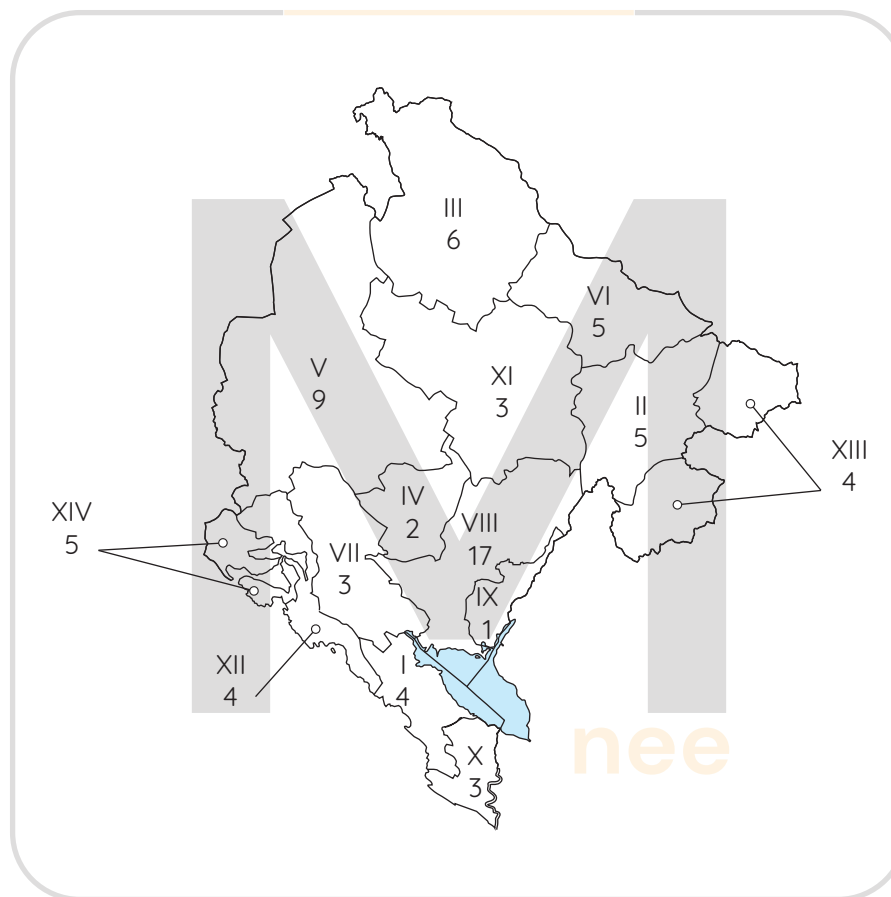


Montenegrin Elections (MNEE) Database

Electoral Maps of Montenegro

Version 2.0 - April 2022



Note

This map is a vectorized, adapted and modified version of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license. URL of the license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>

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Introduction

Montenegrin Elections (MNEE) database is a scientific, non-profit project initiated with an aim of aiding researchers, policy makers and others interested in studying elections in Montenegro by providing precise and detailed data accompanied by a list of sources used and literature consulted. The MNEE database currently consists of: Dataset 1 (national-level results of parliamentary and presidential elections, 1990-2020); Dataset 2 (results of parliamentary and presidential elections per municipality and constituency 1990-2020); Dataset 3 (results of local elections for the election of councilors, 1990-2020; and the presidents of municipalities/Mayor of Podgorica, 2004-2009); Dataset 4 (results of federal elections during the existence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the constituencies on the territory of the Republic of Montenegro; 1992 - 2000); and the Electoral Maps Booklet which combines depictions of electoral dynamics through electoral maps with data on demographics (1990-2009).

This booklet contains visual representation of the various modifications of the electoral system used in Montenegro since the introduction of multi-party elections in 1990. Electoral Maps depicted in this booklet are made using the official data from: the Republic Electoral Commission (later State Electoral Commission), municipal electoral commissions, Federal Statistical Office (FR Yugoslavia); Republic of Serbia Statistical Office; legal regulations published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro and the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and finally, the relevant academic literature. Design-wise, I would like to note here that the modified and

vectorized maps I have prepared are based on two sources: 1) maps published in publications of the Federal Statistical Office; and 2) the administrative map of Montenegro published by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who published their original map under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>), with the original administrative map being located at the following URL address: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Montenegro_adm_location_map.svg). Author NordNordWest was contacted prior to the publication of this document in order to verify that the map can be modified for the research purposes. I here express my deep gratitude to NordNordWest for a fast and positive reply. I have also contacted Serbia's Republic Statistical Office to inquire about the possibility to modify maps published by then-Federal Statistical Office and was told that everything that is published on their website can be freely downloaded and reproduced as long as the source of the data is provided in that case. I thank Serbia's Statistical Office for a swift reply which was of great importance for enabling me to continue my research project. I have made sure to provide details on sources used and how maps I present were adapted for each case I present.

The booklet begins with two administrative maps of Montenegro: 1) the official administrative map by the Cadastre and State Property Administration; and 2) the vectorized administrative map used for further adaptations. Introduction to the geography and administrative

structure of Montenegro also contains administrative maps of five municipalities (Podgorica, Ulcinj, Bar, Plav and Rožaje) in which special polling stations during the 1998-2009 period were located. These maps are part of official documentation on municipalities' spatial plans and are publicly available on the websites of municipalities and/or the Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism (www.mrt.gov.me).

The introductory maps have been modified in certain aspects (adding lines, colors or circles on top of the spatial plan map but not distorting the original in any way) solely for the purpose of aiding researchers interested in studying elections in Montenegro through a more in-depth approach. For example, these maps can serve as the basis for comparison with the presented electoral maps, in order to determine precise geographic location of certain electoral areas or to gain a better insight into the (electoral) geography of Montenegro.

After the introductory maps, electoral and maps containing demographic data (currently only on ethnic or national affiliation; data on religion and language planned with future versions) are presented in chronological order starting with 1990 Parliamentary Elections – 20 Constituencies System. It is worth noting that in some cases, such as special polling stations system (1998-2009), depicted electoral maps contain approximate geographical location based on official regulations, therefore in the case of precise measurements researchers should always double-check with official administrative maps to determine the exact geographic location of these particular places.

The booklet ends with the list of references which contains all the sources used in this booklet.

