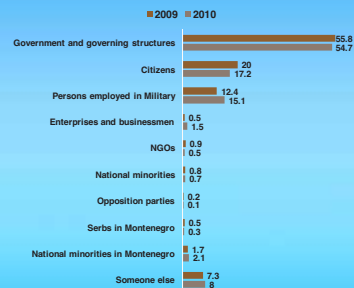
Would Montenegrin membership in NATO have consequences/influence on:



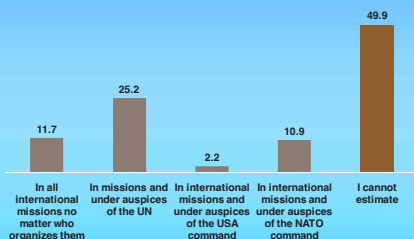
According to your opinion, who would benefit mostly from NATO membership?



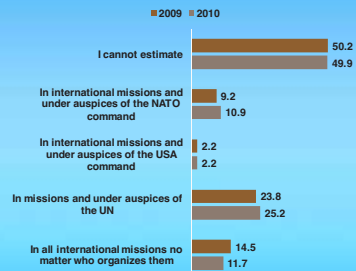
According to your opinion, who would benefit mostly from NATO membership: Comparison 2009 - 2010

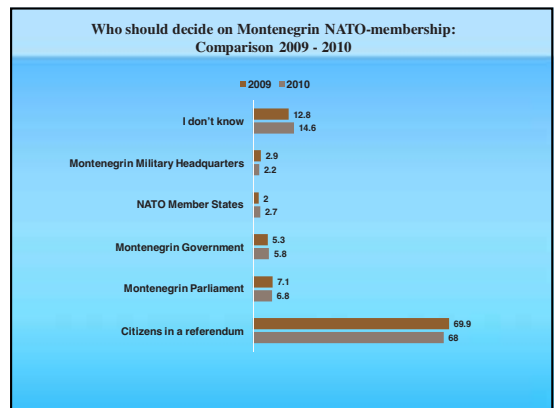
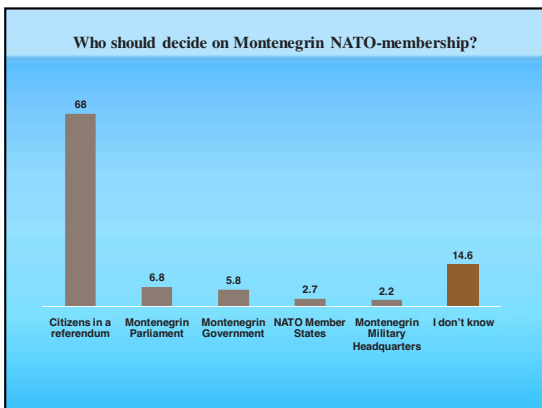
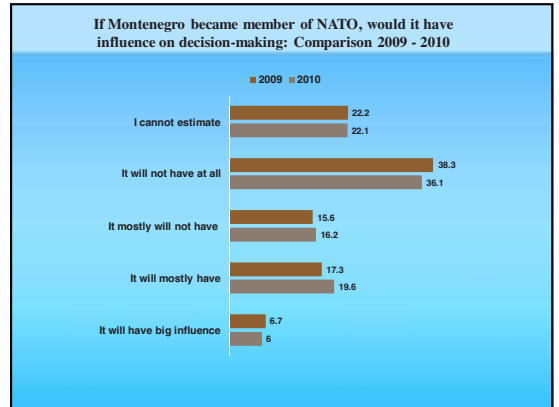
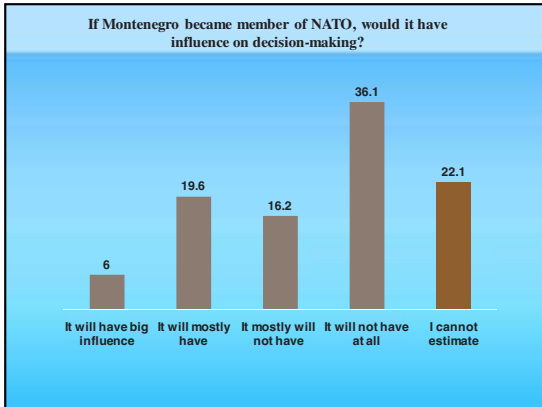
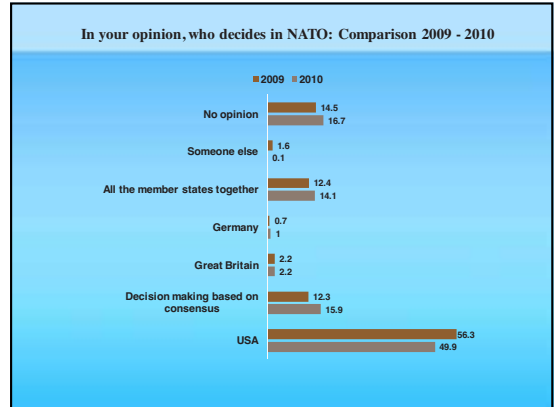
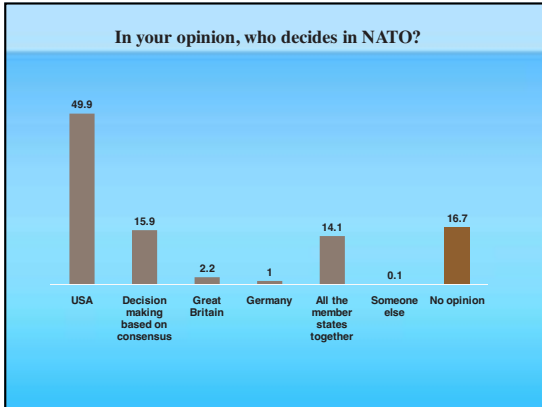


