

Serbia and Montenegro

Ethnicity in Serbia and Montenegro

Power relations

The coding of Yugoslavia refers to different territories across the time periods. The time periods 1945 - 1991 refer to the entire former Yugoslavia ("Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) with 6 constituent republics (Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia) until its disintegration in 1991. 1992: Serbia + Kosovo + Montenegro + Bosnia and Hercegovina. 1993 - 2006: Serbia + Kosovo + Montenegro.

The country of Yugoslavia was, by definition, an attempt to bridge the ethnic differences between several very similar ethnic groups, the Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, and eventually Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The term Yugoslavia means "southern Slavs" and reflects a centuries old sentiment that these peoples are hardly distinct from each other—this is particularly the case between the Croats and Serbs who speak essentially the same language. Created at Versailles, the Yugoslav state existed as a single entity until the eve of World War II when the nascent ethnic movements reasserted themselves with aid from the various sides during the war. Thus independent states were established in Croatia and Bosnia (both under Nazi influence) as well as occupied Serbia and Montenegro (which was under Italian occupation). Tito's emergence as the dominant political actor within the country from 1945-1980 led to the imposition of a socialist system that both recognized the different ethnic groups but sought to subordinate them to socialist goals. Thus Yugoslavia possessed six republics based on the six largest ethnic groups and two autonomous republics (which were part of the broader Serbian republic): Vojvodina (with a large Hungarian nationality) and Kosovo with its predominant Albanian population. The one party of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was the Socialist Workers Party, each republic had its own branch which was ethnically determined. But, these differences were downplayed in pursuit of socialist egalitarian goals. By the 1980 census the majority of people considered themselves Yugoslavs first -a phenomena prompted by the level of intermarriage. None of this survived Tito's death. The rotating presidency allowed for the reassertion of the republican governments and a weakening of central authority, accelerated by the rapid economic disintegration of the 1980s. Economic distress and the grievances it caused fueled the ethnic resurgence of the 1990s

that quickly morphed into catastrophic ethnic conflict. The one socialist workers party broke up along ethnic divisions but they were quickly superseded in Slovenia and Croatia with nationalist parties that explicitly called for independence. It is at this point that ethnic politics emerge as the defining variable in post-Yugoslav politics.

From 1945 to 1966 Yugoslavia had a higher degree of centralism whereas the period from 1967 to 1986 is characterized by a greater degree of federalism and decentralization. Power relations changed after Rankovic's demission in July 1966.

Under Milosevic the Albanians became discriminated in 1987. During the war, first Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia in the year 1991, so that Slovenes and Macedonians became irrelevant from 1992 on and the Croats living in the remaining Yugoslav territory were discriminated by the Serbian regime. In 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence, so that since 1993 only a reduced number of Bosniaks still live in the territory of Yugoslavia. They are mainly concentrated in the Sandzak region in Southern Serbia.

After the war until 1999, during the regime of Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbs were senior partner next to the Montenegrins that were junior partner. All other ethnic groups were discriminated. Only the Hungarians, concentrated in Northern Serbia, did not face political discrimination and were thus powerless.

After Milosevic's resignation in 2000 the discrimination of ethnic groups other than Serbs and Montenegrins stopped, so that the Bosniaks and Croats are powerless since then. Several parties represent the Bosniaks (e.g. Bosniak Democratic Party of Sandžak, Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak) respectively the Croats (e.g. Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina, Democratic Union of Croats), but besides having few seats in the parliament neither has noteworthy political influence. The regional autonomy of the Hungarian minority in the Vojvodina region was restored. After the NATO intervention in 1999, the Albanians in Kosovo had separatist autonomy (= self-exclusionist), because Serbia lost its influence in Kosovo and the region was under UNMIK control with strong inclusion of the Albanians. The Roma minority became politically relevant in the 00ies, two Roma parties were founded, e.g. the Roma Union (²⁹⁴⁰), which was also elected in the parliament with two deputies. Although the Roma face strong economic and educational discrimination (²⁹⁴¹), there is no actual evidence that Roma are politically discriminated, thus the Roma are powerless.

²⁹⁴⁰ [Roma Union, 2010]

²⁹⁴¹ [U.S. State Department Human Rights Report, 2000]

In 2006 Montenegro declared independence from Serbia after the majority of the population of Montenegro voted affirmative on this issue and, consequently, Yugoslavia ceased to exist.

Official country names:

- 1945 – 1963 Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija, FNRJ,
- 1963 – 1992 Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija, SFRJ,

- 1992 – 2003 Savezna Republika Jugoslavija, SRj,
- 2003 – 2006 Državna Zajednica Srbija i Crna Gora, SCG,
- 2006 – 2010 Republika Srbija (²⁹⁴², 897).

²⁹⁴² [Ristic, 2010]

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Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro

From 1946 until 1966

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Serbs | 0.36 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Croats | 0.2 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Bosniaks/Muslims | 0.1 | POWERLESS |
| Albanians | 0.09 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Slovenes | 0.08 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Macedonians | 0.06 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Montenegrins | 0.02 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.02 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.014 | IRRELEVANT |



Figure 644: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1946-1966.

