



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

MONTENEGRO

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 15 APRIL 2018

OSCE/ODIHR NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION REPORT

15-19 January 2018



Warsaw
9 February 2018

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**MONTENEGRO
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
15 April 2018**

OSCE/ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission Report

I. INTRODUCTION

In anticipation of an official invitation to observe the upcoming presidential election to be held on 15 April 2018 and in accordance with its mandate, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) undertook a Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) from 15 to 19 January.¹ The NAM included Richard Lappin, Deputy Head of the ODIHR Election Department, and Tamara Otiashvili, ODIHR Election Adviser.

The purpose of the mission was to assess the pre-election environment and the preparations for the election. Based on this assessment, the NAM should recommend whether to deploy an ODIHR election-related activity for the forthcoming election and, if so, what type of activity best meets the identified needs. Meetings were held with officials from state institutions, as well as with representatives of political parties, media, civil society, and the resident international community. A list of meetings is annexed to this report.

ODIHR would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including its Permanent Mission to the OSCE, as well as the OSCE Mission to Montenegro for their assistance and co-operation in organizing the NAM. ODIHR would also like to thank all of its interlocutors for taking the time to meet with the NAM.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The presidential election will take place on 15 April against the backdrop of an opposition boycott of the parliament and demands for early parliamentary elections. The president is elected by popular vote for a five-year term and may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms. While a number of candidates are expected to run, representing both governing and opposition parties, no candidate has yet announced their intention to contest the election.

In November 2017, a parliamentary working group was formed to address previous ODIHR recommendations. Proposals were submitted to four election-related laws. Three were adopted by parliament with a slim majority, with opposition parties boycotting the vote. The Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives was not amended, as the required two-thirds majority to change this law could not be reached due to the opposition's boycott.

The latest amendments address a number of prior ODIHR recommendations, especially those pertaining to campaign finance and media regulations. However, other recommendations remain unaddressed, including in respect of legal competency requirements for voting, a residency requirement for to stand for office, the definition of the campaign period, a possibility for a voter to sign in support of more than one candidate, and a review of deadlines for some election-related appeals. While the authorities emphasized that the changes were a result of an inclusive and transparent process, a number of ODIHR NAM interlocutors raised concerns about a speedy law-making process that lacked meaningful public consultation. Others opined that the legal reform

¹ ODIHR received an official invitation to observe this election on 19 January, the day that the election was announced.

would have benefited from consideration also of ODIHR recommendations prior to 2016, as well as recommendations from national stakeholders.

The election will be administered by the State Election Commission (SEC), supported by 21 Municipal Election Commissions (MEC) and over 1,100 Polling Boards. While the SEC is fully operational and preparing for the election, one civil society-nominated post remains vacant. Many ODIHR NAM interlocutors expressed reservations about potential politicized decision-making of the election administration and its ability to administer election in an impartial and effective manner.

All citizens who are 18 years by election day with residence in the country for at least the last 24 months and who have not been declared mentally incapacitated by a court, have the right to vote. The 2017 amendments aim to enhance the protection of personal data of voters by preventing the copying of the voter register. Access to the register has been limited to political parties and civil society representatives, and only at Ministry of the Interior premises. A number of parties met with by the ODIHR NAM were unaware of this change. All interlocutors, however, noted improvements in the accuracy and integrity of the voter register and expressed broad trust in the registration process.

All citizens with voting rights and permanent residency in Montenegro for at least 10 of the previous 15 years are eligible to stand for office. Candidates can be nominated by political parties or a group of citizens with support of at least 1.5 per cent of the total registered electorate. In a positive development voters no longer have to sign their support in front of a MEC representative; however, voters are limited to sign for only one candidate.

The election campaign is largely unregulated. While television is an important campaign medium, the use of social media was also emphasized as key means of outreach. All parties met with by the ODIHR NAM expect to be able to campaign freely; however, concerns were expressed about biased media coverage, an increase in nationalist rhetoric from different communities, negative stereotyping of women, inflammatory statements, pressure on voters and the potential misuse of administrative resources.

