

democracy¹ index

1. POSITION OF WOMEN

Every female issue, theoretical establishment of genders, determining specific feminine view of the world, and special need for political articulation of gender equality, as the foundation of any democratic society, are occupying significant part of local, international, and global intellectual space. Transition of one society includes the transformation of women position, way in which women issue is articulated, and specifics of women view of the world.

Evaluating the perception of women position within Montenegrin society is integral part of the Democracy Index. Quality of democracy in one country influences, to a great degree, the relations within that very country. Today's democracy means much more than democratic institutions, and free and fair elections; therefore, if women access to decision making process is limited, denied, or banned, that democracy is just an empty word. Individual initiatives are not sufficient; awareness regarding the need of gender equality must pervade the entire society, all decision-making levels and in particular political activities.

Process of implementing gender equality in all areas of social, and therefore political activities, should be perceived as generally accepted social value, which implies redefining of social relations and thus getting closer to solutions that will be in line with customs of modern Europe.

This aspect definitely had specific weight even from the standpoint of defined methodology. Gender relations and gender inequality, which definitely exists in Montenegro, in its subjective transcription receives quite different meaning, and it is obvious that possibility to give objective assessment in these circumstances is limited. Genders, as sexually determined habitués, represent basic entity division, which is social-cultural in its nature, although in this case 'natural' is based on biological differences. This means that possibility to perceive gender differences is significantly limited by value-conceptual apparatus that is gender constructed. Therefore, it is quite understandable that gender theory, before making any assessment of women position, requires that process of gender deconstruction is done, both at the cultural and awareness level, thus creating necessary but still not sufficient conditions for objective evaluations.

However, it wasn't possible simply to exclude the issues of gender equality from the Index, and we were equally unable to apply alternative methodological procedures for this area. In other words, being aware of all limitations of our methodology when it comes to gender issues, along with surveys in other areas we have done complementary survey even in this area. Findings about gender equality that we had before this survey, are very indicative data from previous surveys when we were measuring Socio-Economic Index, as well as from comparative data of UNDP (GDI and GEI), which are speaking of serious gender imbalance in Montenegro, which is result of tradition and authoritarian culture. Therefore, data offered here, refer just to one dimension and that is the perception of gender inequality and in that respect obtained results should be viewed.

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

Therefore, keeping in mind previously mentioned methodological limitations, the highest score was recorded regarding media treatment of women and absence of hate speech (3.85). Somewhat lower but still high score was recorded in area of organizations engaged in protecting women's rights (3.73), and based on comparative data we want to underline that influence and role of these organizations is very important for establishment of gender balance in Montenegrin society. When it comes to absence of discrimination against women in companies, institutions and organizations (3.15) and absence of discrimination in employment and advancement (3.10), we recorded quite high scores, but this does not coincide with repeated appeals about the need to improve the situation in this area. Equal participation of women in all aspects of social life received solid score (2.99). Lower score was recorded regarding equal participation of women in power (2.89), and the lowest regarding discrimination of women within family (2.64).

Although one can question the meaning of obtained results, the citizens obviously still do not perceive that current position of women in social life in Montenegro is unsatisfactory. **It**

is clear that relations within the family primarily threaten the position of women, and this issue should be priority regarding future activities that are aiming to establish overall gender balance. Second place on the priority list belongs to **reducing the inequality when it comes to participation of women in government bodies, bearing in mind that current ratio is far from equality, and introduction of quotas in this respect would probably present the best solution.** Improvement of women position should be reviewed from the aspect of mobilizing all social mechanisms that are systematically reproducing inequality; we primarily mean those mechanisms that are especially strong and empirically untraceable. In that regard we should bear in mind the tradition as the keeper of inequality and overall symbolic communication that is based on masculine patterns.

2. PUBLIC RELATION TOWARD DISABLED PERSONS

Relation toward disabled persons is not just the issue of democracy but also the issue of humanity in the widest sense of the word.

