

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 4: Macro Report

September 10, 2012

Country: Serbia

Date of Election: May 6, 2012 (Parliamentary and first round presidential); May 20, 2012 - second round presidential

Prepared by: Bojan Todosijević

Date of Preparation: 05. 08. 2013.

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1a. Type of Election

- Parliamentary/Legislative
- Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
- Presidential
- Other; please specify: _____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?

- Upper House
- Lower House
- Both
- Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Democratic Party (Demokratska stranka, DS)

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

Democratic Party (Demokratska stranka, DS)

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Name of Political Party

Number of Cabinet Ministers

Serbian government has one Prime Minister, one or more vice-ministers and ministers - they together constitute the cabinet and they all have voting right.

Prime Minister: Democratic Party (DS) - at the same time is also the Finance Minister (one among the 19 cabinet members).

Deputy prime ministers: 3 out of the 19 below.

Ministers:

Democratic Party (DS)	8
G17 Plus	3
Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS)	3
Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO)	1
Social Democratic Party of Serbia (SDPS) (Socijaldemokratska partija Srbije)	1
Party of United Pensioners of Serbia (PUPS)	1
Independent (G17+ endorsed)	1
Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak (SDAS)	1
	<hr/>
	19

Note: The initial cabinet formed in 2008 had 27 members:

DS	13
G17+	6
SPS	4
PUPS	1
SPO	1
SDPS	1
SDAS	1

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

18

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

SNS - Srpska napredna stranka (Serbian progressive party)

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS)

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

After the 2012 elections, the Serbian government had 19 members with voting rights:

One prime-minister

Four Deputy Prime Ministers

14 ministers

In total: 19 members

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
Serbian progressive party (SNS)	6
Socialist party of Serbia (SPS)	4
United regions of Serbia (URS)	3
Social Democratic Party of Serbia (SDPS)	1
Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak (SDAS)	1
Party of united pensioners of Serbia (PUPS)	1
New Serbia (NS)	1
nonpartisan (SNS nominated)	2
	<hr/> 19 <hr/>

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

19

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party. Please provide separate information for elections held contemporaneously (e.g., legislative and presidential voting), when voters cast separate ballots.

Parliamentary election:

18 electoral lists

42 parties

Presidential 1st round - 9 non-independent candidates/parties:

Boris Tadić, Democratic party (DS),

Tomislav Nikolić, Serbian progressive party (SNS)

Ivica Dačić (SPS)

Vojislav Koštunica (DSS)

Prof. dr. Z. Stanković (URS, United regions of Serbia)

Čedomir Jovanović (LDP)

Jadranka šušteršič (SRS)

Ištvan Pastor (Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians, SVM)

Danica Grujičić (SDA, Social Democratic Alliance)

Prof. dr. Z. Dragišić (Independent)

Muamer Zukorlić (Independent)

Vladan Glišić (Independent, supported by Dveri)

2nd round - 2 candidates/parties:

Boris Tadić, Democratic party (DS),

Tomislav Nikolić, Serbian progressive party (SNS)

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

Reports of the Republican Electoral Commission; <http://www.rik.parlament.gov.rs>,
Statistical Bureau of Serbia - a series of publications, edited by Jovanka Šalinović and associates.

Избори за народне посланике Народне скупштине Републике Србије [и] за председника Републике Србије : мај 2012. Републички завод за Статистику. - Београд, 2012.

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Source: <http://www.rik.parlament.gov.rs/cirilica/Rezultati/2012%20PARLAMENT%20po%20ops%20tinama.xls>

Parliamentary election results, May 5, 2012

Name of electoral list	Number of votes received	% of voter turnout	Number of mandates won	% seats
Let's get Serbia moving - Tomislav Nikolic	940,659	24.04	73	29.20%
Choice for better life - Boris Tadic	863,294	22.06	67	26.80%
Ivica Dacic - Socialist party of Serbia, Party of united pensioners of Serbia, United Serbia	567,689	14.51	44	17.60%
Democratic party of Serbia - Vojislav Kostunica	273,532	6.99	21	8.40%
Cedomir Jovanovic - Overturn	255,546	6.53	19	7.60%
United regions of Serbia - Mladjan Dinkic	215,666	5.51	16	6.40%
Serbian radical party (SRS)	180,558	4.61		
Dveri za život Srbije	169,590	4.33		
Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség - Pásztor István - Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians - Istvan Pasztor	68,323	1.75	5	2.00%
Покрет рад. и сељака	57,199	1.46		
КР Josip Broz	28,977	0.74		
Party of democratic action of Sandzak - Dr Sulejman Ugljanin	27,708	0.71	2	0.80%
All together: BDZ, GSM, DZH, DZVM, Slovak party - Emir Elfic	24,993	0.64	1	0.40%
None of the above	22,905	0.59	1	0.40%
СОЦИЈАЛДЕМОКРАТСКИ САВЕЗ - НЕБОЈША ЛЕКОВИЋ	16,572	0.42		
Albanian coalition from Presevo valley - Koalicioni i Shqiptarëve të luginës së Preshevës	13,384	0.34	1	0.40%
Reformistička stranka, prof. dr. Milan Višnjić	8,867	0.23		
Crnogorska partija (Montenegro party)	3,855	0.1		
	3,739,317*	95.56	250	100.00%

* Number of valid votes.