Podgorica, April 2022

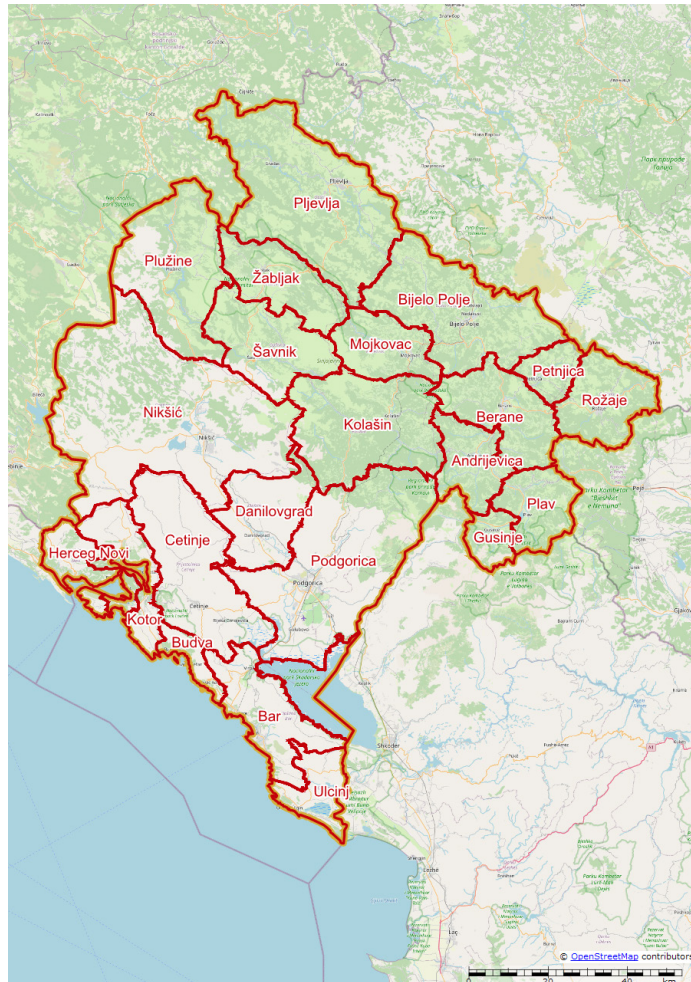
Boris Lipovina

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions regarding the Booklet, MNEE Database, or sources of data used, please feel free to send an e-mail to: info@electionsinmontenegro.com

Only the version downloaded from the MNEE Database website - www.electionsinmontenegro.com - shall be considered final and verified version. Please note that the booklet is provided free of charge.

Administrative Maps of Montenegro

Official Administrative Map and the Vector Administrative Map Used for Presenting Electoral Modifications



A

Official Administrative Map according to the Geoportal of Cadastre and State Property Administration (<https://geoportal.co.me>), drawn on the [OpenStreetMap](#) in the background. Administrative border of Tuzi municipality is not shown at the moment of writing, most likely due to the dispute between the municipality of Podgorica and municipality of Tuzi as well as municipality of Tuzi and the Government of Montenegro regarding several border locations.

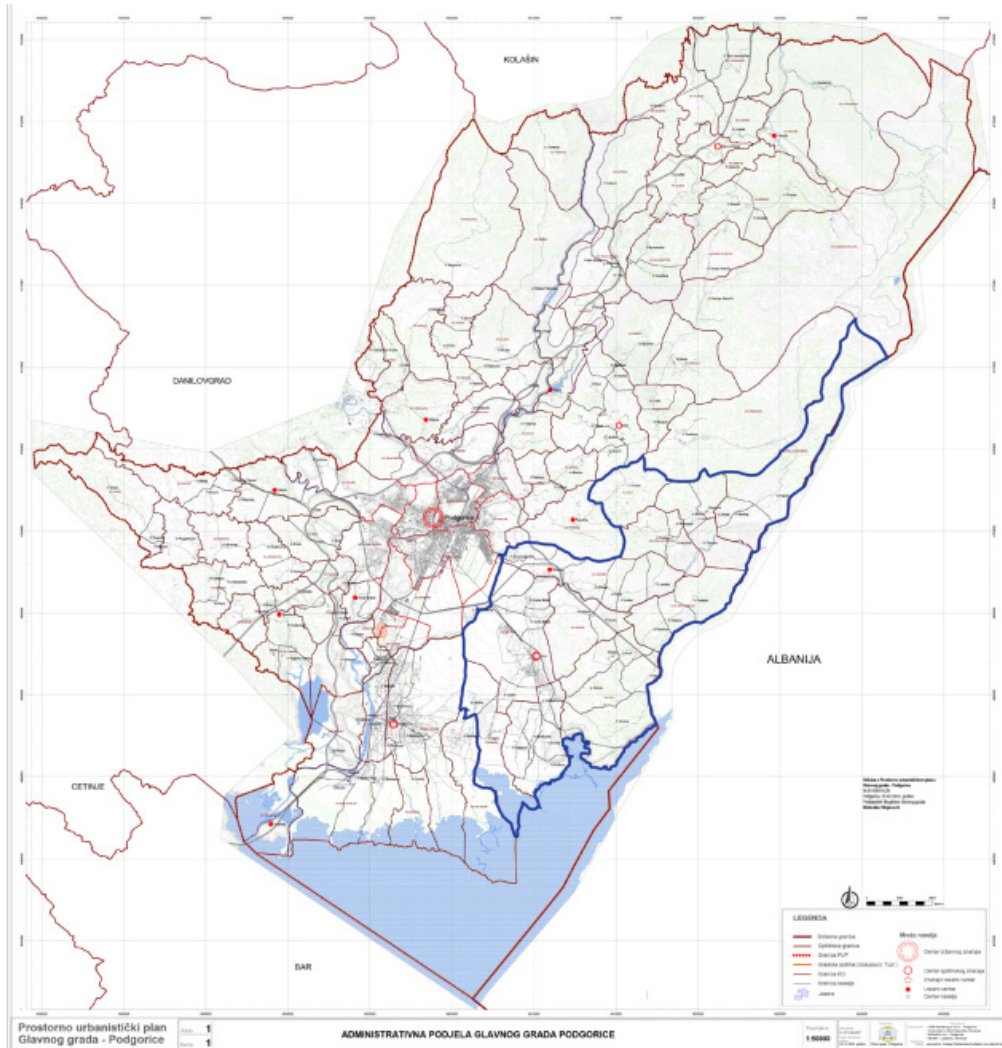


B

Administrative Map of Montenegro made by Wikipedia user NordNordWest. It represents current administrative division of Montenegro. This map serves as a basis for most of the electoral maps presented in this booklet. NordNordWest released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>). I contacted the owner in order to confirm that I can modify the map for the educational purposes by changing colors, deleting rivers and borders, adding names of locations.

Administrative Maps of Municipalities - I

Determining Geographical Location of Special Polling Stations (1998-2009)



Official, detailed map of the administrative areas in the municipality of Podgorica (URBI Montenegro d.o.o. - Podgorica et al. 2014). Blue closed curve (added) indicates area where special polling stations during 1998-2009 period were located.

