

# MONTENEGRO

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The number of media outlets in Montenegro has significantly increased over the past fourteen years. In 1990, the media market consisted of one daily newspaper, one state-run national radio and the influential state-run national television, plus a few radio stations owned by the local authorities.

New media legislation was adopted at the end of 2002, but its implementation has been difficult. Although there were several obvious breaches of the new laws, the authorities have not reacted so far. The implementation of media legislation has even caused a political crisis in Montenegro, since the opposition parties withdrew from Parliament after the Council of Public Service *Radio and Television Montenegro (RTVCG)* decided to terminate the coverage of Parliament sessions that were broadcast on a special channel of *Radio and Television Montenegro (RTVCG)*.

Media concentration and monopolies do not seem to pose a threat to media pluralism in Montenegro yet. A much more serious problem has proved to be political affiliations, both in the state-owned and in the private media.

## 2 REGULATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

At the end of 2002, the Montenegrin Parliament adopted three laws that now regulate the media sphere: the Media Law, the Broadcasting Law and the Law on the Transformation of State Television into Public Service Television. The three laws were prepared in co-operation with the Council of Europe and OSCE, and in accordance with the European standards.

The new media legislation stipulates that the broadcast media owned by the state or local authorities must be transformed into public service broadcasters, and the print media privatised. In accordance with this legislation, an independent regulatory body (the Broadcasting Agency) was created, as well as a task force to oversee the implementation of the media laws.

There are still no laws in Montenegro that would regulate ownership transparency and concentration in the print media, whereas the Broadcasting Law addresses the issue in a separate chapter (IX), titled "Preventing unlawful media concentration". Article 106 stipulates that media concentration is unlawful when a holder of a national television or radio license owns more than a 25 percent share in another broadcasting company that holds a similar licence (with national coverage). It is also unlawful for a private broadcaster to broadcast more than one radio and one television program in the same area. A holder of a national broadcasting license may not publish a daily newspaper with a circulation ex-

ceeding 3,000 copies, neither own more than a 10 percent share in another company that publishes a daily with a circulation exceeding 3,000 copies, nor more than a 10 percent share in a news agency. A local or a regional broadcaster is prohibited from owning more than 30 percent of another local or regional broadcaster in the same area, as well as from owning a local daily newspaper in the same or in a neighbouring area.<sup>1</sup>

When the Broadcasting Agency completes the Strategy and Frequency plan (due in spring 2004), it will announce a tender for frequencies for all broadcast media in Montenegro. According to the Broadcasting Law, any company or entity that does not have a clear ownership structure will not be eligible to receive a frequency license. At the moment, there are several companies in Montenegro that have an unlawful cross-media ownership structure and are in breach of the Broadcasting Law. It should be stressed that all of these companies had been established before any restrictions were in place, and some are currently undergoing the process of ownership transformation.

One of the latest developments regarding the Montenegrin media legislation was a meeting in Podgorica on media concentration and transparency, held on 22 January 2004. Council of Europe experts and members of the task force responsible for implementing the media legislation agreed that a new law has to be drafted that will address the issue of ownership concentration in the print media. At present, the only regulations that can be applied to the print sector in terms of ownership restrictions are contained in the above-mentioned provisions of the Broadcasting Law. Also relevant in this respect is Article 5 of the general Media Law that forbids a monopoly over information provision and stipulates that protection of competition in the field of information provision will be regulated by separate laws.<sup>2</sup>

A new law that will address the issue of ownership concentration in the print media will be drafted by a task force that will consist of both domestic and foreign experts.

### 3 PRIVATISATION

So far there has been no privatisation of the state-owned media in Montenegro. The state broadcaster is in the process of transforming itself into a public service broadcaster. The newspaper publishing company, NIP Pobjeda, which publishes the *Pobjeda* daily, is still owned by the state. Its estimated market value is around EUR 15 million. Its privatisation has not yet been carried out because of the already mentioned delays in the implementation of media legislation, and NIP Pobjeda is still subsidised by Parliament. According to some sources, WAZ is a serious candidate to buy *Pobjeda*.