The 2017 amendments to campaign finance law aim to enhance transparency in the reporting of sources of funding and expenditures. This includes introducing deadlines for opening bank accounts and requirements for interim and detailed reporting. Resources for the Agency for Prevention of Corruption have not increased despite an ODIHR recommendation, but its representatives informed the ODIHR NAM that it has sufficient capacity to undertake comprehensive and timely oversight of campaign finance.

The media landscape is pluralistic but politically polarized. A number of ODIHR NAM interlocutors opined that political segmentation of the media market negatively affects its editorial independence and in-depth investigative reporting. Among other changes, the newly amended Law on Electronic Media obligates a broadcaster to indicate the purchaser of a political advertisement, mandates the Agency for Electronic Media to stop the broadcasting of political advertisements that “discredit or disparage competitors” and shortens deadlines for handling media-related complaints.

In line with OSCE commitments, the law provides for citizen and international election observation of all stages of the electoral process. Registered candidates may appoint authorized representatives to each election administration body.

All ODIHR NAM interlocutors underscored the importance and added value of the deployment of a full-scale ODIHR election observation mission and welcomed any recommendations that a mission may make for potential improvement of the process. Many viewed an ODIHR observation activity as a means to promote confidence in the electoral process. Although a number of ODIHR recommendations have been addressed in the law, some issues would benefit from continued attention. These include the consistent implementation of recent legal amendments, the effectiveness of the election administration, the conduct of the election campaign and respect for fundamental freedoms, media coverage of the elections, new campaign finance rules and the effectiveness of the supervisory body, and the administration of election day procedures.

Based on the findings of this report, the ODIHR NAM recommends the deployment of an Election Observation Mission (EOM) for the upcoming presidential election. In addition to a core team of analysts, the ODIHR will request the secondment by OSCE participating States of 16 long-term observers to follow the electoral process countrywide, as well as 100 short-term observers for the observation of election day procedures. In line with the ODIHR's standard methodology, the EOM would include a media monitoring element.

III. FINDINGS

A. BACKGROUND AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

Montenegro has a mixed parliamentary and presidential political system, with both institutions elected by popular vote. In the 2016 parliamentary elections, the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) won 36 out of 81 mandates and formed the government with the support of the Social Democrats and national minority parties.² Following the elections, long-serving political leader Milo Đukanović voluntarily withdrew from the government and his deputy, Duško Marković, took over the post.

The post-electoral period was marked by political tension, as all opposition parties announced their refusal to acknowledge the election results and commenced a parliamentary boycott, alleging widespread corruption and irregularities in the electoral process.³ They demanded an immediate and thorough investigation of alleged abuses, as well as of an attempted terrorist attack on election day, and called for new parliamentary elections.⁴ Notwithstanding the continued opposition boycott, Montenegro, as anticipated, joined NATO on 5 June 2017.⁵

In December 2017, 21 opposition members (18 from the DF, 2 from the newly-formed United Montenegro, and 1 independent) returned to the parliament. However, they did not take part in any

² These parties are the Bosnian Party, Coalition "Albanians Decisively" and the Croatian Civic Initiative. These were the first parliamentary elections in 18 years when the DPS did not run together with the Social Democratic Party, after the party, led by then Speaker of the Parliament Ranko Krivokapić, voted against the government in January 2016 and left the coalition. There are currently 18.5 per cent women members of parliament.

³ Democratic Front (DF), Democrats, Social Democratic Party, Socialist People's Party, Demos, and United Reform Action.

⁴ On election day, some 20 arrests were carried out in connection with an attempted assassination of the prime minister. Several members were released without charge, while several others pleaded guilty and in return received shorter prison sentences. An international arrest warrant was issued for two Russian and three Serbian citizens. Two DF members remain under investigation. Their trial is ongoing.