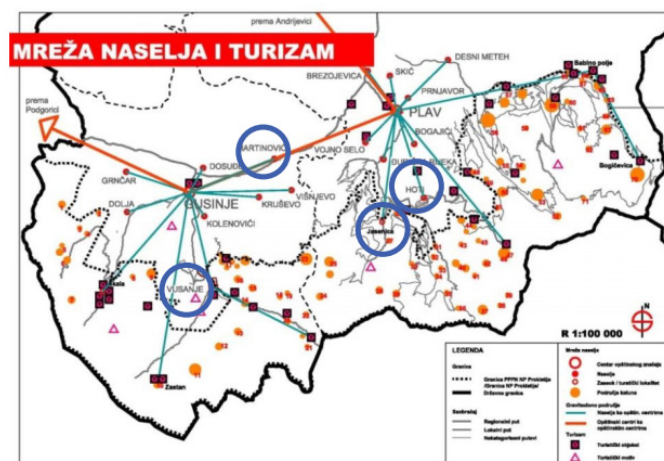


ectio

Map of the municipality of Ulcinj [made by *Centar za arhitekturu i urbanizam - CAU* (Center for Architecture and Urbanism), in “Prostorno-Urbanistički Plan Opštine Ulcinj 2020” 2013, 50]. Zooming in or consulting the original document can aid determine precise locations of all the special polling stations during 1998-2009 period.

Administrative Maps of Municipalities - II

Determining Geographical Location of Special Polling Stations (1998-2009)



slika 4 Planirana mreža naselja i turističkih kapaciteta sa gravitacionim područjem, izvod iz PPPNP Prokletije



Slika 1: Katastarska podjela teritorije opštine Rožaje

Official map of settlements in the municipalities of Plav and Gusinje (Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma 2020, 19). Added blue circles mark areas where special polling stations were located.

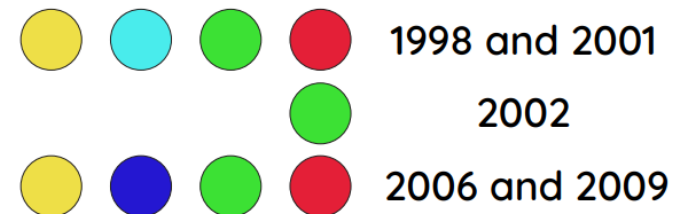
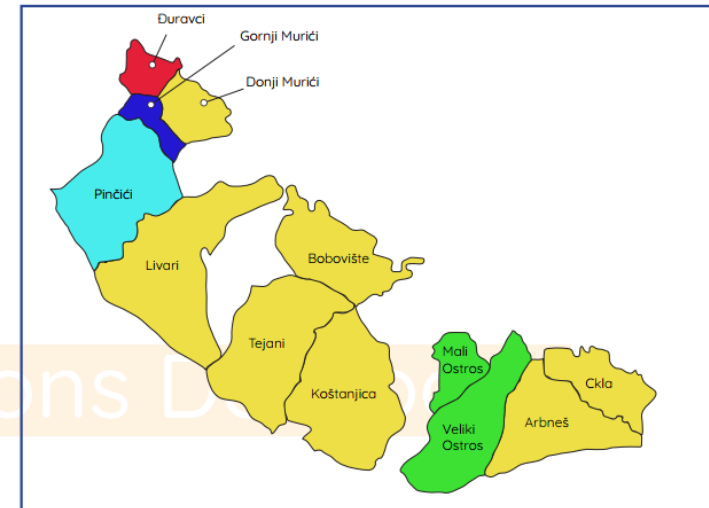
Cadastre division of the municipality of Rožaje (Plojovic, Bećirović, and Skenderović 2013, 11). Added blue circle marks area where special polling station was located.

Administrative Maps of Municipalities - III

Determining Geographical Location of Special Polling Stations (1998-2009)



Slika 1. Ruralni mikro-rejoni opštine Bar



Rural areas in the municipality of Bar, official documentation (JUGINUS DOO, JUGINUS MONT, and IAUS 2018, 37). Blue square added to indicate area in focus.

Vectorized map of the selected areas in the municipality of Bar in which special polling stations were located. Colored circles and the numbers next to them indicate which special polling station area(s) corresponds to a given election period.

1990 Parliamentary Elections

20 Constituencies System



PR (closed party lists), D'Hondt
4% threshold

Elections Database

Clarification:

Bolded text - Name of municipality in Montenegrin

Roman numerals - Constituency number according to the official regulations

Arabic numerals - Seats per constituency

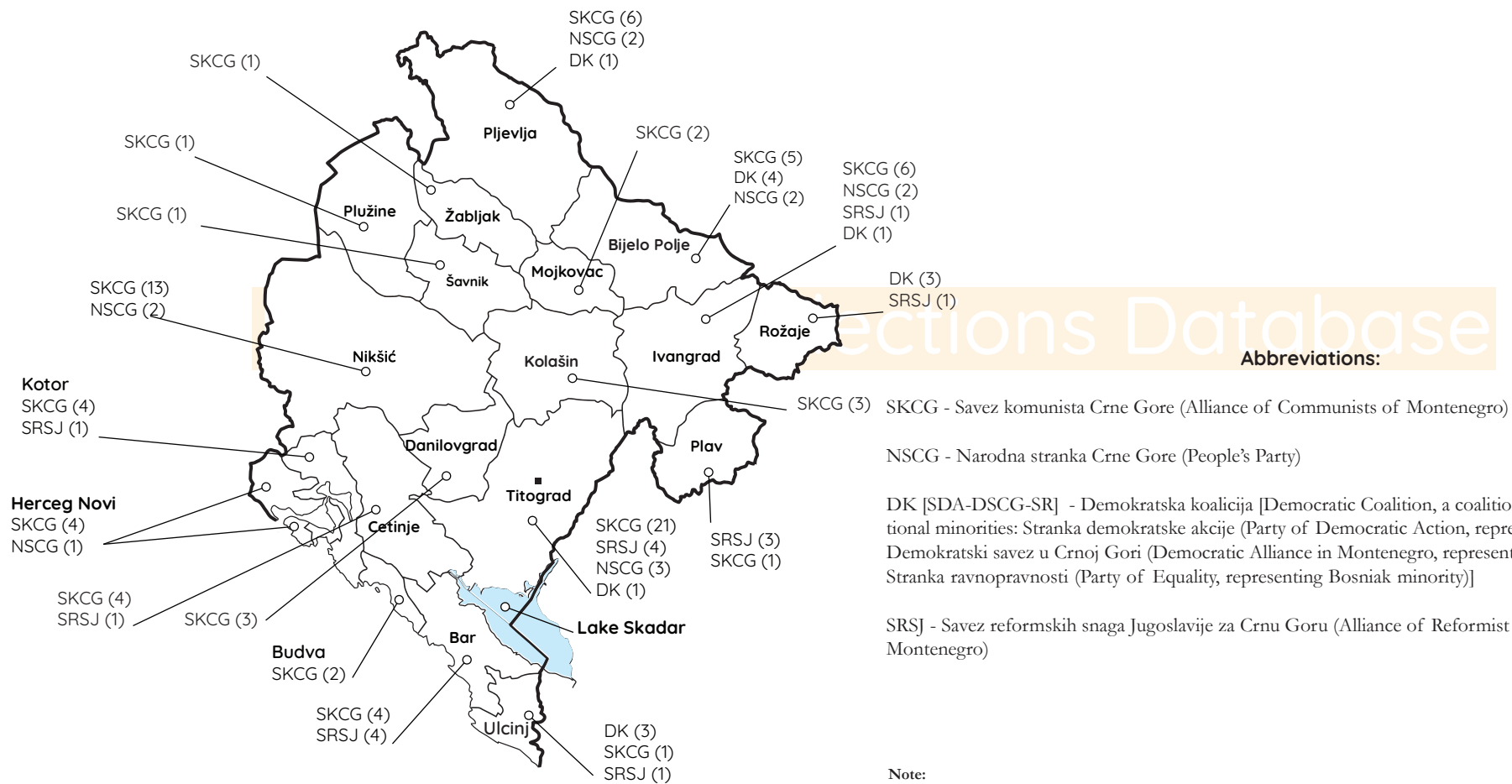
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Source of data for this map: "Službeni list Socijalističke Republike Crne Gore - br. 49/1990." 1990. Official gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. <http://www.sluzbenilist.me/prehled-dokumenta/?id={422C6E32-7679-47A9-B8CC-9424392906DF}>.