Table 1. Position of women – per indicators

Indicators	N	K	SD	Skewness
Equal participation of women in all aspects of social life	930	2.99	1.256	0.059
Equal participation of women in power	950	2.89	1.242	0.203
There is no discrimination of women in employment and advancement	923	3.10	1.218	-0.123
There is no discrimination of women in companies, institutions, and organizations	906	3.15	1.188	-0.185
There is no discrimination of women within family	904	2.64	1.173	0.349
Activities of organizations and institutions engaged in protecting women's rights	895	3.73	0.976	-1.053
There is no hate speech in media directed at women	933	3.85	0.963	-1.159

Table 2. Public relation toward disabled persons – per indicators

Indicators	N	K	SD	Skewness
Existence of legal protection for disabled persons	860	3.42	1.127	-0.596
Authorities are taking concrete activities in order to protect disabled persons	810	3.13	1.170	-0.147
There is no discrimination of disabled persons	842	3.02	1.173	-0.081
Existence of services and institutions engaged in protection of disabled persons' rights	814	3.40	1.067	-0.593
Education is providing necessary skills to disabled persons and children with special needs	865	3.45	1.069	-0.568
Suitability of schools for disabled children and children with special needs	848	2.81	1.222	0.172
Media are covering and adequately treating issues related to disabled persons	842	2.71	1.160	0.313

Practice has shown that crucial problem in this regard is the fact that disabled persons are 'invisible' for wider public, and this is limiting factor in making objective perception of the issue. This fact goes, in particular, for traditional and essentially closed cultures, and this is the case of Montenegro. In this constellation, often the problem of disabled persons is treated as individual problem of particular family, and public disclosure of this type of problems is considered inappropriate. All these facts are just confirming the fact on 'invisibility' of disabled persons and limited perception regarding comprehensiveness of the problem.

Practice of developed democracies has shown that the state is indeed capable of creating number of mechanism that can have beneficial effect and significantly improve position of disabled. In this regard, we should also keep in mind that society in period of real-socialism has done a great deal in order to eliminate barriers and obstacles that were leading toward discrimination of these persons. However, there is still a lot of space for improvements in this aspect.

Based on our survey, we can say that citizens

believe that education in Montenegro is providing necessary knowledge and skills to disabled (3,45), that they are legally protected (3.42), as well as that there are services and institutions that protect their rights (3.40). Lower score was recorded regarding concrete activities of authorities in order to protect disabled persons (3.13), as well as in area of discrimination of disabled persons (3.02). Speaking of suitability of schools for disabled children, the score is not satisfactory (2.81), jus as in the case of media treatment of these persons (2.71).

Therefore, based on the survey results, we can say that in order to improve the situation in this area, it is necessary to undertake measures so that media would be more sensitive and more active in promoting equal treatment of disabled persons, as well as activities directed at adapting schools to disabled children and children with special needs, as much as possible. It seems that implementation of recommendations in this particular area is not so costly, so there is really no reasons why we shouldn't be moving in this direction.

3. DEMOCRACY INDEX – SUMMARY

Public opinion thinks that Montenegrin society, although ‘young’ and burdened with relics from the past, with strong elements of pre-modern traditionalism, is still on the right path when it comes to democratization of social relations.

From the survey results it is quite clear that certain areas of social, are not perceived by citizens as areas that do have democracy deficit. Talking about minority nations, public perception is, bearing in mind recorded score (68.4) that Montenegrin society has made certain progress. Furthermore, if we bear in mind the recent past of this geographic area that Montenegro belongs