After the collapse of socialism and disintegration of Yugoslavia, all new periodicals in Montenegro were launched by private owners, and frequencies were also allocated to private broadcasters. Yet it should be noted that frequency allocation at times seemed to be a process carried out in an arbitrary manner, rather than based on a systematic strategy.

## 4 MEDIA PLURALISM

The size of Montenegro and its population of 700,000 do not make a big market for the media, yet there are four daily newspapers, two leading weekly magazines, 15 TV stations and 44 radio stations. These numbers include 13 local public radio services and two local public television services.

Until 1997, when *Vijesti* was established, the only daily had been the Government controlled *Pobjeda*, which was founded in 1944. At present, there are two other national dailies in Montenegro, *Dan* and *Publika*. It is estimated that a launch of a new daily in Montenegro would take an investment of about EUR 1.5 million.

The newspapers differ among themselves in their political orientation. *Pobjeda*, with an estimated circulation of about 20,000 copies, is only rarely, or rather never, critical of the Government's work. *Vijesti*, a business-oriented newspaper with a strong position in the market, has changed its editorial policy and become more critical of the Government since WAZ became its co-owner. *Dan*, a daily with the reputation of having supported Slobodan Milošević's politics in Montenegro, is pursuing a clear anti-government editorial policy. In the summer of 2002, the *Dan* daily published the name of the protected witness K32 in the Hague trials on war crimes in former Yugoslavia. Its owner, director, and editor in chief, Duško Jovanović, was subsequently summoned to the Hague to explain this decision. His answer was that he wanted to raise circulation. The envisaged punishment for this kind of offence is seven years in prison or a fine of EUR 100,000 or possibly both. Duško Jovanović's trial at the Hague Tribunal is set for 12 May 2004.<sup>3</sup>

The biggest private printing house in Montenegro is Rotoslog, with the Daily Press company being its major owner. The same company owns a majority stake in the main distributing company Štampa as well. The second printing house is entirely owned by Ju-media Mont.

The TV market has changed significantly in the past decade as well. In 1995, there were only two private stations, *Blue Moon TV* and *Sky Sat*. Today, there is a much greater variety: *APR*, *BOIN*, *Elmag*, *EHO*, *Glas Plava*, *MBC*, *Montena*, *IN TV*, *Orion*, *Panorama*, *Sky Sat*, *Teuta* (all these members of UNEM, the Association of Montenegrin Independent Broadcasters), *TV Nikšić*, *TV Budva* and *RTV CG* (the state-run *Radio and Television Montenegro*).

## 5 MEDIA OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

### 5.1 PRINT MEDIA

The estimated number of potential newspaper readers in Montenegro is somewhere in the range of 550,000 persons, but naturally, circulation figures cannot reach that number, owing to the pass-over readership. Research has shown that daily newspapers are read by almost 70 percent of the potential readership. According to a survey conducted in June 2003, Montenegrins' favourite daily is *Vijesti* (19.4 percent), closely followed by *Dan* (16.7 percent); 8 percent of the respondents opted for *Pobjeda*, and 2.6 percent for *Publika*.<sup>4</sup>

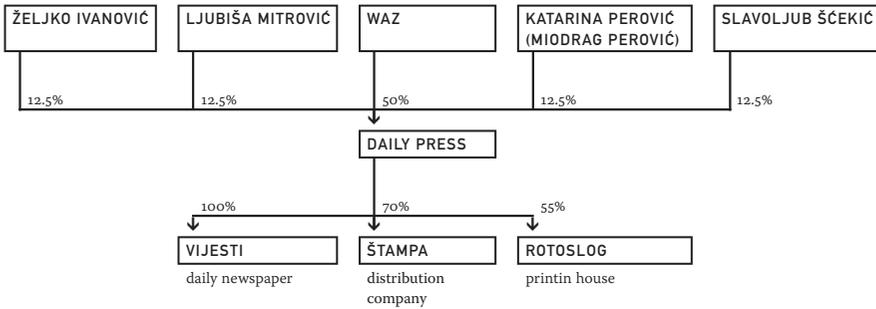
The same survey showed that 61.7 percent of the Montenegrin population reads weeklies. The most popular weekly is *Revija D* with 11 percent of the readership, followed by *Monitor* with 8.8 percent of the total readership.