⁵ In addition, on 11 December, the European Union (EU) opened two new chapters in the accession negotiations with Montenegro.

legislative processes. On 19 January, in line with the Constitution, the speaker of parliament called the presidential election for 15 April with a possible second round on 29 April.

The ODIHR has observed six elections since Montenegro declared independence from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in 2006.⁶ The most recent ODIHR EOM was deployed for the 2016 parliamentary elections. The final report included several recommendations for the authorities on how electoral processes may be improved and brought more closely in line with OSCE commitments.⁷

B. ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The president is elected by popular vote for a five-year term and may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms. To be elected in the first round, a candidate must receive more than 50 per cent of valid votes cast. Otherwise, a second round between the two candidates with the highest number of votes is held two weeks later. The candidate who receives more votes is elected.

The Constitution, the Law on Election of the President and the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives (election law), are the primary pieces of legislation governing the conduct of the presidential election. The Law on the Election of the President regulates specific provisions including candidate registration, design of ballot papers, and eligibility, with other aspects covered by the election law. They are supplemented by various other laws and regulations, including the Law on the Voter Register, the Law on Political Parties, the Law on Financing Legal Entities and Campaign, as well as media-related legislation, and the instructions and decisions of the State Election Commission (SEC).

In 2014, the election law was substantially amended, addressing a number of previous ODIHR and Council of Europe's Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) recommendations. Key changes included amending the composition of the election administration and its competencies, as well as introducing new provisions on voter registration, candidate registration, and home-bound voting.

In November 2017, the speaker of the parliament formed a working group to address recommendations from the 2016 ODIHR EOM final report on the parliamentary elections. Amendments were proposed to four election-related laws. Despite repeated invitations, all opposition parties refused to participate in the working group.⁸ As such, draft amendments to the election law were not passed as they did not secure the required two-thirds majority.⁹ This left some previous ODIHR recommendations unaddressed, including in respect of legal competency requirements for voting, residency requirements for presidency, determining the official election campaign period, providing a possibility for a voter to sign in support of more than one candidate, and reviewing deadlines for some election-related appeals.

On 29 December, the parliament was, however, able to amend the Law on the Voter Register, the Law on Political Parties, the Law on Financing Legal Entities and Campaign, and the Law on Electronic Media, based on the proposal of the working group. These amendments were adopted by a simple majority with all opposition parties boycotting the vote. The latest amendments address a

⁶ See [previous ODIHR reports](#) on Montenegro.

⁷ In paragraph 25 of the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Document, OSCE participating States committed themselves "to follow up promptly the ODIHR's election assessment and recommendations".

⁸ In line with a request from the Montenegrin authorities, the ODIHR provided Informal Comments to the parliamentary working group on 22 December on draft proposals to the four laws.

⁹ According to the Constitution, a two-third majority is required for passing laws regulating elections.

number of prior ODIHR recommendations, especially those pertaining to campaign finance and media. While the authorities emphasized that the changes were a result of an inclusive and transparent process, including by public calls for proposals and repeated invitations for the opposition to take part, a number of ODIHR NAM interlocutors raised concerns about a speedy law-making process that lacked meaningful public consultation. Others opined that the legal review would have benefited from consideration of ODIHR recommendations also prior to 2016, as well as those of relevant institutions and civil society, and recognized the need for continued electoral reform. In addition, ODIHR NAM interlocutors demonstrated a mixed understanding of the process and substance of these amendments.

C. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The election is administered by the SEC, supported by 21 Municipal Election Commissions (MECs) and over 1,100 Polling Boards (PBs). While the SEC and MECs are permanent bodies that serve four-year terms, PBs are appointed for each election.

The SEC is composed of a chairperson and 10 standing members, as well as one authorized representative for each candidate. Four SEC members are proposed by the parliamentary majority, four by the parliamentary opposition, one from the minority political group that won the most votes in the previous elections, and one from civil society. The civil society-nominated post is currently vacant and is advertised for public recruitment. Some ODIHR NAM interlocutors pointed to a lack of interest from civil society to fill the post, while others attributed this vacancy to the excessive qualifications required. It is unclear when this post will be filled and the impact that a continued vacancy may have on the functioning of the SEC.