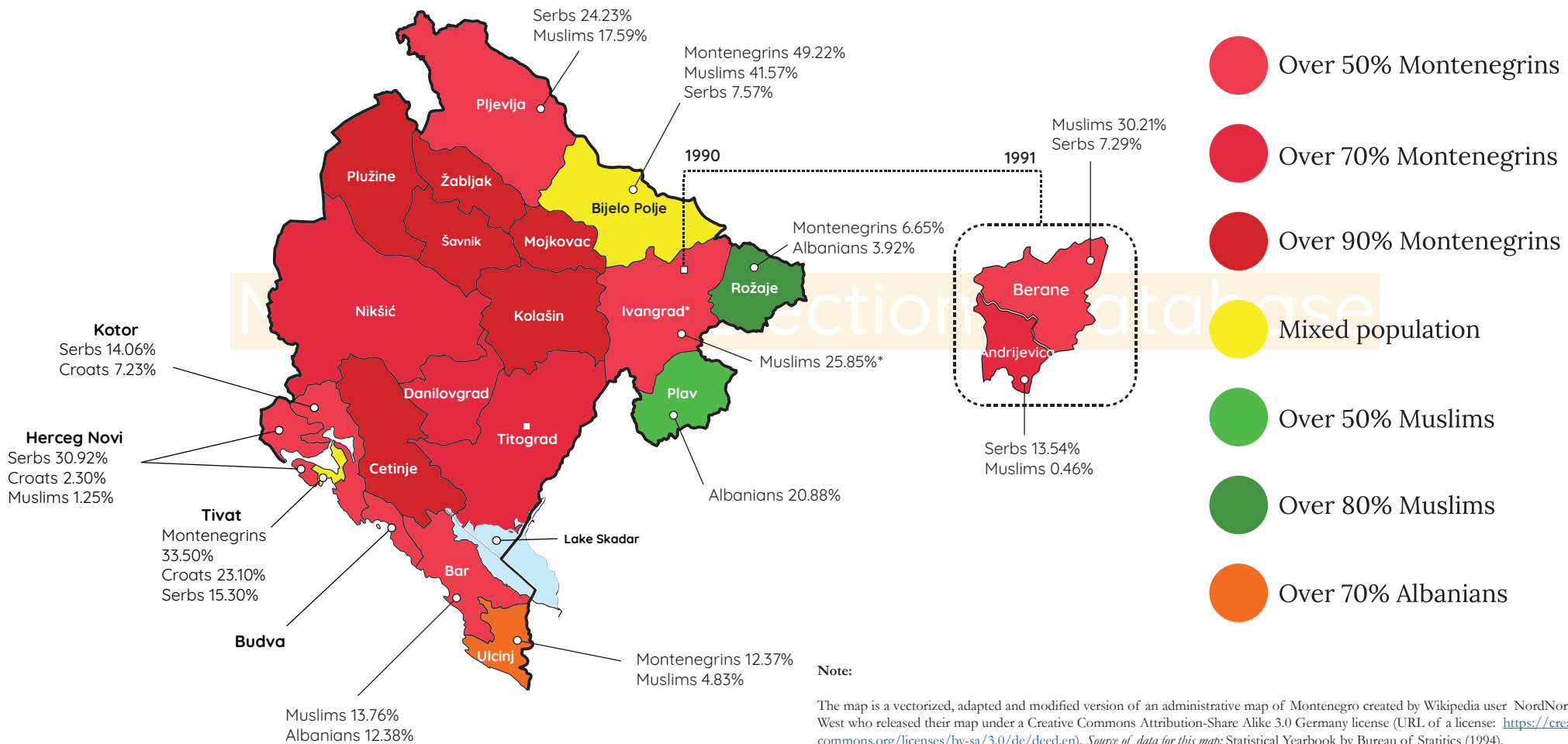
1990 Parliamentary Elections

Seats Won Per Constituency



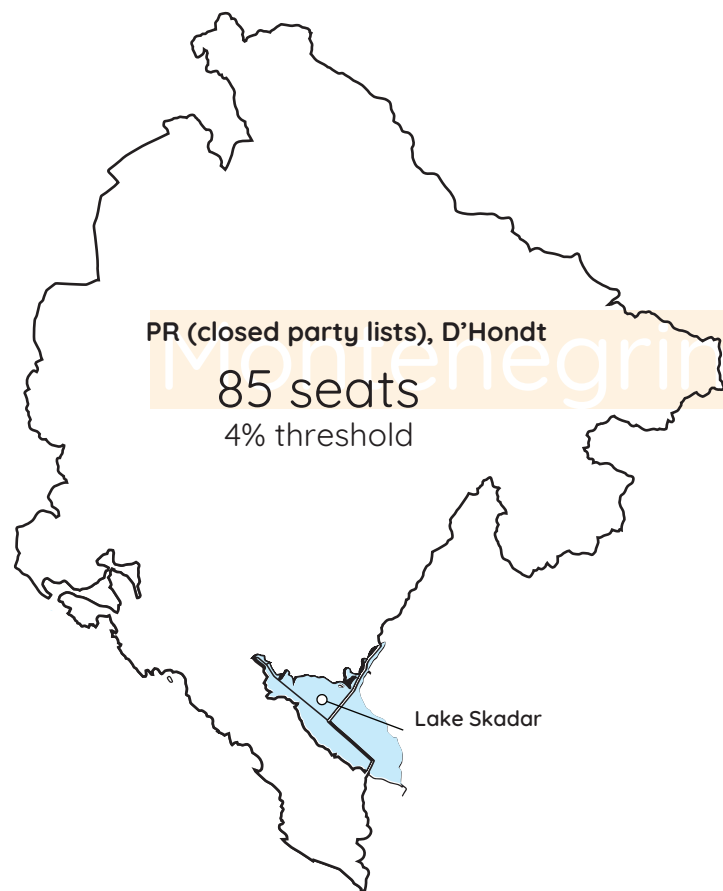
National or Ethnic Affiliation per Municipality

1991 Census Data



1992 Parliamentary Elections

At-Large System



Montenegrin Elections Database

Note:

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Source: Pavićević, Veselin. 2007. "Analiza normative strukture i efekata sistema." In *Izbori i izborna zakonodavstvo u Crnoj Gori 1990-2006*, edited by Srđan Darmanović, Olivera Komar, Zlatko Vujović, and Veselin Pavićević, Second revised edition, 13–67. Centar za monitoring - CEMI.

1992 May Federal Elections

Electoral System and Constituencies in Montenegro