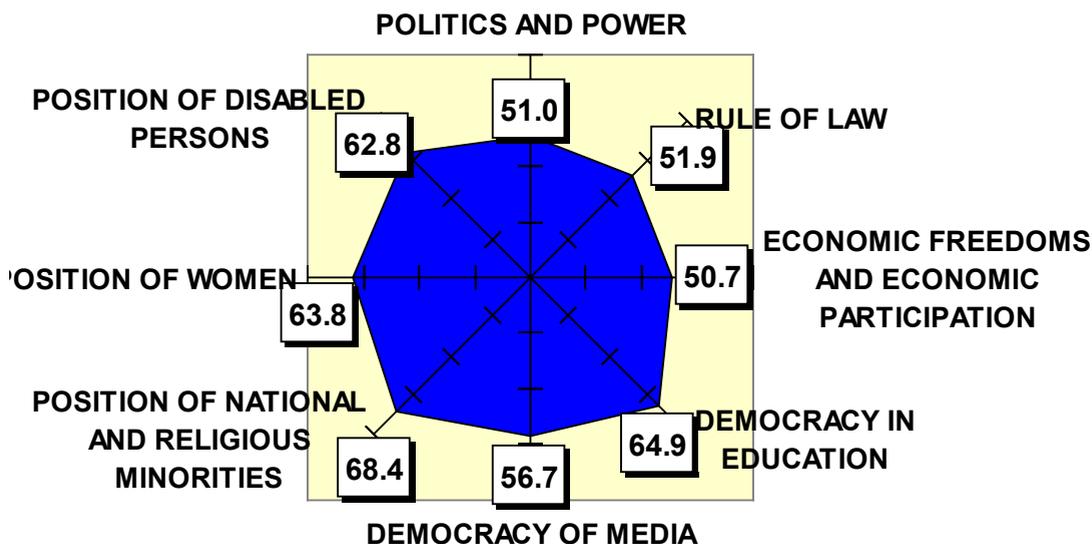


Table 3. DEMOCRACY INDEX

AREAS	N	K	SD	Skewness
POLITICS AND POWER	978	51,0	17,14189	0,314
RULE OF LAW	980	51,9	17,53515	0,260
ECONOMIC FREEDOMS AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	977	50,7	17,31700	0,302
DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION	985	64,9	15,43342	-0,096
DEMOCRACY OF MEDIA	985	56,7	17,77028	0,255
POSITION OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES	976	68,4	17,05928	-0,405
POSITION OF WOMEN	974	63,8	17,62573	-0,027
POSITION OF DISABLED PERSONS	966	62,8	18,46170	-0,050

to this results becomes even more important.

There is no doubt that certain efforts made in area of respecting the rights of minority nations, are recorded by public opinion, and this is the way to proceed in the near future.

The next area that obtained relatively positive score was field of education (64.9). In this regard, positive heritage from the real-socialism period has played crucial role, although the citizens also perceive the efforts that are currently being made in area of education reform, and all this has contributed to current positive rating of education from the democracy viewpoint.

Position of women, based on comparative data, was highly rated (63,8), but we should keep in mind the limitations in this regard. We refer, of course, to the fact that we have imbalance between perception and reality, and this is the consequence of the very nature of gender supremacy, so immanent to Montenegrin society. Cultural patterns and imbalanced criteria of evaluation have contributed to these high scores, which are definitely much higher in respect to reality. Although, and maybe just because of it, at the level of public opinion there is no perception of the problem when it comes to issue of women position, therefore this issue deserves all the attention it can get.

The issue of disabled persons received relatively positive scores (62,8). Here again, we have to be aware of the fact that in line with the tradition of Montenegrin society, the life of disabled persons is kept hidden, so we have to accept this positive score with some reserve.

Partially satisfactory result is achieved regarding media (56,7). Based on our survey, it is clear that public opinions recognizes the problem of equality, autonomy, and independence of media in respect to pressures and influences coming from parties, political and other organizations, and other power centers. There is more

than enough space for improvement in this area, starting from legal regulations to activities of civil society institutions.

Speaking of areas were achieved results are unsatisfactory, we come to dimension of rule of law, where the score recorded (51.9) implies to clear necessity of corrections in this area. Simply saying, rule of law is not at satisfactory level in Montenegro, and citizens clearly see that, and the biggest problem, in their view is **unprofessional and inefficient judicial system**. Based on survey results, we have found out that **this fact is in direct correlation with high level of corruption and activities conducted in favor of individual and group interests**. Therefore, it is necessary to devote greater attention to this outstanding and very complex problem, although we have to say that systemic approach, continuous activities and mobilization of the entire society, as well as the launching of positive processes is needed in order to solve this particular problem.