Each MEC is composed of a chairperson and four standing members appointed by the corresponding municipal assembly. While the composition of the MECs allows for a broad representation of political parties, it does not provide for national minority representation, as previously recommended by ODIHR and the Venice Commission. PBs are composed of a chairperson and four members, as well as their deputies, based on the nominations of political parties represented in the municipal assemblies. The composition of a PB can be amended up until 12 hours before the opening of a polling station.

The SEC is responsible for registering candidates, deciding on complaints, issuing instructions and establishing the final results. The SEC has adopted a calendar of activities for the upcoming election and is planning comprehensive training for lower-level commissions as well as a voter education campaign. An improved SEC website is due to offer information for voters pertaining to the election, including in minority languages. The majority of ODIHR NAM interlocutors underscored the importance of comprehensive and timely training of lower-level commissions.

While most ODIHR NAM interlocutors did not express concerns about the timely management of technical aspects of the elections, reservations were expressed about potential politicized decision-making by the election administration and its subsequent ability to administer elections in an impartial and effective manner, including on election day.

D. VOTER REGISTRATION

All citizens who are 18 years or older by election day, have permanent residence in Montenegro for at least 24 months prior to election day, and who have not been declared mentally incapacitated by a court, have the right to vote. ODIHR has previously recommended to consider eliminating the

residency requirement, as it is at odds with international good practice.¹⁰ Concerns about restrictions on suffrage rights for persons with disabilities have been raised by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).¹¹

The voter register is permanent and regularly updated and maintained by the Ministry of Interior based on data from the registers of permanent residence, citizenship, deaths and births. The SEC has a supervisory role on the implementation of legal provision pertaining to the voter register and is granted electronic access. On election day, electronic devices will be used in polling stations to verify the identity of voters. There are currently 534,135 voters included in the register.

The 2017 amendments to the Law on Voter Register aim to enhance the protection of personal data of voters by limiting access to the voter register to political parties and civil society organizations at the premises of the Ministry of the Interior and by preventing the copying of data.¹² A number of political parties met with the ODIHR NAM were unaware of this change.¹³

The Administrative Court is mandated to review any voter register complaints. The court informed the ODIHR NAM that no such complaints were filed during the 2016 elections. Generally, ODIHR NAM interlocutors noted improvements in the accuracy and integrity of the voter register and expressed overall trust in the inclusiveness of the registration process.

E. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

The right to stand as a candidate is granted to every citizen with voting rights who has resided permanently in Montenegro for at least 10 of the previous 15 years. The ODIHR has previously recommended revising the residency requirement, which challenges international obligations and OSCE commitments.¹⁴

Candidates can be nominated by political parties or a group of citizens. All candidates are required to collect signatures of at least 1.5 per cent of the total registered electorate (7,993 for this election). As the number of requested signatures exceeds the good practice of 1 per cent, ODIHR previously recommended limiting the total number of support signatures required to stand for office.¹⁵ In a positive development, in line with a Constitutional Court decision, voters no longer have to sign in support of candidates in front of a MEC representative; however, voters are still limited to support only one candidate, potentially limiting political pluralism. While a number of candidates, representing both governing and opposition parties, are expected to run, no candidates have yet publicly confirmed their intention to contest the election.

¹⁰ See Section I.1.1(c) of the Venice Commission [Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters](#).

¹¹ See, Paragraph 52 of the 2017 [UN CRPD Concluding Observations on Montenegro](#), CRPD/C/MNE/CO/1.

¹² The Constitution guarantees the protection of personal data, prohibits the use of personal data for purposes other than those for which they were collected and provides that everyone shall have the right to be informed about the personal data collected about him or her and the right to 'court protection' in case of abuse. In addition, the parliament approved a Personal Data Protection Law in 2008 and 2009.