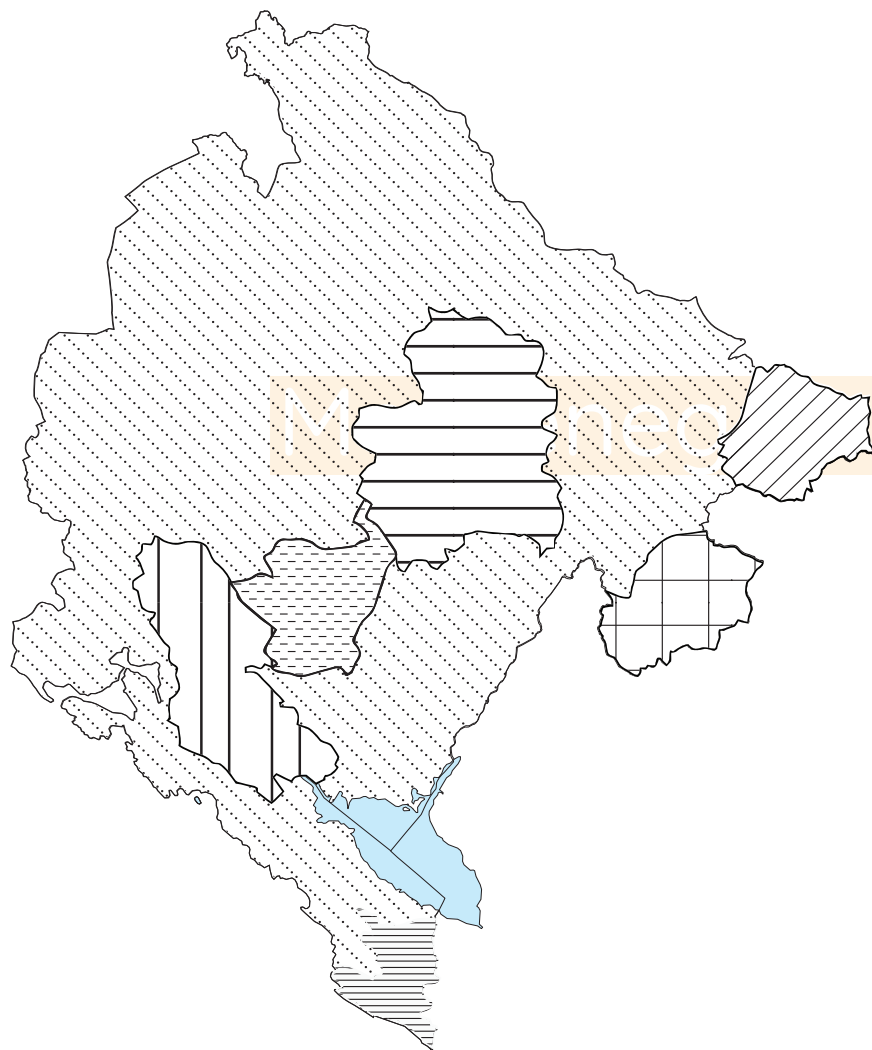
This map presents constituencies in the Republic of Montenegro for May 1992 federal elections. In this mixed electoral system, out of 30 MPs from the Republic of Montenegro 6 MPs were elected from the candidates' lists based on "first past the post" system, while 24 MPs were elected based on PR system with party lists and 5% threshold.

For this map, I use roman number for constituency name and arabic numbers for total seats allocated in a given constituency.








Note:

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Source: Law on the Election of Federal Members of Parliament, Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia No. 1/1992 (27 April 1992)