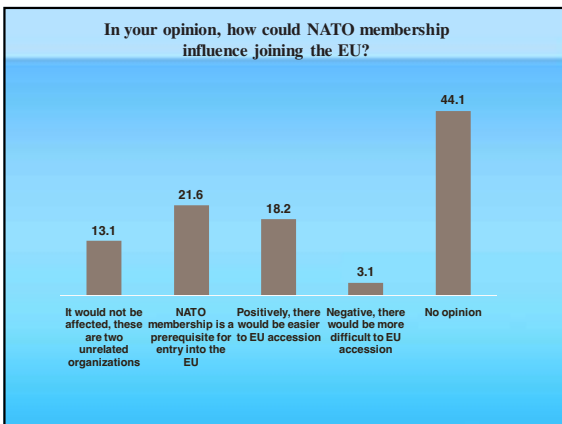
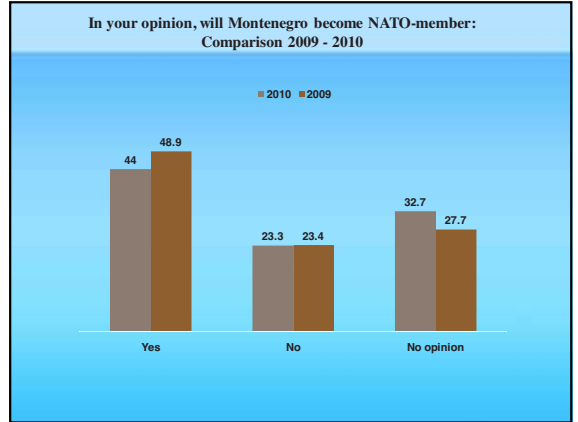
In which peace-keeping operations should our forces be included?



In which peace-keeping operations should our forces be included: Comparison 2009 - 2010







- Key conclusions of the analytical research**
- The largest number of Montenegrins has confidence in the education system, then in to the President of Montenegro, the health care system, and in the SPC and the EU
 - The public is not particularly interested in military and defence issues.
 - A huge number of citizens think that there is no risk of military aggression in Montenegro.
 - The main threats to the security of Montenegro are organized crime and economic and social conflicts
 - Most citizens support Montenegrin membership in the Partnership for Peace.
 - In a referendum vote regarding NATO membership, 32% would vote for, 40.1% against, while 28% don't have an opinion.
 - Although in comparison to the year 2009 the number of NATO supporters slightly increased, from the standpoint of a long-term trend, there is systematic increasing of NATO supporters, and a reducing trend of NATO opponents.
 - If Montenegro acceded to NATO, it would be mostly reflected in the positive relations between Montenegro and the United States as well as relations between Montenegro and the EU.
 - A huge number of respondents think that NATO membership would worsen relations between Montenegro and Russia and Serbia.
 - A large number of citizens think that the governing structure would benefit the most from NATO membership.
 - The largest number of people is not able to assess in which military or peacekeeping missions should the Montenegrin army be included in.
 - The largest number of Montenegrins think that the US decided in NATO.
 - The largest number of citizens think that if Montenegro becomes a member of NATO, it will not have an influence on decision making in this organization.
 - Most respondents think that NATO membership should be decided on by citizens in a referendum.
 - Although there is still a bigger number of opponents of NATO compared to those in favor of accession, the majority of citizens think that Montenegro will become a member of NATO in the future, although a smaller number of people compared to 2009.
 - The largest number of people not able to assess what the impact of accession to NATO have influence on EU accession.

Comment: Completed opinion poll results could be found on CEDEM's website: www.cedem.me