

# Serbia and Montenegro

## *Ethnicity in Serbia and Montenegro*

### *Group selection*

We identify the following politically relevant ethnic groups: **Albani-ans, Bosniaks/Muslims, Croats, Hungarians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Roma, Serbs, and Slovenes.**

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 Macedonians and Bosniaks/Muslims. 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 consisted of 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 phenomenon prompted by the high 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 The one socialist workers party broke up along ethnic divisions but they were quickly superseded in Slove-

nia 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.

### *Power relations*

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

Official country names:

- 1945 -1963 Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija, FNRJ,
- 1963 - 1992 Socijalisticka Federativna Republica Jugoslavija, SFRJ,
- 1992 - 2003 Savezna Republika Jugoslavija, SRj,
- 2003 - 2006 Državna Zajednica Srbija i Crna Gora, SCG,
- 2006 - 2010 Republika Srbija (<sup>3832</sup>, 897).

<sup>3832</sup> [Ristic, 2010]

### *1946-1966*

From 1945 to 1966, Yugoslavia had a high degree of centralism.

### *1967-1986*

The period from 1967 to 1986 is characterized by a greater degree of federalism and decentralization. Ethnic power relations changed after Rankovic’s demission in July 1966.

### *1987-1991*

Under Milosevic, the Albanians became politically discriminated.

### *1992*

In 1991, Slovenia, Croatia and a few months later Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from Yugoslavia. Hence, we code the Slovenes, Croats and Bosniak/Muslims as self-exclusionist for the year 1992, until their sovereign states were internationally recognized. According to the country list of Gleditsch & Ward, Macedonian independence was recognized in 1991, thus the Macedonians became irrelevant from 1992.

*1993-1999*

Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina became independent states. The Slovenes become irrelevant from 1993. The Croats living in the remaining Yugoslav territory were discriminated by the Serbian regime. Also, 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.

*2000-2006*

After Milosevic's resignation in 2000, the discrimination of ethnic groups other than Serbs and Montenegrins stopped, so that the Bosniaks and Croats are considered "powerless" since then. Several parties represent the Bosniaks (e.g. Bosniak Democratic Party of Sandzak, Party of Democratic Action of Sandzak) 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 2000s, two Roma parties were founded, e.g. the Roma Union, that was also elected in the parliament with two deputies. Although the Roma face strong economic and educational discrimination (<sup>3833</sup>), there is no actual evidence that Roma are politically discriminated, thus the Roma are powerless.

<sup>3833</sup> [U.S. State Department, 2006-2009]

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.

## *Bibliography*

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- [U.S. State Department, 2006-2009] U.S. Department of State. (2006 - 2009). *Human Rights Reports Serbia and Montenegro*. Retrieved on 29.04.2014 from: <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/>

## *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



Figure 777: 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



Figure 778: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1967-1986.

*From 1987 until 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



Figure 779: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1987-1991.

*From 1992 until 1992*

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Serbs	0.37	SENIOR PARTNER
Croats	0.21	SELF-EXCLUSION
Bosniaks/Muslims	0.11	SELF-EXCLUSION
Albanians	0.1	DISCRIMINATED
Slovenes	0.09	SELF-EXCLUSION
Montenegrins	0.03	JUNIOR PARTNER
Hungarians	0.03	POWERLESS

*From 1993 until 1999*

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Serbs	0.62	SENIOR PARTNER
Albanians	0.17	DISCRIMINATED
Montenegrins	0.05	JUNIOR PARTNER
Bosniaks/Muslims	0.03	DISCRIMINATED
Hungarians	0.03	POWERLESS
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 780: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1992-1992.



Figure 781: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1993-1999.



Figure 782: Political status of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.