#### 5.1.1 VIJESTI DAILY

The first issue of *Vijesti* was printed on 1 September 1997 and within a short period of time the daily established itself as a strong player in the media market. At the end of 2003, *Vijesti* was selling 40,000 copies, but a significant portion of that figure can be attributed to the marketing campaign "Read books." Thursday editions of *Vijesti* are supplemented with a book and can be bought at the price of EUR 2.99. The regular circulation of the daily is in the range of 22–25,000 copies.

The *Vijesti* daily is published by the Daily Press company that also owns other enterprises in the print media sector (70 percent of the largest distribution company, Štampa, and 55 percent of the printing house Rotoslog).<sup>5</sup> The daily was established mainly with money provided by donors. At the time of its establishment, the ownership of the newspaper was divided among five persons with 20-percent shares: Katarina Perović (Miodrag Perović),<sup>6</sup> Željko Ivanović, Slavoljub Šćekić, Saša Eraković and Ljubiša Mitrović. After WAZ entered *Vijesti* in 2003, through a stake in Daily Press, this picture changed dramatically. WAZ bought 50 percent of the newspaper for approx. EUR 5 million. One shareholder, Saša Eraković, decided to withdraw, and the four remaining individual shareholders now have a 12.5 percent stake each. Therefore, neither WAZ nor the individual owners have an absolute majority.

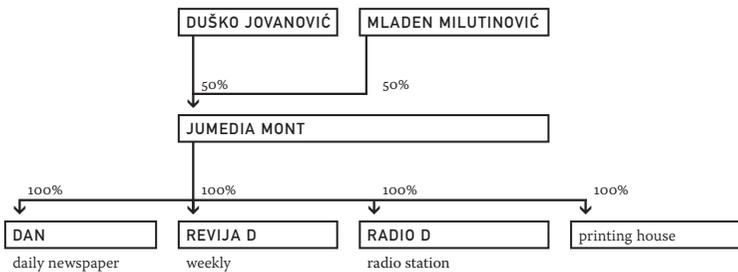
Chart 1 DAILY PRESS OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE



### 5.1.2 DAN DAILY

The daily newspaper *Dan* was established in 1998 by the Jumedica Mont company that also publishes the weekly *Revija D*, runs the radio station *Radio D*, and owns a printing house. The newspaper has a daily circulation of 22–25,000 copies. The ownership structure of Jumedica Mont is quite clear, as the company is owned by Duško Jovanović and Mladen Milutinović, each with a 50 percent stake.

Chart 2 JUMEDIA MONT OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE



### 5.1.3 PUBLIKA DAILY

The *Publika* daily was established in 2002 and is the newest arrival on the dailies market in Montenegro. Its circulation is only around 6,000 copies.<sup>7</sup> The founder of *Publika* is the Millennium company, owned by Vuk Rajković.

#### 5.1.4 REVIJA D WEEKLY

*Revija D*, the most popular weekly in Montenegro, is 100 percent owned by the Jumeia Mont company that also owns other enterprises in the media sector (daily *Dan*, *Radio D*, and a printing house). Its circulation is about 10,000 copies.<sup>8</sup>

#### 5.1.5 MONITOR WEEKLY

The *Monitor* weekly was established in July 1990. At the time, it was the only independent professional media outlet in Montenegro, and the only one that raised its voice against the war in the former Yugoslavia. Today, *Monitor* has a circulation of about 6,000 copies. The founder and one of the owners of the publishing company that runs the *Monitor* weekly is Miodrag Perović, a professor at the Montenegro University. In addition to him, there are thirty other shareholders, most of them working for *Monitor*. Through Miodrag Perović, the *Monitor* weekly is linked to the *Antena* radio station, the Rotoslog printing house, and to the Daily Press company (publisher of the *Vijesti* daily and the major owner of distribution company Štampa).