Dissatisfactory results are also recorded in area of politics and power (51.00). This score clearly illustrates that little has been done regarding democratizing the political processes and that key obstacle for development of democratic processes in Montenegro is the reform of the political system. Citizens' perception is that, the biggest problem is that there is no appropriate control and legality in the work of the authorities, where, if we go deeper into the issue, we find corruption and crime present in certain ruling structures, as well as absence of efficient civic control of authorities. Of course, these phenomena are not common to all transitional societies, so the priorities should be set individually. Therefore, priorities in terms of democratization of Montenegrin society must be directed at political arena and at taking measures that would improve the control and legality of authorities.

The worst results are recorded in area of economic freedoms and economic participation

(50.7). Analysis of economy has shown that, citizens' opinion is that recorded scores are lagging far behind democratic standards applicable for this area. The biggest problem is absence of economic equality and autonomy of companies, which are result of monopolies that enjoy protection from state, influence of individual and party interests on companies, as well as influence of state and authorities in discriminating some and promoting other companies. Therefore, maximally serious reaction is urgently need and

measures taken in order to provide greater level of autonomy and equality of companies.

When comparing the results from our previous survey, we noticed certain growth trend in all areas except in area of economic freedoms and economic participation; just as in case of national and religious minorities where the decrease is quite small. Score increase is recorded primarily in area of democracy in education, followed by rule of law, and area of politics and power. It is very important, from the democracy point of view, that the last two areas have recorded increase because we are dealing with areas, as we already saw, 'that are more endangered', meaning that, in citizens' opinion there are some positive steps achieved and that additional corrective measures in that respect should be intensified. Very small growth was recorded in areas regarding the perception of position of disabled persons, democracy of media, and position of women.

Fast transformation from one-party to multi-party system, privatization and market reforms consequently resulted in social inequalities, and if we add on top of that negative heritage of authoritarian past, we get obstacles that cannot be avoided but the entire society must be fully

Areas	2005-2006	2006-2007
POLITICS AND POWER	49,6	51,0
RULE OF LAW	50,2	51,9
ECONOMIC FREEDOMS AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION	51,0	50,7
DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION	62,1	64,9
DEMOCRACY OF MEDIA	56,3	68,4
POSITION OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES	68,5	63,8
POSITION OF WOMEN	63,7	62,8
POSITION OF DISABLED PERSONS	62,0	62,8

engaged, 'on all fronts', in eliminating them. Successful democratization of Montenegrin society requires mobilization of all social institutions as well as organizations of civil society, mobilization of citizens, on all levels. We hope that our work and further monitoring of Democracy Index in Montenegro will contribute to identification of those hot spots that require further efforts to be made in this regard.

Finally, one of the biggest problems facing Montenegro is quite visible absence of social and political consensus that would calm down the passions on a divided political scene, and lead, in spirit of cooperation and identification of common objectives, to continuous progress in terms of overall democratization of Montenegrin society. Although the referendum process, which was well rated, is now over thus closing one important chapter in Montenegrin history, divisions in Montenegrin society haven't disappeared; they are simply diluted on number of issues that require high degree of tolerance and willingness to make compromises. In that regard, time represents limited resource, because coming generations will have far less understanding for higher historic goals, and much greater need to live in democratic and developed society.

CEDEM Activities

Seminar:

”Mapping and monitoring SSR in the Western Balkans”

Budva, April 1 – 4, 2009

The Introductory Seminar to the project *Mapping and Monitoring SSR in the Western Balkans* organized by DCAF - Geneva, CCMR - Belgrade and CEDEM, was held in Budva. Beside three organizations, the representatives of partner organizations from the region: IDM - Tirana, ANALYTICA – Skoplje, KCSS – Pristina, IMO – Zagreb and CSS – Sarajevo were also present at the meeting.