From 1967 until 1986

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Serbs | 0.36 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Croats | 0.2 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Bosniaks/Muslims | 0.1 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Albanians | 0.09 | POWERLESS |
| Slovenes | 0.08 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Macedonians | 0.06 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Montenegrins | 0.02 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.02 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.014 | IRRELEVANT |



Figure 645: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1967-1986.

From 1987 until 1991



Figure 646: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1987-1991.

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Serbs | 0.36 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Croats | 0.2 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Bosniaks/Muslims | 0.1 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Albanians | 0.09 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Slovenes | 0.08 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Macedonians | 0.06 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Montenegrins | 0.02 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.02 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.014 | IRRELEVANT |

From 1992 until 1992

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Serbs | 0.53 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Bosniaks/Muslims | 0.15 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Albanians | 0.12 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Croats | 0.06 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Montenegrins | 0.036 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.023 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.014 | IRRELEVANT |

From 1993 until 1999

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Serbs | 0.62 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Albanians | 0.17 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Montenegrins | 0.05 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Hungarians | 0.03 | POWERLESS |
| Bosniaks/Muslims | 0.03 | DISCRIMINATED |
| Roma | 0.014 | IRRELEVANT |
| Croats | 0.01 | DISCRIMINATED |

From 2000 until 2006

| Group name | Proportional size | Political status |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Serbs | 0.62 | SENIOR PARTNER |
| Albanians | 0.17 | SELF-EXCLUSION |
| Montenegrins | 0.05 | JUNIOR PARTNER |
| Bosniaks/Muslims | 0.03 | POWERLESS |
| Hungarians | 0.03 | POWERLESS |
| Roma | 0.014 | POWERLESS |
| Croats | 0.01 | POWERLESS |



Figure 647: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1992-1992.

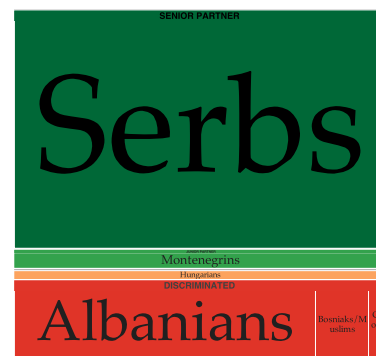


Figure 648: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1993-1999.



Figure 649: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro

From 1946 until 1991

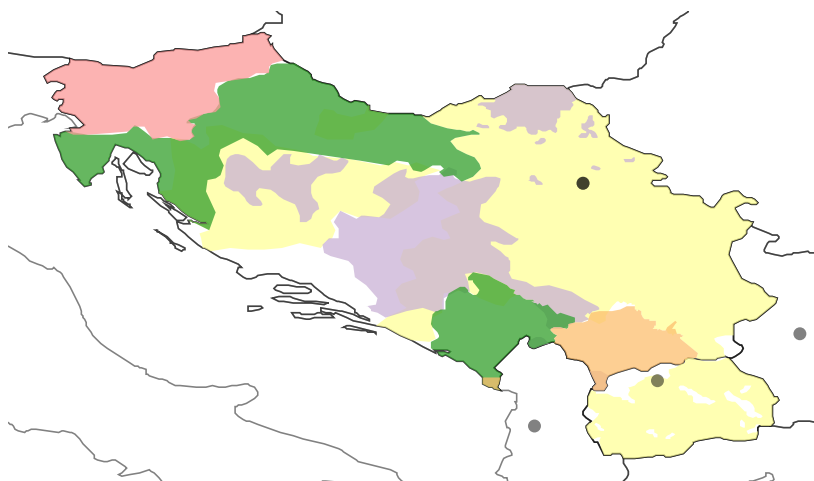


Figure 650: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.









| Group name | Area in km ² | Type |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
|  Serbs | 131 079 | Regional & urban |
|  Bosniaks/Muslims | 39 775 | Regional & urban |
|  Croats | 37 126 | Regional & urban |
|  Macedonians | 21 498 | Regional & urban |
|  Slovenes | 20 724 | Regional & urban |
|  Montenegrins | 13 990 | Regional & urban |
|  Albanians | 11 282 | Regional & urban |
|  Hungarians | 5 395 | Regional & urban |

Table 187: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1946-1991.