¹³ Paragraph 10 of the 2013 General Comment No. 16 of the UN Human Rights Committee (CCPR) to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) requires "the gathering and holding of personal information on computers, data banks and other devices, whether by public authorities or private individuals or bodies, must be regulated by law. Effective measures have to be taken by States to ensure that information concerning a person's private life does not reach the hands of persons who are not authorized by law to receive process and use it, and is never used for purposes incompatible with the Covenant".

¹⁴ Paragraph 15 of the 1996 UN CCPR General Comment No. 25 provides that "persons who are otherwise eligible to stand for election should not be excluded by unreasonable or discriminatory requirements such as education, residence or descent, or by reason of political affiliation." Paragraph 24 of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document provides that any restrictions must be "strictly proportionate to the aim of the law".

¹⁵ See, Article 3 of the ICCPR and Section I.1.3.ii of the Venice Commission Code of Good Practice.

All nominations should be submitted to the SEC by the 26 March deadline. The SEC instructions on the nomination procedure and collection of signatures are available on its website. All political parties met with by the ODIHR NAM expressed confidence in the candidate registration process and did not raise any major concerns with registration requirements.

F. ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE

The election law does not regulate the official start and end of the campaign; it only states that the right to free airtime on the public broadcaster starts on the day the candidates are registered and ceases 24 hours before election day. Previously, ODIHR recommended regulating the campaign in order to provide a more level playing field for contestants.¹⁶ All parties met with by the ODIHR NAM expect to be able to campaign freely; however, concerns were expressed about biased media coverage of the campaign, an increase in nationalist rhetoric from different communities, negative stereotypes of women, inflammatory statements, pressure on voters and the potential misuse of administrative resources.

The campaign is expected to focus on foreign policy and EU integration, socio-economic issues, as well as policies to fight corruption and unemployment. While television remains an important medium for campaigning, the use of social media was emphasized as key means of outreach alongside traditional campaign methods such as rallies and distribution of posters and materials.

The Law on Financing of Political Entities and Election Campaigns details rules for contributions and expenditures, as well as restrictions on foreign, anonymous and state sources. The 2017 amendments to campaign finance legislation aim to address previous ODIHR recommendations by further enhancing transparency in terms of reporting on sources of funding and expenditures.

Every candidate is required to open a dedicated bank account for all campaign finance transactions on the day after their candidacy is confirmed. Public funding is available to all candidates but is only allocated after the election and in accordance with the number of votes gained. In addition, campaigns can be funded by membership fees and individual donations. Any citizen can donate up to EUR 2,000 to each candidate and legal entities up to EUR 10,000. A candidate can spend up to EUR 1.6 million during the entire campaign.

The Agency for Prevention of Corruption is tasked with the overall supervision of campaign finance regulations. During the campaign, candidates are obliged to submit reports to the Agency every 15 days on their income. In a positive development and in line with previous ODIHR recommendations, candidates are now obliged to submit an interim report on both donations and expenditures five days before election day. Candidates are also obliged to file a final campaign finance report to the Agency within 30 days after election day. The 2017 amendments to the law now task the Agency to develop the format of these reports, which, combined with a requirement for online publication, aim to ensure adequate transparency of campaign finance. Failure to submit any report leads to financial sanctions and misdemeanour procedures.

While these amendments enhance the reporting framework, the law does not address a prior ODIHR recommendation to ensure the Agency has adequate capacity and resources to fulfill its mandate in a timely and efficient manner. This was raised by some ODIHR NAM interlocutors as an area of concern in light of the new supervisory responsibilities that the Agency may have to carry out as regards the interim reports. Even with such concerns, the Agency expressed confidence

¹⁶ The 2017 draft amendments to the election law aimed to regulate the official start and end of campaign.

that it has sufficient resources to undertake comprehensive and timely supervision and has already developed software for online reporting.