Round table:

”The Challenges in the Prevention of Discrimination in Montenegrin Society with Focus on Roma, Ashkaelia and Egyptian Communities in Montenegro ”

Podgorica, April 14, 2009

Representation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Montenegro (UNHCR) and the Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) organized the roundtable which offered to participants the opportunity to discuss the provisions of the draft Law on Elimination of Discrimination, and to learn about the seriousness and extent of non-documentation among Roma in Montenegro, which has been listed among the main causes of social exclusions and discrimination in the *National Strategy for Improvement of the Situation of RAE Population in Montenegro, 2008-2012*. The need to adopt without delay the Law on Elimination of Discrimination, as the key gap in human and minority rights protection in Mon-



tenegro, has been included among the round table recommendations. Prohibition against discrimination and equality before the law are two of the fundamental principles of our society which are preconditions for the full enjoyment of individual rights. To uphold these principles it is critical to adopt a legal framework that will institutionalize clear and effective mechanisms for protection against discrimination. Equally important is the awareness among people on the available opportunities to fight the various forms of discrimination in their daily lives.

Conference:

"EU Funding and Social Enterprises"

Becici, April 23-25, 2009

Two day training for the civil society representatives was organized by EUCLID network and CEDEM with the topics: ***EU Funding and Social Enterprises***. The third day the Conference was organized entitled: Civil Society Development in Montenegro.

The participants at training had the opportunity to acquire new knowledge about possibilities for applying for EU Funds, as well as how through founding a Social Enterprise to make their organization financially sustainable in the situation when the number of foreign donors is decreasing. The Conference was an opportunity to hear different opinions on the future of Montenegrin Civil Society. The speakers at the Conference were: H.E. Kevin Lyne, British Ambassador to Montenegro, Vanja Grgurevic, Deputy of Head of the Secretariat for the EU integration, Nicolo Bertolini, Head of Operations in the Delegation of the European Commission to Montenegro; Sanja Elezovic, Executive Director of FOSI ROM and Goran Djurovic, Executive Director of Centre for Development of NGOs (CRNVO).

*Seminar:*

"The Right to a Fair Trial Within a Reasonable Time, The European Convention on Human Rights, Montenegrin Legislation and Practice"

Budva, April 27-28 2009

Seminar for Montenegrin judges, prosecutors and attorneys on the following topic: ***The Right to a Fair Trial Within a Reasonable Time, The European Convention on Human Rights, Montenegrin legislation and practice***, was organized by OSCE and AIRE Centre from London and CEDEM, supported by UK Foreign Office and OSCE Mission to Montenegro. The seminar was opened by: Vesna Medenica, President of Supreme Court of Montenegro, Milan Markovic, President of Constitutional Court of Montenegro, Paraschiva Badescu,



Head of OSCE Mission to Montenegro, Nenad Koprivica, Executive Director of CEDEM and Biljana Braithwaite, AIRE Centre. Lecturers on seminar were Supreme Court judges: Petar Stojanovic, Sreten Ivanovic and Dusanka Radovic, as well as Nuala Mole, Director of AIRE Center, London and Toby Cadman, Advocate, UK.

Seminar:

”Montenegro in the Process of Euro – Atlantic Integrations”

Ulcinj, May 8-9, 2009

Two day seminar on the topic **Montenegro in the Process of Euro-Atlantic Integrations**, was organized by CEDEM and with the support of *Konrad Adenauer Stiftung*. The participants were students from Montenegrin faculties of social sciences. The seminar was opened by, Sanija Sljivancanin, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and Nenad Koprivica, Executive Director–CEDEM. The lecturers were: Ana Vukadinovic, Head of the Secretariat for EU integration; Clive Rumbold, Delegation of the European Commission



to Montenegro - Head of Political, European Integration and Trade Section; H.E. Petar Turcinovic, Croatian Ambassador to Montenegro; Ivana Vojinovic, analyst of the Institute for the Strategic Studies and Projections, Podgorica; Prof. Lidija Cehulic, Faculty of Political Sciences, Zagreb; Savo Kentera, Secretary General of the Euro–Atlantic Club of Montenegro.