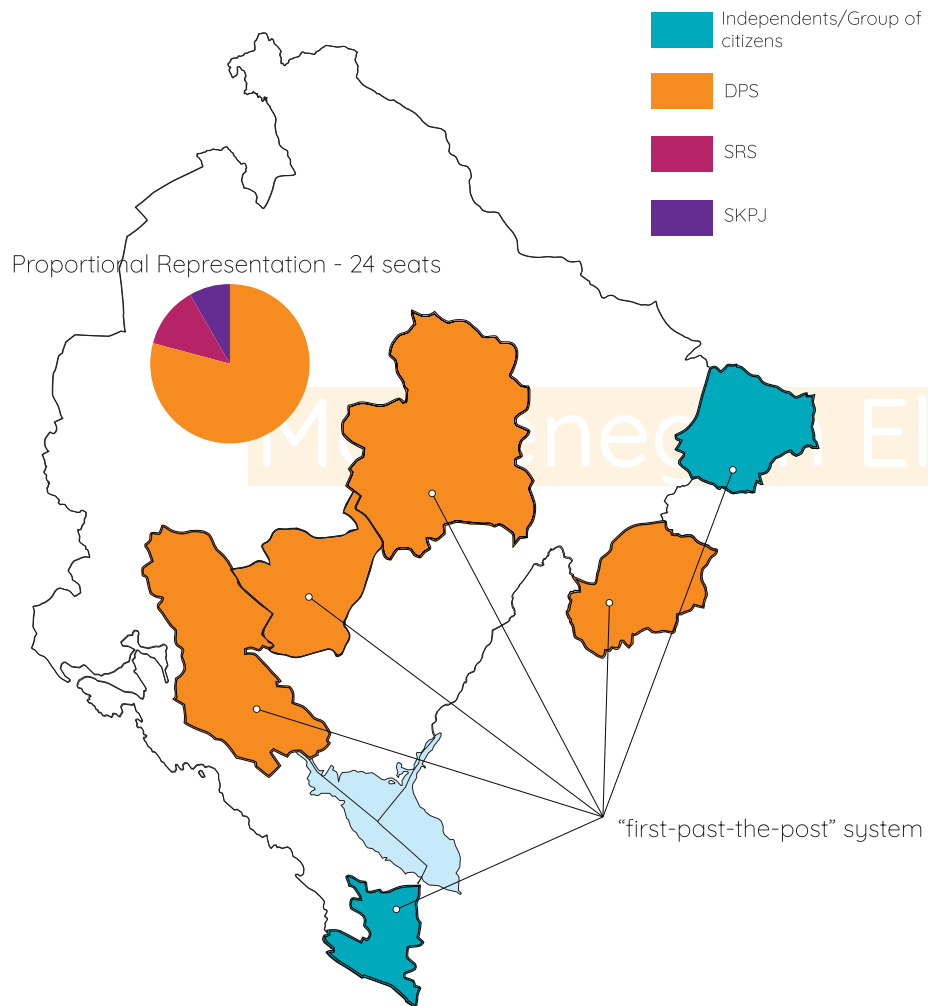


Elections Database

- 
 IV - Kolašin, Mojkovac
1
- 
 V - Plav
1
- 
 VI - Rožaje
1
- 
 I - Ulcinj
1
- 
 III - Danilovgrad
1
- 
 VII - Podgorica, Andrijevica, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Pljevlja, Plužine, Žabljak, Šavnik, Nikšić, Herceg Novi, Tivat, Kotor, Budva, Bar
24
- 
 II - Cetinje
1

1992 May Federal Elections

Seats Won in Montenegrin Constituencies



This map presents results for May 1992 federal elections (seats won per party or group of citizens). In this mixed electoral system, out of 30 MPs from the Republic of Montenegro 6 MPs were elected from the candidates' lists based on “first past the post” system, while 24 MPs were elected based on PR system with party lists and 5% threshold.

Single color associated with winning candidate's party (or list of citizens) is used for six FPTP constituencies, while multi-color pie chart shows seats won in PR constituency. Legend is located near the map (upper right direction).

Note:

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Source: Journalist reports based on the press conference by the Republic Electoral Commission, published in “Pobjeda” on 2 June 1992.

1992 December Federal Elections

Electoral System



For 1992 federal elections held in December, FR Yugoslavia was split into 10 constituencies, 9 of them being in Serbia and 1 in Montenegro. 138 MPs were elected. Proportional representation system with 5% threshold, party lists and D'Hondt formula was used for determining the allocation of seats.

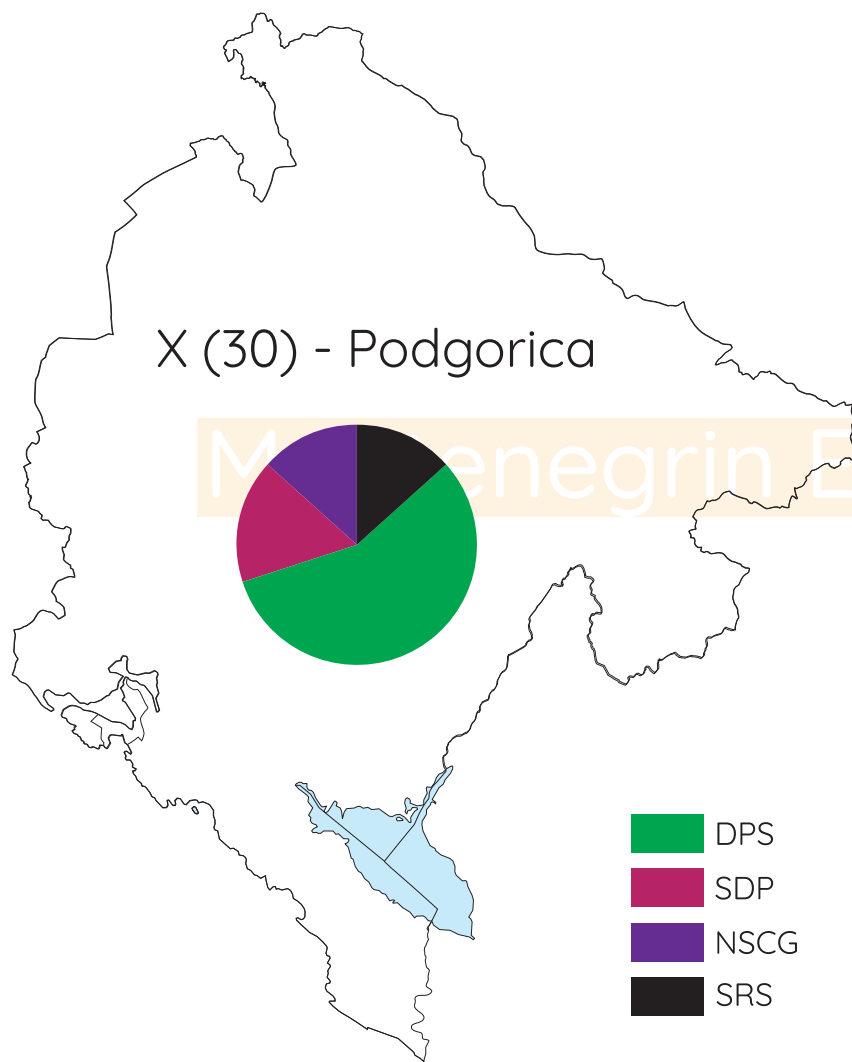
Note:

This map is a vectorized and modified map of the original map published by Federal Statistical Office depicting constituencies in FR Yugoslavia for 1992 federal elections. The original map was published in the document "Izbori '92: Veće građana Savezne skupštine" by Federal Statistical Office in Belgrade (1993, p. 12). Graphic representation of the results in this publication was prepared by Ljiljana Stanojević. My modification, apart from vectorizing the original image and removing the background, was to replace names of constituencies written in cyrillic with latin variants.