From 1992 until 1992

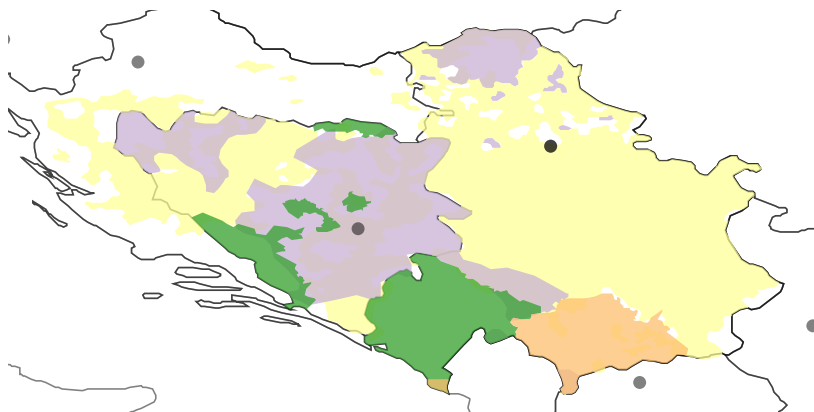


Figure 651: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.

| Group name | Area in km ² | Type |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
| ■ Serbs | 110 858 | Regional & urban |
| ■ Bosniaks/Muslims | 39 775 | Regional & urban |
| ■ Montenegrins | 13 990 | Regional & urban |
| ■ Albanians | 11 282 | Regional & urban |
| ■ Croats | 6 738 | Regional & urban |
| ■ Hungarians | 5 395 | Regional & urban |

Table 188: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1992-1992.

From 1993 until 1999

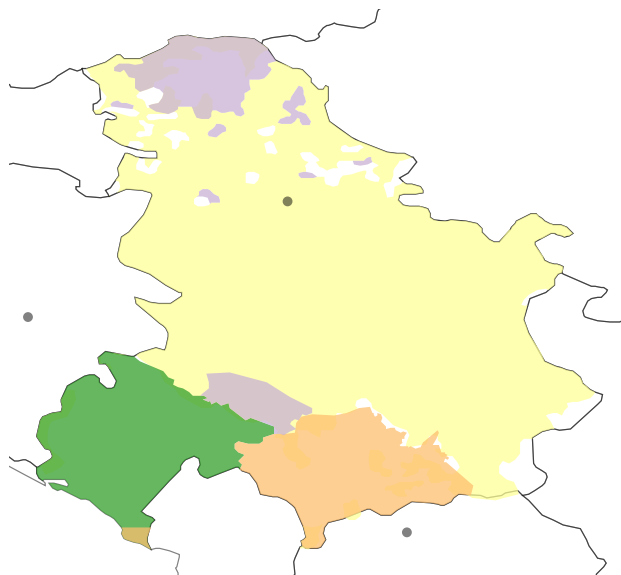


Figure 652: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.






| Group name | Area in km ² | Type |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
|  Serbs | 72 838 | Regional & urban |
|  Montenegrins | 13 990 | Regional & urban |
|  Albanians | 11 282 | Regional & urban |
|  Hungarians | 5395 | Regional & urban |
|  Bosniaks/Muslims | 2190 | Regionally based |
| Croats | | Dispersed |

Table 189: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1993-1999.

From 2000 until 2006

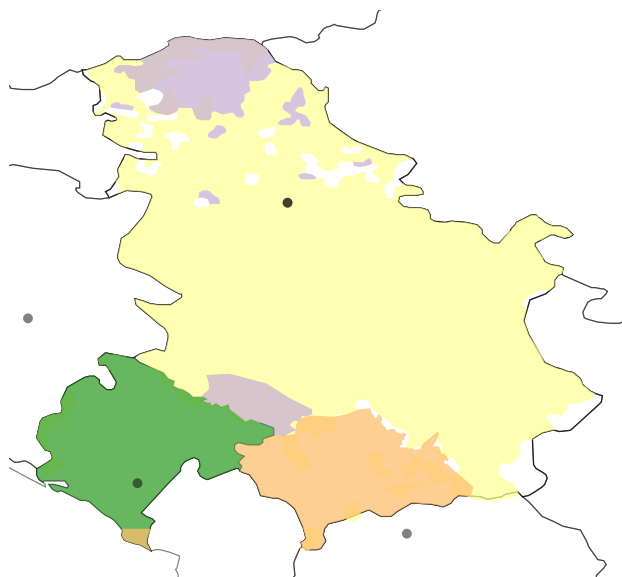


Figure 653: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.






| Group name | Area in km ² | Type |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
|  Serbs | 72 838 | Regional & urban |
|  Montenegrins | 13 990 | Regional & urban |
|  Albanians | 11 282 | Regional & urban |
|  Hungarians | 5395 | Regional & urban |
|  Bosniaks/Muslims | 2190 | Regionally based |
| Croats | | Dispersed |
| Roma | | Dispersed |

Table 190: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.

Conflicts in Serbia and Montenegro

Starting on 1991-06-27

| Side A | Side B | Group name | Start | Claim | Recruitment | Support |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia) | Republic of Slovenia | Slovenes | 1991-06-27 | Explicit | Yes | Yes |

Starting on 1991-07-10

| Side A | Side B | Group name | Start | Claim | Recruitment | Support |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia) | Croatian irregulars | Croats | 1991-07-10 | Explicit | Yes | Yes |
| Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia) | Republic of Croatia | Croats | 1991-07-15 | Explicit | Yes | Yes |

Starting on 1996-04-22

| Side A | Side B | Group name | Start | Claim | Recruitment | Support |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia) | UCK | Albanians | 1996-04-22 | Explicit | Yes | Yes |