Seminar:

”Independence defined. Is independence defended?” – Seminar for legal professionals

Becici, May 25-26, 2009

Seminar for Montenegrin judges, prosecutors and attorneys on the topic: **Ethics in the Judiciary** was organized by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung– Rule of Law Program for South East Europe and CEDEM . The seminar was opened by: M.A. Nenad Koprivica, Executive Director of CEDEM, Dr. iur. Stefanie Ricarda Roos, Director, Rule of Law Program South East Europe, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Milan Markovic, President of the Constitutional Court of



Montenegro, and Stanka Vucinic, Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Montenegro. Lectures on the seminar were: Zoran Pazin, State Agent of Montenegro before the European Court of Human Rights, Dr. Dana Cigan, Judge, Oradea Court of Appeal, Romania , Jonathan S. Haub, Legal Advisor of the US Embassy in Montenegro, Judge Svetlana Vujanovic, Member of the Judicial Council of Montenegro, Judge Radule Kojovic, Member of the Judicial Council of Montenegro, Zahit Camic, President of the Basic Court in Rozaje and Perisa Perovic, Representative of the Bar Association.

Conference:

“Montenegrin Path Towards the EU Constraints and Challenges”

Becici, June 25-26, 2009

Conference on the topic: **Montenegrin Path Towards the EU Constraints and Challenges**, was organized by CEDEM, with the support of *Robert Schuman Foundation* and *Konrad Adenauer Foundation*. The participants were: ambassadors, representatives from the state institutions, professors from Montenegrin faculties and NGO representatives. The conference was opened by: Ph.D. Srdjan Darmanovic, President of CEDEM, Pascale Joannin, Director-General of Robert Schuman Foundation and Claudia



Crawford, Resident Representative of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Serbia and Montenegro. The lecturers at panels were: Gordana Djurovic, Minister for European Integration of Montenegro; H.E. Mr. Leopold Maurer, Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Montenegro; Ph.D. Tanja Miscovic, Faculty of Political Science, Belgrade; Ph.D. Milos Basic, Faculty of Political Science, Podgorica; Ljiljana Filipovic, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of Montenegro; H.E. Petar Turcinovic, Ambassador of the Republic of Croatia to Montenegro; Ivana Vojinovic, Representative of the Institute for Strategic Studies and Prognoses, Podgorica; Jean Dominique Giuliani, President of Robert Schuman Foundation; Pierre Fauchon, Senator, Member of Commission for European affairs of the French Senate.

International conferences CEDEM's representatives took part

Ph.D. Srdjan Darmanovic

May 7-10, 2009 Ristisen

Participation at the international conference titled: **Building trust and tolerance in the Balkan region**, organized by Aspen Institute.

MA Nenad Koprivica

June 5, 2009 Vienna

Participation at the conference, under topic: **Is Montenegro ready for EU?**, organized by: The Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe (IDM), Institute for Political Science, University of Vienna and Renner-Institute, within the project: Democratization, Civil Society and Nation Building in Montenegro.

Rajko Radevic

June 16, 2009 Belgrade

The second research seminar of the **Mapping and Monitoring Security Sector Reform (SSR) in the Western Balkans Countries** project was organised in Belgrade by Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF) and Centre for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) on June 16. Representatives of organisations from the region - Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) Podgorica, Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM) Tirana, Analytica Skopje, Institute for International Relations Zagreb and Centre for Security Studies, Sarajevo - also participated in the seminar, being DCAF and CCMR partners in the implementation of the project.

CEDEM - Empirical Research Department

Public Opinion in Montenegro
June 2009

This research was conducted in period 11 – 19th June 2009, using standard CEDEM's two-fold stratified sample with random selection of interviewers in final units applied, at the level of 1015 interviewees from 16 municipalities. Project Political Public Opinion is supported by *Foundation Open Society Institute, representative office in Montenegro (OSIM)*.

