

Political System in Serbia

Serbian transcript:

Александар: У Србији је демократија, је ли тако?

Ана: Јесте.

Александар: Како изгледа тај систем? Политички?

Ана: Да, у Србији је парламентарна демократија. Избори се одржавају сваке четири године, парламентарни избори, а председнички избори на сваких пет година. Ове године су одржани и једни и други избори. Тренутно на власти су мање демократске снаге... Не знам то да ли да помињем...

Александар: Што да не.

Ана: Да, добро, океј. Значи тренутно на власти највећа странка је Српска напредна странка. У опозицији је највећа партија тренутно Демократска странка, која је дуго година била на власти, од 2000. године па надаље, од преврата из 2000. године. Овај... Тренутни председник је Томислав Николић. Он је такође из Напредне странке, овај, мада чим је постао председник, дао је оставку у својој, у својој партији као „демократски чин“, како он то назива.

English translation:

Aleksandar: Serbia is a democracy?

Ana: Yes.

Aleksandar: How does that political system work [in Serbia]?

Ana: Yes, Serbia is a parliamentary democracy. Elections are held every four years, parliamentary elections that is, while the presidential elections are held every five years. Both elections were held this year¹, and currently we have the less-democratic parties² in power. I don't know if I should mention this...

¹ The footage was filmed in August 2012.

² The speaker here refers to the Serbian Progressive Party (*Srpska napredna stranka*), a right-wing nationalist party which won the 2012 elections. The Serbian Progressive Party is the first openly right-wing party to win an election in Serbia since the Yugoslav parliamentary elections of 1938. The Serbian Progressive Party presidential nominee, Tomislav Nikolić, a nationalist known for his support of the Yugoslav Wars and war criminals, also won the presidential elections in 2012.

Aleksandar: Why not?

Ana: Oh, well, okay. So, currently the largest ruling party is the Serbian Progressive Party. The largest party in the opposition is the Democratic Party, which was in power for many years, since 2000 until recently; since the 2000 Overthrow³ [of Slobodan Milošević]. Err... Tomislav Nikolić is the current president. He is also a part of the [Serbian] Progressive Party, although when he was elected president, he resigned from his party as "an act of democracy," as he refers to it.

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Sources:

Избори за народне посланике Републике Србије 2012. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 27, 2012, from http://sr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8_%D0%B7%D0%B0_%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%B5_%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B5_%D0%A0%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B5_%D0%A1%D1%80%D0%B1%D0%B8%D1%98%D0%B5_2012.&oldid=5974761

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³ The Overthrow of Slobodan Milošević (also known as the October 5th Overthrow or the Bulldozer Revolution) refers to the largest protests in Belgrade, where several hundred thousand protesters from all over Serbia came to Belgrade in the aftermath of the 2000 presidential elections in order to force the then-president Slobodan Milošević to resign. The protests were sparked by Slobodan Milošević's victory in the elections and the subsequent investigation of the election fraud which conclusively proved that Milošević in fact lost. Although the protests were mostly peaceful, many regard this date as a turning point in the history of Serbia since due to the pressure from protests Slobodan Milošević resigned two days later, and a legitimately elected government was established immediately after.

Source: Overthrow of Slobodan Milošević. (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 27, 2012, from http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Overthrow_of_Slobodan_Milo%C5%A1evi%C4%87&oldid=503941536