### 5.2 BROADCAST MEDIA

The most influential broadcast medium is the *Radio Television Montenegro (RTVCG)*, which is in the process of transformation into a public service broadcaster. Once this process is completed, Montenegro will have one national public service broadcaster and 14 local public service broadcasters, as all local media that are under the control of local authorities are to be transformed according to the new law. But the 14 broadcasters that are still under local governments' control are already past the initial deadline for the completion of this process, i.e. 23 May 2003. Recently, the Council of *RTVCG* requested approval from the Government to raise the license fee from EUR 2.5 to EUR 5. At first, this was refused with the explanation that license fee will not be raised before *RTVCG* has made the necessary transformation. However, after several public discussions the license fee has been raised to EUR 3.5.

In addition to the public service broadcaster, there are three other television broadcasters with national coverage in Montenegro: Serbian *Pink TV*, Montenegrin *IN TV* and the *Montenegrin Broadcast Company, MBC*.

On the radio market, public service radio still holds a significant position, while the most popular private radio station is *Radio Elmag*, followed by *Radio D* and *Antena M*.

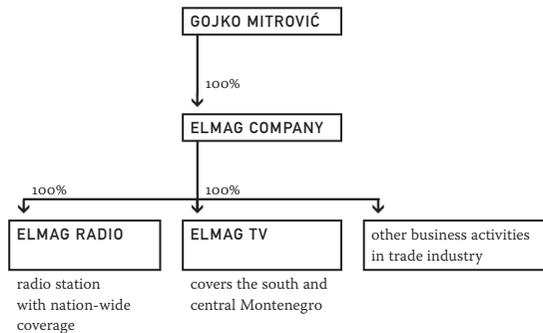
### 5.2.1 RADIO ELMAG

*Radio Elmag*, based in Podgorica, broadcasts nationwide on several frequencies. It was the first private radio station in Montenegro, when it launched its 24-hour music program in June 1994. At the end of the 1990s, *Radio Elmag* introduced news programs as well.

The sole owner of *Radio Elmag* is the Elmag Company, owned by Gojko Mitrović. The Elmag Company also produces TV programs for its own channel, *Elmag TV*, that covers the southern and central part of Montenegro. It has recently faced a drop in its audience share, because of the reductions in programming. For the most part, *Elmag TV* re-broadcasts Serbian *BK TV* news programs.

The Elmag Company is also registered for performing trade activities, and the media outlets are mainly financed through trade business.

Chart 3 ELMAG OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE



### 5.2.2 ANTENA M RADIO

*Antena M* broadcasts on several frequencies throughout the country and covers about 85 percent of Montenegro. It was established in July 1994 and played a part in making the first steps towards a democratic development in Montenegro. The station is currently going through ownership transformation, but at the time of writing the report it is 100 percent owned by Miodrag Perović. Through his media ownership, radio *Antena M* is linked to the *Monitor* weekly, the Rotoslog printing house, and the Daily Press company.

### 5.2.3 RADIO D

*Radio D* covers the wider area of Podgorica with its program, mostly consisting of music. The station is 100 percent owned by the Jumedia Mont company that also owns other enterprises in the media sector (the *Dan* daily, the *Revija D* weekly, and a printing house).

Table 1 OWNERSHIP OF THE MAIN RADIO STATIONS IN MONTENEGRO

RADIO STATION	OWNER	AUDIENCE SHARE
RADIO ELMAG	ELMAG COMPANY	18.2%
PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO	PUBLIC SERVICE	12.5%
RADIO D	JUMEDIA MONT	12.0%
ANTENA M	MIODRAG PEROVI	7.1%

Source: Central Court Register and Survey "Radio programs in Montenegro", Montenegro Media Institute, November 2003.

#### 5.2.4 IN TELEVISION

*IN Television*, the first private TV station in Montenegro to distribute its signal via optical cable, covers the most part of Montenegro. It was launched on 11 February 2002 and shortly afterwards attained a rather large market share and became the leading Montenegrin private broadcaster. Its executive director, Rade Vojvodić, stated in an interview that the founder of *IN TV* is the billboard advertising company Montepano, established in 1999 in Podgorica. According to the data in the Central Court Register, the founders of Montepano are Lela Vojvodić and Slobodanka Pavlović. Rade Vojvodić is the executive director and a member of the company board. Other board members are Zoran Jelić and Vladimir Pavlović, but the shareholder structure is not available.