Basic characteristics of the sample		Electoral preference	
Gender	%	DPS	53.1
Man	48.6	SDP	4.0
Woman	51.4	SNP	15.5
Age structure	%	SNS	7.9
18-34	34.6	PZP	5.1
35-45	37.0	NS	1.7
55+	28.3	DSS	1.2
Nationality of interviewees	%	LPCG	3.3
Montenegrins	44.5	DC	0.2
Serbs	33.6	Bosnians Party	2.7
Bosnians/ Muslims	12.7	DUA	0.8
Albanians	5.0	Albanian Alternative	0.7
Croats	4.1	HGI	0.9
		Serbian radicals	2.9

Confidence in Institutions

Institutions	1	2	3	4	5
1 Government of Montenegro	20,4	29,3	17,8	18,9	13,7
2 President of Montenegro	25,0	28,2	15,6	19,4	11,8
3 Montenegrin Parliament	14,1	31,2	20,1	20,7	13,9
4 Judiciary	11,9	29,1	21,5	21,5	16,0
5 Police	13,6	32,6	19,2	20,5	14,1
6 Serbian Orthodox Church	33,6	20,9	6,1	11,0	28,4
7 Montenegrin Orthodox Church	14,7	19,2	8,6	26,2	31,3
8 Military	12,2	33,5	13,1	15,5	25,7
9 Political Parties in Montenegro	7,3	20,6	25,7	25,7	20,7
10 EU	16,7	34,4	12,2	19,7	17,1
11 NATO	11,7	20,0	12,1	35,6	20,7
12 Hague Tribunal	9,4	15,2	12,5	39,6	23,3

1 - High level of trust; 2 - Mostly has trust; 3 - Mostly does not have trust;
4 - Doesn't trust at all; 5 - No opinion

Security threats

Threats	It threatens in high level	Mostly threats	Mostly does not threat	Does not threat at all	No opinion
Organized crime	51.2	27.1	7.6	7.4	6.7
Economic and social clashes	24.3	33.5	19.2	12.6	10.4
Global terrorism	6.8	18.1	32.0	25.4	17.7
Tensions and instability in the region	9.1	22.9	31.0	21.7	15.3
Political clashes	7.2	14.6	24.8	17.4	36.0
Violent replacement of governing structures	7.6	8.5	30.0	36.8	17.1
Natural disasters	10.9	21.3	23.7	22.6	21.5

Membership in NATO (trend)

	Mar 08	June 08	Nov 08	Mar 09	June 09
Yes	33.1	26.3	26.9	31.2	30.0
No	43.1	46.7	46.9	45.1	43.3
No opinion	23.8	27.0	26.1	23.7	26.7

In your opinion who brings decisions in NATO?

USA	56.3
Decision making based on consensus	12.3
Great Britain	2.2
Germany	0.7
All the member countries together	12.4
Somebody else	1.6
No opinion	14.5

Would Montenegrin membership in NATO have certain economic implications?

Implications:	It will have big influence	It will mostly have	It mostly will not have	It will not have at all	I can not estimate
Economic growth	14.6	25.2	20.3	14.3	25.6
Visa liberalization	17.3	31.2	15.7	13.3	22.5
Technological development	11.8	24.4	20.0	16.1	27.7
Increase of employment	10.6	22.0	21.6	21.5	24.2
Increase of foreign investments in MNE	13.3	25.5	18.5	16.4	26.4
Increase of export of Montenegrin products	10.3	21.8	20.8	20.3	26.8
Increase of import from abroad	11.5	28.2	17.2	16.0	27.1
Increase of real-estate prices	12.1	23.8	18.2	16.4	29.6
Increase of number of tourists	13.4	22.4	17.7	18.9	27.6

In Your opinion what kind of influence NATO membership could have on relations with the following states:

	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	No influence	No opinion
Serbia	21,6	38,3	17,1	23,0
Croatia	43,9	8,0	22,8	25,3
BiH	35,5	15,3	23,1	26,1
Albania	48,3	7,4	17,9	26,4
UNMIK-Kosovo	44,7	10,0	17,2	28,2
Macedonia	36,2	12,1	23,7	28,0
EU countries	52,2	7,8	14,6	25,4
USA	58,3	5,4	11,5	24,8
Russia	18,7	37,2	17,0	27,1