## *Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro*

*From 1946 until 1990*

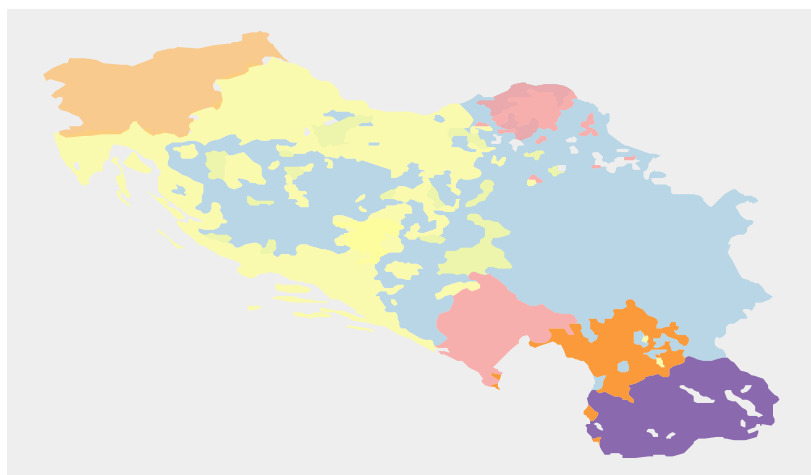


Figure 783: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1946-1990.









Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Serbs	120 178	Regionally based
 Croats	57 679	Regionally based
 Macedonians	21 496	Regionally based
 Slovenes	20 376	Regionally based
 Bosniaks/Muslims	14 980	Regionally based
 Montenegrins	13 243	Regionally based
 Albanians	11 422	Regionally based
 Hungarians	5 395	Regionally based

Table 266: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1946-1990.



*From 1991 until 1991*

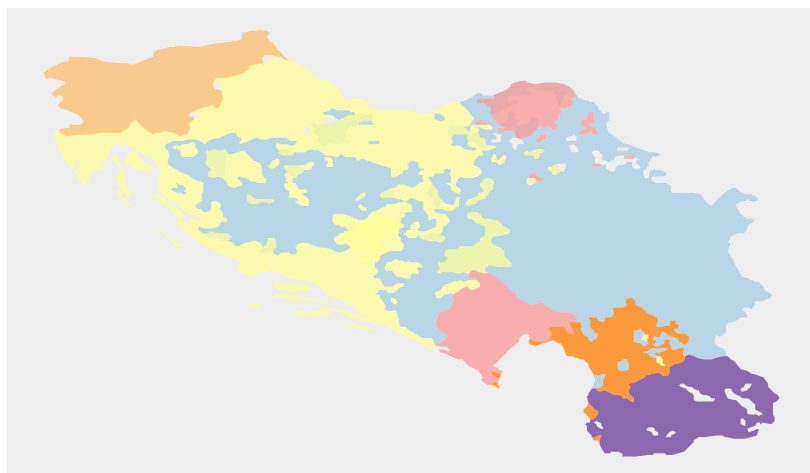


Figure 784: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1991-1991.









Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Serbs	120 178	Regionally based
 Croats	57 679	Regionally based
 Macedonians	21 496	Regionally based
 Slovenes	20 376	Regionally based
 Bosniaks/Muslims	14 980	Regionally based
 Montenegrins	13 243	Regionally based
 Albanians	11 422	Regionally based
 Hungarians	5 395	Regionally based

Table 267: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1991-1991.

*From 1992 until 1992*

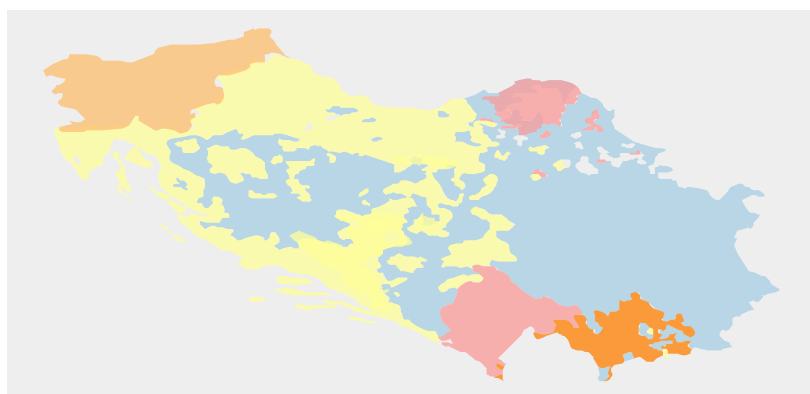


Figure 785: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1992-1992.









Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Serbs	110 617	Regionally based
 Croats	57 679	Regionally based
 Slovenes	20 376	Regionally based
 Bosniaks/Muslims	14 980	Regionally based
 Montenegrins	13 243	Regionally based
 Albanians	9 131	Regionally based
 Croats	6 738	Regionally based
 Hungarians	5 395	Regionally based

Table 268: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1992-1992.

*From 1993 until 1999*

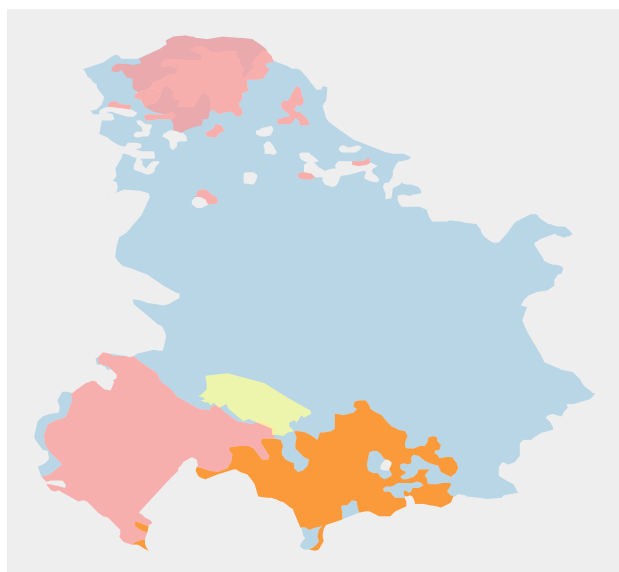


Figure 786: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1993-1999.







Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Serbs	72 669	Regionally based
 Montenegrins	13 180	Regionally based
 Albanians	9 131	Regionally based
 Hungarians	5 395	Regionally based
 Bosniaks/Muslims	2 190	Regionally based
 Croats		Dispersed

Table 269: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 1993-1999.

*From 2000 until 2006*

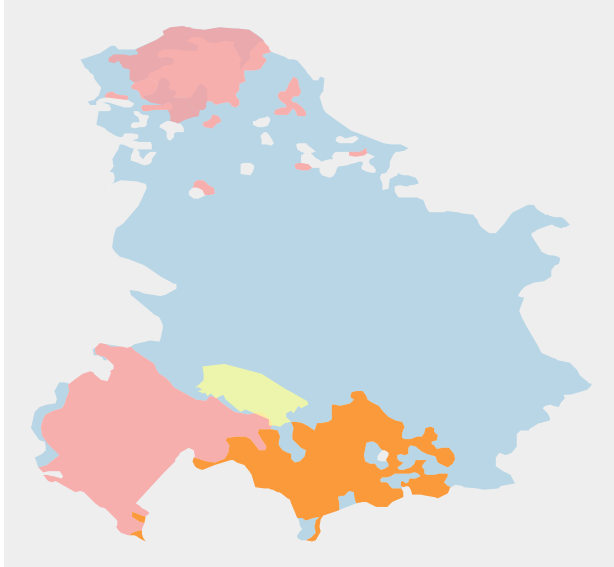


Figure 787: Map of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.






Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Serbs	72 669	Regionally based
 Montenegrins	13 180	Regionally based
 Albanians	9131	Regionally based
 Hungarians	5395	Regionally based
 Bosniaks/Muslims	2190	Regionally based
Croats		Dispersed
Roma		Dispersed

Table 270: List of ethnic groups in Serbia and Montenegro during 2000-2006.

## *Conflicts in Serbia and Montenegro*

*Starting on 1991-06-26*

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia)	Republic of Slovenia	Slovenes	1991-06-26	Explicit	Yes	Yes

*Starting on 1991-07-08*

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia)	Republic of Croatia	Croats	1991-07-08	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia)	Croatian irregulars	Croats	1991-07-09	Explicit	Yes	Yes

*Starting on 1996-04-21*

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Serbia (Yugoslavia)	UCK	Albanians	1996-04-21	Explicit	Yes	Yes