#### 5.2.5 MBC TV

*MBC TV*, formerly *Blue Moon TV*, covers various parts of Montenegro via several local frequencies. It was established on 1 June 1995 in Podgorica as the first independent TV station in Montenegro. *Blue Moon TV* was a small station focused on entertainment programs with a low audience share on the national level. Later, *Blue Moon TV* was selected as a partner of IREX Montenegro, and the station was renamed *Montenegrin Broadcasting Company (MBC)*. About 30 newcomers to the station formed a newsroom and started to produce balanced news programs. The latest survey put *MBC* in the fourth place among nation-wide television broadcasters in Montenegro, and the third place among the private outlets (its audience share is 6.9 percent).<sup>9</sup>

The ownership structure of the TV station has remained unchanged since it was established - Milutin Radulović owns 64 percent and Svetlana Barović owns the remaining 36 percent.

#### 5.2.6 TV MONTENA

The private TV station, *Montena*, a member of Prevalitana group, covers central and south Montenegro, and only the town of Berane in the north. Before *IN* and *Pink* appeared

on the Montenegrin TV market, *Montena* was one of the leading private TV stations, but as a survey on audience shares demonstrates, *Montena* now holds a fairly small audience share (to 1.9 percent).<sup>10</sup>

Prevalitana has three owners - Stevo Vučinić owns 55 percent of the company, Đuro Vučinić 28 percent, and Miodrag Vukmanović the remaining 17 percent.

### 5.2.7 PINK TV

In the summer of 2002 (and practically overnight), the Serbian private TV station *Pink* began to cover twelve Montenegrin cities with perfect sound and picture. The occurrence of *Pink TV* in Montenegro caused quite a stir among the Montenegrin media associations. The first question that was raised was how *Pink TV* could enter the Montenegrin broadcast media market, and who allowed it, since none of the Montenegrin broadcasters, members of the Association of Montenegrin Independent Broadcasters (UNEM) had been able to obtain a licence for several years, and no tender for allocation of frequencies had been invited. The UNEM published a letter in which it stated that “chaos in the Montenegrin media market is continued through the entrance of *Pink TV*”, and that “Montenegro is a republic where laws are not respected”. *Pink TV* started its programming without the permission of the Republic Information Secretary, which is required by the Media Law.

Table 2 OWNERSHIP OF THE MAIN TV STATIONS IN MONTENEGRO

TV STATION	OWNER	AUDIENCE SHARE
RTVCG	PUBLIC SERVICE	30.2%
PINK TV	ŽELJKO MITROVIĆ	25.5%
IN TV	-	18.9%
MBC	M. RADULOVIĆ AND S. BAROV	6.9%
TV MONTENA	PREVALITANA HOLDINGS	1.9%

Source: Central Court Register and survey “TV programs in Montenegro”, Montenegro Media Institute, October 2003.

## 6 THE BIGGEST MEDIA OWNERS

There are six major media groups in Montenegro, and all of them can be considered as cases of cross-media ownership.

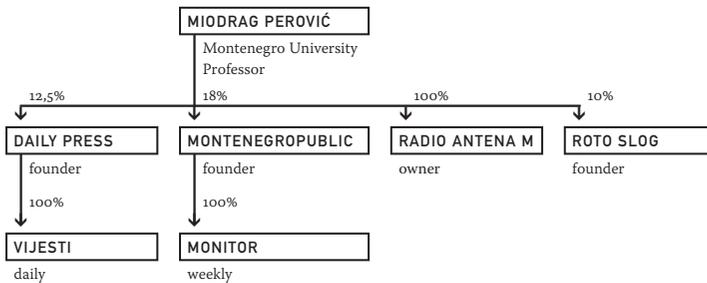
## 6.1 JUMEDIA MONT

Jumedia Mont Co., owned by Duško Jovanović and Mladen Milutinović, owns the *Dan* daily, the *Revija D* weekly and *Radio D* that covers Podgorica, Danilovgrad and Cetinje. The same company also owns a printing house. Its ownership is illustrated in Chart no. 2.