G. MEDIA

The media landscape is pluralistic, but politically polarized. A number of ODIHR NAM interlocutors opined that political segmentation of the media market negatively affects its editorial independence and in-depth investigative reporting. ODIHR NAM interlocutors positively noted the decrease in attacks and forms of pressure on journalists and media outlets in recent years; however, none of the previous investigations have yet concluded.¹⁷

The public broadcaster, Radio and Television Montenegro (RTCG), operates three TV channels. In addition, there are four major private television stations: *TV Vijesti*, *Prva*, *Pink M* and *Atlas*. Print media, including the daily state-owned *Pobjeda* and the privately-owned *Vijesti*, *Dan* and *Dnevne Novine*, offer a wide range of views. While television and print media are the predominant sources of news and information, the Internet, and especially social media, is increasingly used as a source of political information, with the main newspapers developing online content.

A new managerial team of the RTCG was appointed in March 2017. Since then, the RTCG has faced criticism from the ruling party, which accused it of promoting opposition parties and views. On 28 December, the parliament, acting on a proposal of the Administrative Committee, recalled a member from this post at the RTCG Council due to an alleged conflict of interest.¹⁸ Opposition and civil society representatives expressed concern on the matter. With the final appointments of the managerial team pending, concerns were raised by the majority of ODIHR NAM interlocutors on the developments around the RTCG.

The election law regulates the media coverage of the campaign and requires the public broadcaster to provide all contestants with free and equitable access. As per legal obligations, free-of-charge and equal coverage of promotional videos as well as three-minute coverage of campaign events in the news will be allotted to each candidate. In addition, the RTCG plans to organize a series of debates among contestants, the modalities of which will be decided by internal RTCG regulations.

The Agency for Electronic Media is mandated to monitor all broadcast media. On 25 January, it adopted its regular Rulebook on the Rights and Obligations of Broadcasters during the Campaign.¹⁹ The newly amended Law on Electronic Media obligates a broadcaster to indicate the sponsor of a political advertisement, in line with prior ODIHR recommendations. Amendments also mandate the Agency to cease the broadcasting of political advertisements that “discredits or disparages competitors”. While this is a positive change, the Agency informed the ODIHR NAM that the definition of an advertisement that “discredits or disparages competitors” could benefit from more clarification. In addition, the Agency expressed concerns on the shortened deadlines for handling media-related complaints and for not being consulted on these amendments.

The endorsement of a code of ethics for journalists in 2016 was considered a major step towards “strengthening media self-regulation and raising professional standards of the media in

¹⁷ See, Press Releases of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFoM) from [18 October 2015](#) and [19 October 2015](#) where attention was drawn to several such instances with appeal to thoroughly investigate all cases. The [EU 2016 Progress Report](#) said that “there is no systematic trend of attacks against journalists resulting in threats to life or serious injuries.”

¹⁸ Also, RTCG Council members requested the resignation of RTCG Director General and TVCG Director.

¹⁹ The draft rulebook was sent to the broadcasters, parliamentary political parties and the election commissions for submission of comments and suggestions.

Montenegro”.²⁰ Media representatives met with by the ODIHR NAM opined that respecting journalistic ethics remains a key challenge toward ensuring professional journalism. Concerns were also noted about ‘fake news’ in online and social media.

H. ELECTION OBSERVATION

In line with OSCE commitments, the law provides for citizen and international election observation to all stages of the electoral process. A number of citizen observer groups expressed their intention to comprehensively observe the upcoming election focusing on issues of voter registration, campaign, the potential misuse of administrative resources and media coverage of the election. In addition, registered candidates may appoint authorized representatives to each election administration body. All political parties, met with by the ODIHR NAM noted that they intend to deploy their representative to the majority of polling stations should they have a candidate.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All ODIHR NAM interlocutors underscored the importance and valued added of the deployment of a full-scale ODIHR election observation mission and welcomed any recommendations that a mission may make for potential improvement of the process. Many viewed an ODIHR observation activity as a means to promote confidence in the electoral process. Although a number of ODIHR recommendations have been addressed in the law, some issues would benefit from continued attention. These include the consistent implementation of recent legal amendments, the effectiveness of the election administration, the conduct of the election campaign and respect for fundamental freedoms, media coverage of the election, new campaign finance rules and the effectiveness of the supervisory body and the administration of election day procedures.