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, *Izbori '92: Veće građana Savezne skupštine* (Beograd, 1993), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

1992 December Federal Elections

Seats Won in Montenegrin Constituency



This map presents results of the federal elections for the constituency officially named “10-Podgorica” that covered the whole territory of Montenegro. In this constituency, 30 seats were allocated for the federal Chamber of Citizens. The other 9 constituencies were located in Serbia. *Members of the other house of federal parliament, Chamber of the Republics, were chosen indirectly and based on the voting power of the party in the national parliament.

For this map, I use roman number for constituency name and arabic numbers for total seats allocated in a given constituency.

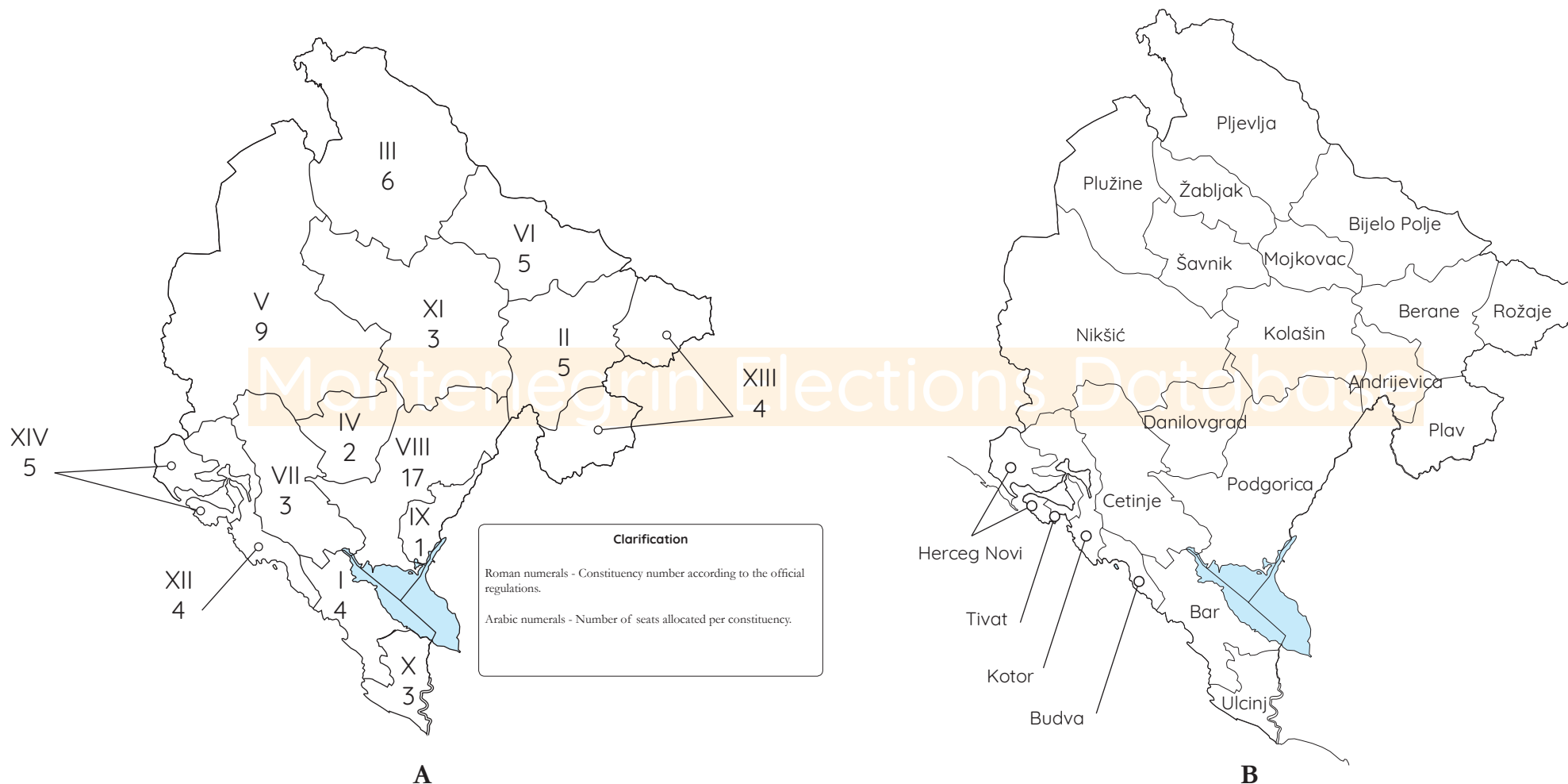
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Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori '92: Veće građana Savezne skupštine (Beograd, 1993), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

1996 Parliamentary Elections

Montenegrin “Electoral Salamander”



Electoral system modification establishing 14 constituencies in gerrymandering style.

1996 Administrative map of Montenegro.

The two maps above are vectorized, adapted and modified versions of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>). Map A modifications based on official regulations and election report published by Republic Electoral Commission (1996).

1996 Parliamentary Elections

14 Constituencies System



PR (modified closed party lists*), D'Hondt
4% threshold

Data on 1996 constituencies

Constituency	Seats	Territory
I	4	Bar - without the territory of Ostros local community - polling stations for 1992 elections (Ckla, Arbneš, Ostros, Veliki Ostros, Koštajnica, Bobovište i Tejani)
II	5	Andrijevica, Berane
III	6	Bijelo Polje
IV	2	Danilovgrad
V	9	Nikšić, Plužine
VI	5	Pljevlja, Žabljak
VII	3	Cetinje
VIII	17	Podgorica I - without the territory of Tuzi, Milješ, Dinoše, Vuksanlekić-Pothum, Sukuruć, Vranj, Hoti and Zatrijebač local communities (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro - municipal regulations, no. 19/95)
IX	1	Podgorica II - the territory of Tuzi, Milješ, Dinoše, Vuksanlekić-Pothum, Sukuruć, Vranj, Hoti i Zatrijebač local communities (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro - municipal regulations, no. 19/95)
X	3	Ulcinj - with the territory of Ostros local community from Bar municipality, polling stations for 1992 elections (Ckla, Arbneš, Ostros, Veliki Ostros, Koštajnica, Bobovište i Tejani)
XI	3	Kolašin, Mojkovac, Šavnik
XII	4	Budva, Kotor
XIII	4	Plav, Rožaje
XIV	5	Tivat, Herceg-Novi

Source: Pobjeda. 1996. "Nova izborna mapa Republike," July 19, 1996. Narodna biblioteka "Radosav Ljumović."