## 6.2 MIODRAG PEROVIĆ

Miodrag Perović, a professor at the Montenegro University, owns the publishing company that runs the *Monitor* weekly, and the radio station, *Antena M*. Perović is also the founder of the Rotoslog printing house and he or his daughter Katarina Perović<sup>11</sup> is a shareholder in the Daily Press company that owns the *Vijesti* daily and the Štampa distribution company. However, the ownership structure of these media outlets, distribution and printing companies is currently under transformation.

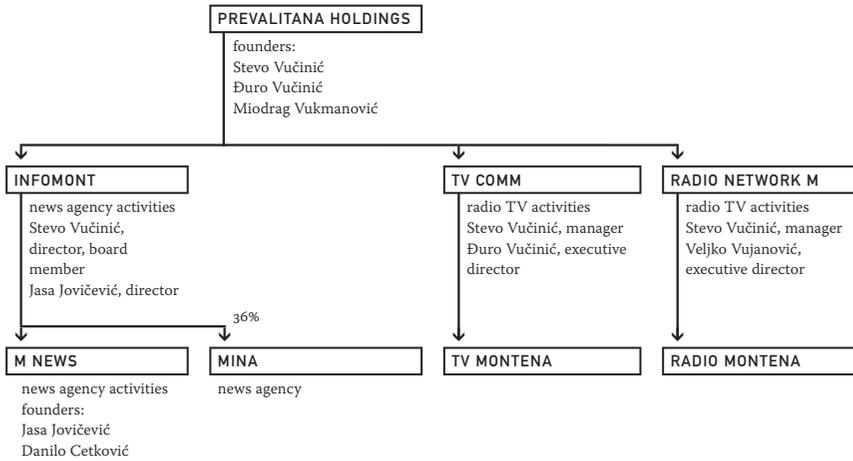
Chart 4 MEDIA OWNERSHIP OF MIODRAG PEROVIĆ



## 6.3 PREVALITANA HOLDINGS

Prevalitana Holdings (shareholders Stevo Vučinić, Đuro Vučinić and Miodrag Vukmanović) owns *Radio Montena* that covers central and southern Montenegro, and *TV Montena* that covers the same area, plus the town of Berane in the north. The company also has a 36 percent share in the *MINA* news agency.

Chart 5 OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE OF PREVALITANA HOLDINGS



#### 6.4 ELMAG (GOJKO MITROVIĆ)

Gojko Mitrović owns the nationwide *Radio Elmag* and *tv Elmag* that covers the central and southern part of Montenegro. The Elmag Company is also registered for performing trade activities, and the media outlets are mainly financed through trade business. The media and other business ownership of Elmag group (Gojko Mitrović) is illustrated in Chart no. 3.

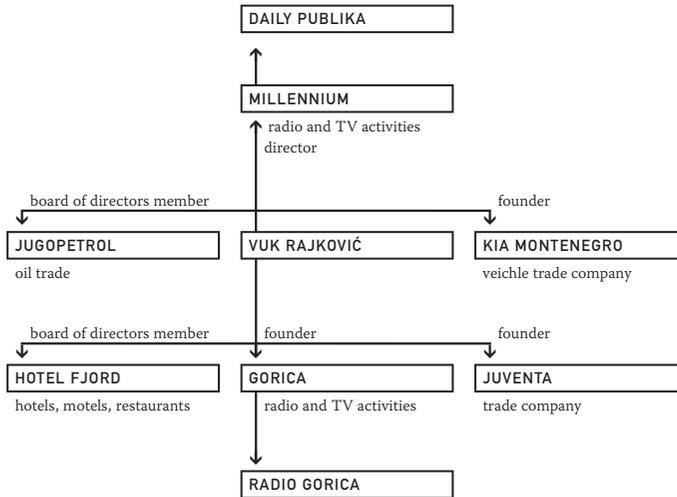
#### 6.5 IZEDIN DINO RAMOVIĆ

Izedin Dino Ramović owns *Radio Mir* and *tv Teuta* that cover the same market, Podgorica, Bar and Ulcinj.