Based on the findings of this report, the ODIHR NAM recommends the deployment of an Election Observation Mission (EOM) for the upcoming presidential election. In addition to a core team of analysts, the ODIHR will request the secondment by OSCE participating States of 16 long-term observers to follow the electoral process countrywide, as well as 100 short-term observers for the observation of election day procedures. In line with ODIHR’s standard methodology, the EOM would include a media monitoring element.

²⁰ See the [Press Release of the OSCE RFoM](#) on 21 April 2016.

ANNEX: LIST OF MEETINGS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration

Ivan Ivanišević, Director, General Directorate for Multilateral Affairs

Jela Vuletić-Manthou, Director, Directorate for OSCE and Council of Europe

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Milanka Baković, General Director of the Directorate for Civil Status and Personal Documents

Zora Čizmović, Head of the Department for Personal Data Protection and Free Access to Information

Tatjana Drobnjak, Head of the Service for Information Communication Technologies

Danka Petrović, Counsellor of the Directorate for International Co-operation

State Election Commission

Budimir Šaranović, President

Agency for Prevention of Corruption

Sreten Radonjić, Director

Savo Milasinović, Deputy Director

Dusan Drakić, Head of Section

Administrative Court

Gordana Pot, Deputy President of the Court

Political Parties

Ivan Brajović, Speaker of the Parliament, Social Democrats

Genci Nimanbegu, Albanians Decisively

Ervin Ibrahimović, Bosniak Party

Milutin Đukanović, Democratic Front

Branka Bošnjak, Democratic Front

Predrag Bulatović, Democratic Front

Marta Šćepanović, Democratic Party of Socialists

Miodrag Vuković, Democratic Party of Socialists

Predrag Sekulic, Democratic Party of Socialists

Mijomir Pejović, Democrats

Momo Koprivica, Democrats

Miodrag Lekić, Demos

Tina Raičević, Demos

Raško Konjević, Social Democratic Party

Miće Orlandić, Social Democrats

Vladimir Joković, Socialist People's Party

Neđeljko Rudović, United Reform Action

Mileta Radovanić, United Reform Action

Agency for Electronic Media

Abaz Belić Džafić, Director

Jadranka Vojvodić, Deputy Director

Suncica Bakić, Deputy Director

Dorde Vujnović, Advisor to Director

Elnira K. Ceković, Head of Public Relations and General Affairs Service

Media

Vladan Mićunović, Director, RTCG
Sonja Drobac, Director, *TV Prva*
Milka Tadić-Mijović, Director, Center for Investigative Journalism
Ivana Šebek, Director, *TV Pink M*
Branko Vojičić, Member, Press Council
Aneta Spaić, Member, Press Council
Ranko Vujović, Executive Secretary, Press Council
Paula Petričević, Ombudsperson, *Vijesti*
Ilija Jovičević, Ombudsperson, *DAN*
Mihailo Jovović, Editor-in-Chief, *Vijesti*

Civil Society

Milica Kovacević, Center for Democratic Transition
Zlatko Vujović, Center for Monitoring and Research
Ognjen Marković, Center for Democracy and Human Rights
Kristina Cetković, Civil Alliance
Darko Ivanović, Civil Alliance

International Community

Ambassador Maryse Daviet, Head of Mission, OSCE Mission to Montenegro
Bujar Basha, Senior Electoral Advisor, OSCE Mission to Montenegro
Christel Monod, Programme Co-ordinator, OSCE Mission to Montenegro
Beatrice Trouville, Electoral Technical Assistance Advisor, OSCE Mission to Montenegro
Representatives of diplomatic missions of OSCE participating States, as well as of the Council of Europe, European Union and United Nations