Presidential elections, first round; May 6, 2012

Кандидат	Број гласова	% vote
3. Борис Тадић (DS)	989454	25.31
12. Томислав Николић (SNS)	979216	25.05
9. Ивица Дачић (SPS)	556013	14.23

4. Војислав Коштуница (DSS)	290861	7.44
1. Проф. др З. Станковић ()	257054	6.58
10. Чедомир Јовановић (LDP)	196668	5.03
6. Јадранка Шешел (SRS)	147793	3.78
2. Владан Глишић	108303	2.77
11. Иштван Пастор (Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians, SVM)	63420	1.62
5. Проф. др З. Драгишић	60116	1.54
7. Муамер Зукорлић	54492	1.39
8. Даница Грујичић	30602	0.78
	3733992	95.52

Presidential elections, second round; May 20, 2012

Candidate	Votes	% votes
Boris Tadić (DS)	1481952	47.31
Tomislav Nikolić (SNS)	1552063	49.54

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election? Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

57.80%

(voters that turned out / number of registered voters)

http://www.rik.parlament.gov.rs/index_1.htm

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA. Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

▪ Total Population:

7 120 666 (without Kosovo and Metohija province).

Source: 2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Serbia - FIRST RESULTS. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, 2011.

Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

▪ Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:

6 770 013

Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

▪ Total Vote:

3 912 904 - number of voters that turned out (voted) 57.80%

Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

▪ Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:

170 995 (4,37%)

▪ Voting Age Population:

not available

Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

▪ Number of Registered Voters:

6 770 013

(Voters are automatically registered, hence this should be equal to the total number of voting age citizens)

Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

Sources:

Reports of the Republican Electoral Commission; <http://www.rik.parlament.gov.rs>, Statistical Bureau of Serbia - a series of publications, edited by Jovanka Šalinović and associates.

Избори за народне посланике Народне скупштине Републике Србије [и] за председника

Републике Србије : мај 2012. Републички завод за Статистику. - Београд, 2012.

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
A. Serbian progressive party (SNS)	(J) National Parties
B. Democratic party (DS)	Mixed ideology: (D) Social Democratic Parties (F) Left Liberal Parties
C. Socialist party of Serbia (SPS)	(C) Socialist Parties
D. Democratic party of Serbia (DSS)	(E) Conservative Parties
E. Liberal democratic party (LDP)	(G) Liberal Parties
F. United regions of Serbia (URS)	(O) Other Parties - declaratively, party supporting decentralization and regionalization. Otherwise, party without clear ideological profile.
G. Serbian Radical party	(J) National Parties
H. SVM - Vajdásagi Magyar Szövetség / Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians	(M) Ethnic Parties
I.	

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ecology Parties | (G) Liberal Parties | (L) Agrarian Parties |
| (B) Communist Parties | (H) Right Liberal Parties | (M) Ethnic Parties |
| (C) Socialist Parties | (I) Christian Democratic Parties | (N) Regional Parties |
| (D) Social Democratic Parties | (J) National Parties | (O) Other Parties |
| (E) Conservative Parties | (K) Independents | |
| (F) Left Liberal Parties | | |

7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Alleged corruption in government and the ruling party(ies)
2. Socio-economic decline - rising unemployment, welfare issues, etc.
3. European (EU) integration vs. closer ties with Russia
4. National sovereignty issue - Policy towards Kosovo separatism
5. Symbolic issues - social-liberal vs. moral conservatism (e.g., attitudes towards 'Pride parade', etc.)

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A. Serbian progressive party (SNS)	Tomislav Nikolić	Tomislav Nikolić
B. Democratic party (DS)	Boris Tadić (replaced after the elections)	Boris Tadić
C. Socialist party of Serbia (SPS)	Ivica Dačić	Ivica Dačić
D. Democratic party of Serbia (DSS)	Vojislav Koštunica	Vojislav Koštunica
E. Liberal democratic party (LDP)	Čedomir Jovanović	Čedomir Jovanović
F. United regions of Serbia (URS)	Mladen Dinkić	Zoran Stanković
G. Serbian Radical party	Vojislav Šešelj	Jadranka Šešelj
H. SVM - Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség / Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians	István Pásztor	István Pásztor
I.		

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial
- Mostly impartial
- Not very impartial
- Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

Parliamentary: May 6, 2012

Presidential: Presidential elections are not scheduled on a specific date. Presidential term is 5 years, and presidential elections have to be announced at least 90 days before the expiry of the mandate, and to finish at least 30 days before the end of the mandate. Thus, the regular term of President Boris Tadić would expire in January 2013, but early elections were called.

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 9d, please explain why.

Parliamentary as scheduled - May 6, 2012

Presidential - first round: May 6, 2012

May 20, 2012 - second round presidential

President Tadić announced early presidential election (counting that his popularity could improve the party performance).