#### 6.6 VUK RAJKOVIĆ

Vuk Rajković is the owner of the Millennium company that publishes the *Publika* daily. He is also the founder of the Gorica company that owns *Radio Gorica*. Vuk Rajković is also a board member in Jugopetrol (oil trade) and Hotel Fjord (hotels, motels, restaurants), and the owner or founder of several other companies outside media business.

Chart 6 MEDIA AND OTHER BUSINESS OWNERSHIP OF VUK RAJKOVIĆ



## 6.7 POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS OF THE MAIN MEDIA OWNERS

The biggest media owners in Montenegro are Jumedica Mont, Prevalitana and Elmag. The political orientation of their founders and owners is not an issue they would discuss in public. However, some of them have been active on the political scene. Duško Jovanović (Jumedica Mont) used to be a member of the Democratic Party of Socialists, and for a while a member of a break-away party, the Socialistic People's Party. He left politics after internal problems and poor election results of the party. Despite this, the daily *Dan*, run by Jovanović, is known as an outlet for anti-government opinions. The political stance of the other shareholder, Mladen Milutinović, is not publicly known.

The founders and owners of Prevalitana, Stevo Vučinić and Miodrag Vukmanović, were also founders and politically active members of the Liberal Alliance of Montenegro. Vukmanović was highly rated inside the party before him and Vučinić (together with several other founders) left the Liberal Alliance. However, Vukmanović and Vučinić have not completely abandoned politics since on 26 January 2004, they publicly warned Liberal Alliance members to change the current leadership structure in order to save the party.<sup>12</sup>

## 7 MEDIA INDEPENDENCE

In Montenegro there is a collective agreement at the national level valid for all employers and employees. Based on that, special agreements are signed for specific industries. They enable employers and trade unions to regulate their relations through in-house agreements. The in-house agreements define the rights and duties of employees, job descriptions, amount of salary, and categorise employees based on their education and working experience. In the media industry, some publishers have never made in-house agreements, and even where such agreements are signed, the degree to which the publishers respect them varies.

There are several journalists' associations and trade unions in Montenegro, but no strong NGO's to monitor the media or play the role of media watchdog. The Association of Young Journalists is trying to conduct a media monitoring program, but they lack the capacities to do so. A journalists' self-regulatory body (Independent Self-Regulatory Body, NST) was established in the summer of 2003. Its aim is to promote the Code of Ethics and to take initiatives in terms of the watchdog role.

The Association of Professional Journalists of Montenegro was established in 1990. It gathered journalists who confronted the political leadership and refused to participate in the war propaganda. In the first half of the 1990s, it played a part in raising professional standards and the protection of journalists. However, in recent years the association has been less active and a number of journalists have left it.

The Association of Journalists of Montenegro was set up in the communist era. Numerous journalists left this association in the 1990s because of its open support for Milošević's regime and the Montenegrin Djukanović-Bulatović leadership at the time. Apart from granting annual awards, the association currently plays only an insignificant role.

The Independent Trade Union of Journalists was established several years ago. The aim of this organisation is to improve the position of journalists in Montenegro as well as to educate them about their rights. It has links with a number of similar organisations across Europe. The union is not yet influential but it invariably reacts whenever journalist's rights are violated.<sup>13</sup>

The Newspaper and Printing Trade Union operates within the framework of the Alliance of Independent Trade Unions, established in the communist era. The organisation does not have a significant influence and has not undergone any changes since the time it was established.

UNEM is the Association of Montenegrin Independent Broadcasters, which includes almost all private TV and radio stations in Montenegro. UNEM plays a significant role in the implementation of media laws in Montenegro. Montpress is a similar association for print media, but so far it has only had limited influence.