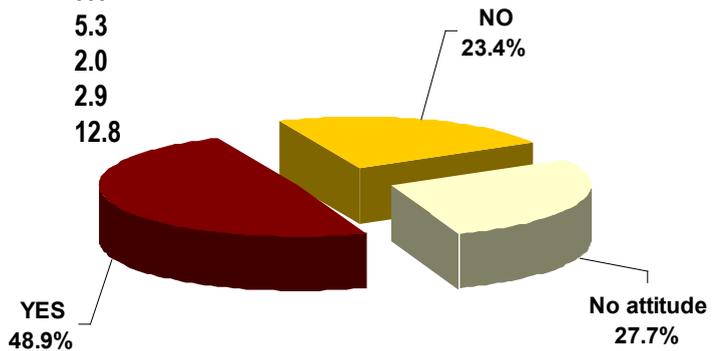
In Your opinion, who would benefit the most from joining the NATO?

Government and Governing structures	55.8
Citizens	20.0
Persons employed in Military	12.4
Enterprises and businessmen	0.5
NGO's	0.9
National minorities	0.8
Opposition parties	0.2
Serbs in Montenegro	0.5
National minorities in MNE	1.7
Someone else	7.3

Who should decide on Montenegro joining NATO?

Citizens on Referendum	69.9
Montenegrin Parliament	7.1
Montenegrin Government	5.3
NATO members	2.0
Montenegrin Military Headquarters	2.9
Don't know	12.8

In Your opinion, will Montenegro become NATO member?



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

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

- **PhD Patricia Schneider**, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg
- **Naida Mehmedbegovic**, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg
- **Xu Xiaoyun**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- **Xu Hua**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- **Zuo Ya**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences



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Center for Democracy and Human Rights MONTENEGRO

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Opinion Polls
Ispitivanja javnog mnjenja

CEDEM is NGO established as non-profitable association of citizens, with a main goal to advance and spread conscience on importance of proper and successful democratic transition; to research, analyze and follow process of transition; to influence by its activities, as much as it possible, on transitional process in Montenegro; to contribute in strengthening of civil society and democratization process as a whole.

In that direction CEDEM acts as a think-thank group, as an organizer of various kinds of public discussions and as an organizer of practical actions. CEDEM acts mostly through: [read more](#)

LATEST OPINION POLL
Political Public Opinion August, 2006

LATEST NEWSLETTER
No 17 · May - July '06

CEDEM - ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND
FOUNDERS AND PERMANENT MEMBERS OF CEDEM

CONTACT US
cmogorski jezik

REFERENDUM IN MONTENEGRO 2006
On April 28, 2006 CEDEM (Centre for Democracy and Human Rights) has announced opinion poll results regarding the referendum in Montenegro - May 21, 2006 .

Turn outs	
CEDEM	87.0
RRC	86.5

Results of referendum	
YES	56.3
CEDEM NO	43.7

democracy index

What is Democracy INDEX?
Democracy index represents the way to measure the level of democratic development of one society. Using the language of figures, through analysis of specific indicators, we are indicating the level of democracy within the society. This is the first of the kind in Montenegro, and its follow up in years to come, will create possibilities to compare obtained data and democracy progress in our society.

Democracy Index is being implemented in Montenegro by Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) from Podgorica with the support of National Endowment for Democracy from Washington (USA). CEDEM's team of analysts headed by Ph.D. Miloš Bešić- responsible methodologist- in period October 2005- May 2006, has conducted systematic surveys of Montenegrin public opinion, based on which we obtained citizens' positions on offered indicators.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS >>>
Report for 2006 ([pdf format](#))

LATEST NEWS - SEMINAR: "HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICE IN CONTEXT OF LAW ON CRIMINAL PROCEEDING - PRE-CRIMINAL PROCEEDING"
Prijevjka, October 14, 2006
Training for police members on following subject **Human Rights and Police in context of Law on criminal proceeding** -