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

- Geographically concentrated
- National

NA

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?

- No protest at all
- Sporadic protest
- Significant protest

There was protest between the two rounds of presidential elections. The opposition candidate's party claimed that the governing party had been falsifying the election results. However, the claims were not confirmed, and the allegations dropped immediately after the second round results were announced (and the opposition candidate won).

Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

- Yes
 No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

- Yes
 No

If “Yes” was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “*”)
Alliance 1: Choice For A Better Life – Boris Tadić (Izbor za bolji život - Boris Tadić)	Democratic Party*, Social Democratic Party of Serbia, the League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina, the Greens of Serbia, the Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina and the Christian Democratic Party of Serbia.
Alliance 2: Let's Get Serbia Moving – Tomislav Nikolić (Pokrenimo Srbiju - Tomislav Nikolić)	Serbian Progressive Party*, New Serbia, Socialist Movement, Strength of Serbia Movement, Serbian Association of Small and Medium Companies and Entrepreneurs, Association of Refugees in Serbia, People's Peasant Party, Bosniak People's Party, Democratic Party of Macedonians, Roma Party, Vlach Unity Movement and Economic Renewal of Serbia.
Alliance 3: Turnover – Čedomir Jovanović (Preokret - Čedomir Jovanović)	Liberal Democratic Party*, Serbian Renewal Movement, Social Democratic Union, Rich Serbia, Vojvodina's Party, Democratic Party of Sandžak, Green Ecological Party and The Party of Bulgarians from Serbia. Also supported by the Association of Free and Independent Trade Unions.
Alliance 4: United Regions of Serbia – Mladan Dinkić (Ujedinjeni regioni Srbije - Mladan Dinkić)	G17 Plus party*, Together for Šumadija, People's Party and several other regional political parties and movements. <i>The coalition works de facto as a political party - URS</i>
Alliance 5: Ivica Dačić – "Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS), Party of United	Socialist Party of Serbia*, Party of United Pensioners of Serbia and United Serbia, The Serbian Veteran

<p>Pensioners of Serbia (PUPS), United Serbia (US)" (Ivica Dačić - Socijalistička partija Srbije, Partija ujedinjenih penzionera Srbije, Jedinstvena Srbije)</p>	<p>Movement.</p>
<p>Alliance 6: All Together – BDU, CAH, DUC, DFVH, Slovak Party – Emir Elfić (Sve zajedno - Emir Elfić)</p>	<p>A coalition of five minority parties - Bosniak Democratic Union*, Civil Alliance of Hungarians, Democratic Union of Croats, Democratic Fellowship of Vojvodina Hungarians and the Slovak Party.</p>

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

- Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
- Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
- Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
- No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
- Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes
- No

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

- lists of the same party in the same constituency
- lists of the same party from different constituencies
- lists of different parties in the same constituency

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

- No
- No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
- Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
- Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
- Yes, other; please explain: _____

NA

Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

A single tier exists

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Lower

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

1

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)

(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

Candidates

Party Lists

Party Bloc Voting

Other; please explain: _____

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

1 for parliamentary elections

presidential could run in two rounds.

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)

Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)

Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across

different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

- Yes
 No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

- Yes
 No

NA

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

- Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
 Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions
 Yes; Without Sanction for Violation
 No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia (*Narodna Skupština*) consists of 250 representatives, elected for a period of four years. The current electoral system is based on the Law on the Elections of Representatives from 2004. It defines Serbia as a single electoral unit, with the 5 per cent threshold, but the threshold does not apply to parties representing ethnic minorities.

The Republic of Serbia forms a single electoral district, and representatives are elected on the basis of lists submitted by political parties, coalitions of parties, other political organizations or groups of citizens. Each electoral list is apportioned a number of mandates proportional to the number of votes it has gathered, provided that it meets the five per cent clause (parties of ethnic minorities are not subject to this condition). The mandates are apportioned according to the system of the largest quotient.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

Yes

No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

5% nationally

For ethnic minorities there is a 'natural threshold' - where the percentage of votes is calculated against the size of minority group (there is no national threshold for such parties).

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

Percent of total votes

Percent of valid votes

Percent of the total electorate

Other; please explain: _____

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

References

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.

Todosijević, B. (2013). Serbia. In Sten Berglund, Joakim Ekman, Kevin Deegan-Krause and Terje Knutsen (eds.), *The Handbook of Political Change in Eastern Europe, Third Edition*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. (ISBN: 9780857935373; DOI: 10.4337/9781782545880)

The Law on the Elections of Representatives, *Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije*, No. 35/2000.

The Law on Electing the President of the Republic, *Službeni glasnik RS*, No.'s 1/90, 79/92, 111/2007, 104/2009.

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, 2006.

Government of the Republic of Serbia
<http://www.srbija.gov.rs>;
<http://www.arhiva.serbia.gov.rs/>

The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia
<http://www.parlament.gov.rs/national-assembly.467.html>

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia; <http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/>.