Investigative journalism is often encouraged by NGOs, both domestic and international, but only rarely by publishers. Among those that have most strongly encouraged investigative journalism in the past years are the IREX office, the Montenegro Media Institute, and the Independent Self-Regulatory Body (NST) whose latest attempt to promote it was the Investigative Journalism Award for 2003.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

The new media legislation in Montenegro (the general Media Law, the Broadcasting Law and the Law on the Transformation of State Television into Public Service Television) set the grounds for significant changes in the Montenegrin media system, when adopted at the end of 2002. However, the implementation of the ground-breaking legislation that is in line with the international (including EU) standards has been problematic. The demanded transformation of the state or local authorities-owned broadcasters into public service broadcasters is taking place, but with delays, while the privatisation of print media has not even begun. The regulations regarding media concentration (contained in the Broadcasting Law) are evidently violated in more than one case of cross-media ownership. In several major media companies the ownership transformation is underway to bring the companies in line with the media legislation. It should be noted that the set of media laws contains only indirect regulations of ownership transparency and concentration in the print media, and that subject still has to be addressed in a separate law. Domestic and foreign experts are to draft a law in near future.

Overall, the print media market currently consists of six major players: one state-owned and three privately owned dailies and two privately owned weeklies. A clear (pro or con) stance to the Government can be recognised in the majority of those media outlets, underlined by the fact that several major media owners have become publicly known for their political activities. Political affiliations, both in the state-owned and private media, can currently be pointed out as a more serious concern than media concentration itself.

The latter issue, however, does have great importance as the owners in the print sector hold strong positions in broadcasting as well. It is expected that the Broadcasting Agency will announce tenders for frequencies for all broadcasting media in the near future. If the Agency is strict in the implementation of media legislation, frequencies will not be allocated to the companies with unclear media ownership.

Professional and social conditions for the work of journalists are rarely regulated through in-house agreements, and a number of free-lance journalists work without any insurance. There are several professional media organisations, some inherited from the past regime and others “independent”, but with little impact on the protection of journalists’ rights or defence of media independence.

## NOTES

- 1 The Broadcasting Law, published in the *Službeni list Republike Crne Gore* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro), no.51, 23 September 2002. See <<http://www.mminstitute.org>>.
- 2 The Media Law, published in the *Službeni list Republike Crne Gore* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro), no.51, 23 September 2002. See <<http://www.mminstitute.org>>.
- 3 See <<http://www.un.org/icty/bhs/frames/cases.htm>>.
- 4 Survey "Public opinion on dailies and weeklies in Montenegro," Montenegro Media Institute, Podgorica, June 2003.
- 5 The data on ownership structure of all Montenegrin media companies (and all other respective companies) are collected in the Central Court Register, and have been available free of charge at <<http://www.crps.cg.yu>>.
- 6 In the Central Court Register, Katarina Perović is listed as a co-owner of Daily Press, but in the document which the Executive Director of the company sent to the author of the report, Miodrag Perović is stated as a co-owner. Also, if one searches for data on the Daily Press company through the names of owners in the Central Court Register, Miodrag Perović appears among the owners.
- 7 Montenegro Media Book, Montenegro Media Institute, Podgorica, July 2002. See: <<http://www.mminstitute.org/knjigaeng.php>>.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Survey "TV programs in Montenegro," Montenegro Media Institute, October 2003. See <<http://www.mminstitute.org>>.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 In the Central Court Register, Katarina Perović is listed as a co-owner of the Daily Press, but in the document which the executive director of the company sent to the author of the report, Miodrag Perović is stated as a co-owner. Also, if one searches for data on the Daily Press company through the names of owners in the Central Court Register, Miodrag Perović appears among the owners.
- 12 MINA news agency.
- 13 In the opening speech at the workshop "Protection of Free-lancers" in Budva, Montenegro, in January 2004, the President of the Independent Trade Union of Journalists of Montenegro, Vesna Pejović, said that "within the private media in Montenegro there is only a small number of journalists who enjoy rights arising from regular employment. Free-lance journalists work in very difficult conditions, have no social, health and pension insurance, no free weekends and holidays, and working for small fees. Employees hide the number of journalists engaged under such inhuman terms."