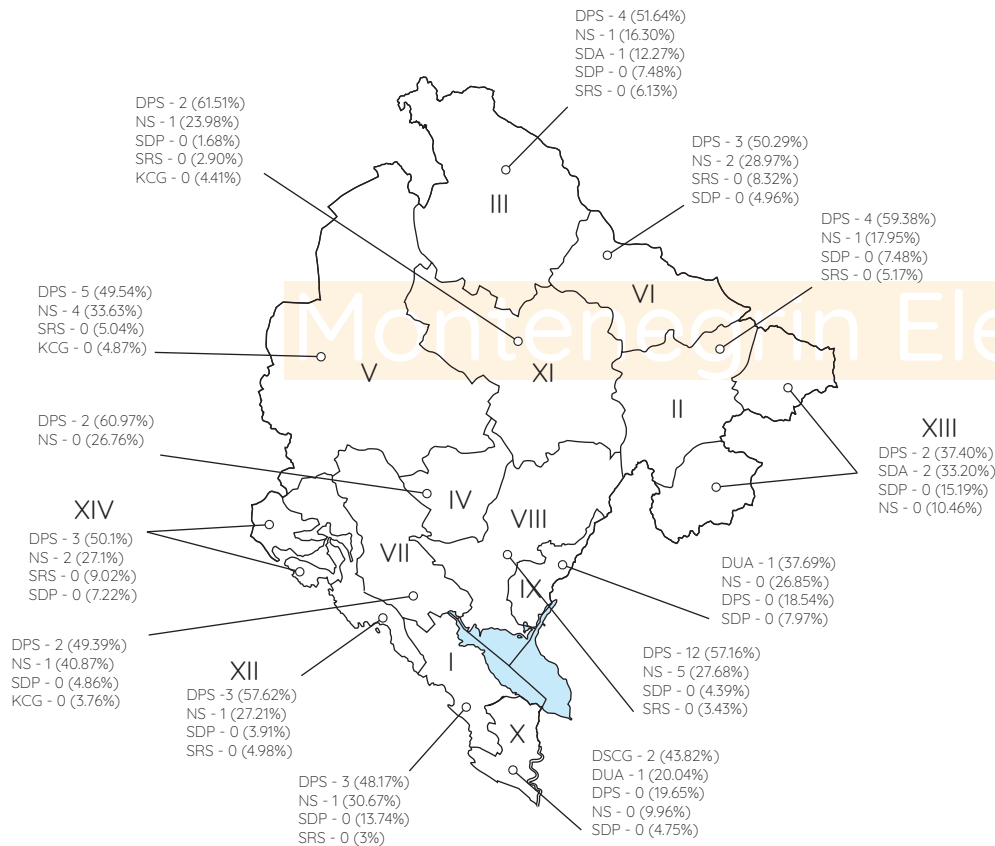
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Territories of constituencies IX and X represent close approximation based on official regulations published in daily newspaper "Pobjeda".
* Term "modified closed blocked party lists" (ME: zatvorena modifikovana blokirana lista) used by Vukićević and Vujović (2012, 62-63).

1996 Parliamentary Elections

Seats and Percentage of Votes Won in Constituency, per Party/Coalition



List of Abbreviations:

- DPS - Demokratska partija socijalista (Democratic Party of Socialists)
- NS [NSCG-LSCG] - Narodna sloga [People's Unity, coalition composed of People's Party (NSCG) and Liberal Alliance of Montenegro (LSCG)]
- SDA - Stranka demokratske akcije (Party of Democratic Action, representing Bosniak minority)
- SDP - Socijaldemokratska partija Crne Gore (Social Democratic Party)
- SRS - Srpska radikalna stranka (Serb Radical Party)
- KCG - Komunisti Crne Gore (Communists of Montenegro, coalition composed of: Alliance of Communists – Movement for Yugoslavia, Democratic Communist Party of Montenegro, and New Communist Movement of Yugoslavia)
- DSCG - Demokratski savez u Crnoj Gori (Democratic Alliance in Montenegro, representing Albanian minority)
- DUA - Demokratska unija Albanaca (Democratic Union of Albanians, representing Albanian minority)

*For a full list of parties and coalitions taking part in 1996 parliamentary elections as well as results per constituency for each party and coalition please consult Dataset 2 (parliamentary and presidential elections, results per municipality and constituency) and the document on party and coalition abbreviations (available at the website of MNEE Database).

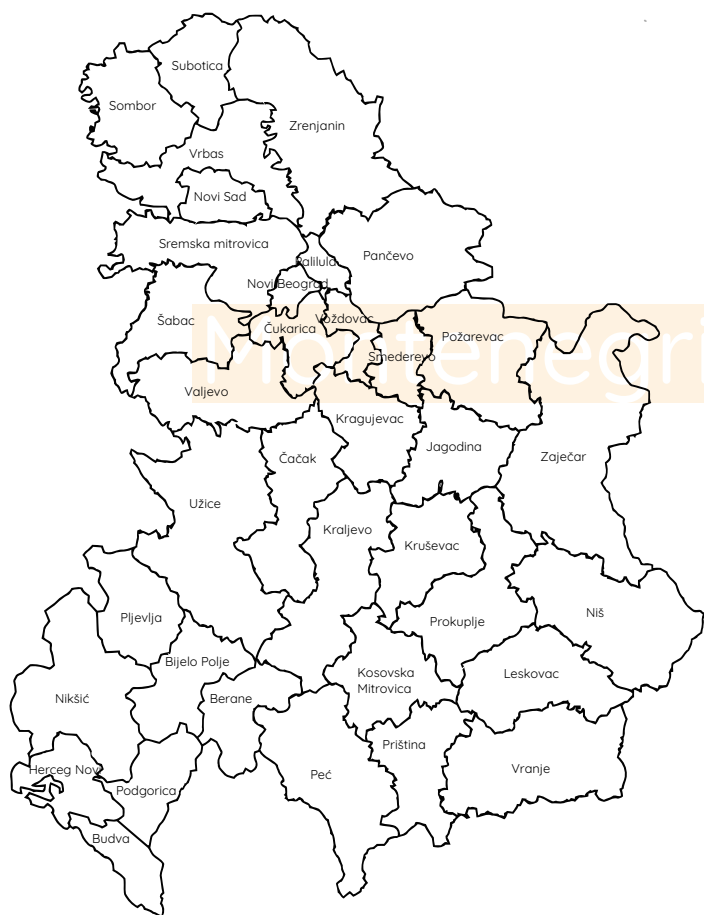
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Territories of constituencies IX and X represent close approximation based on official regulations published in daily newspaper "Pobjeda". *Source of data for this map:* Republic Electoral Commission (1996).

1996 Federal Elections

Electoral System



For these elections, FR Yugoslavia was split into 36 constituencies: 29 in Serbia and 7 in Montenegro. 138 MPs were elected for federal Chamber of Citizens: 30 in Montenegro and 108 in Serbia. Proportional representation with party lists, 5 % threshold, and D'Hondt formula were used for allocation of the seats.

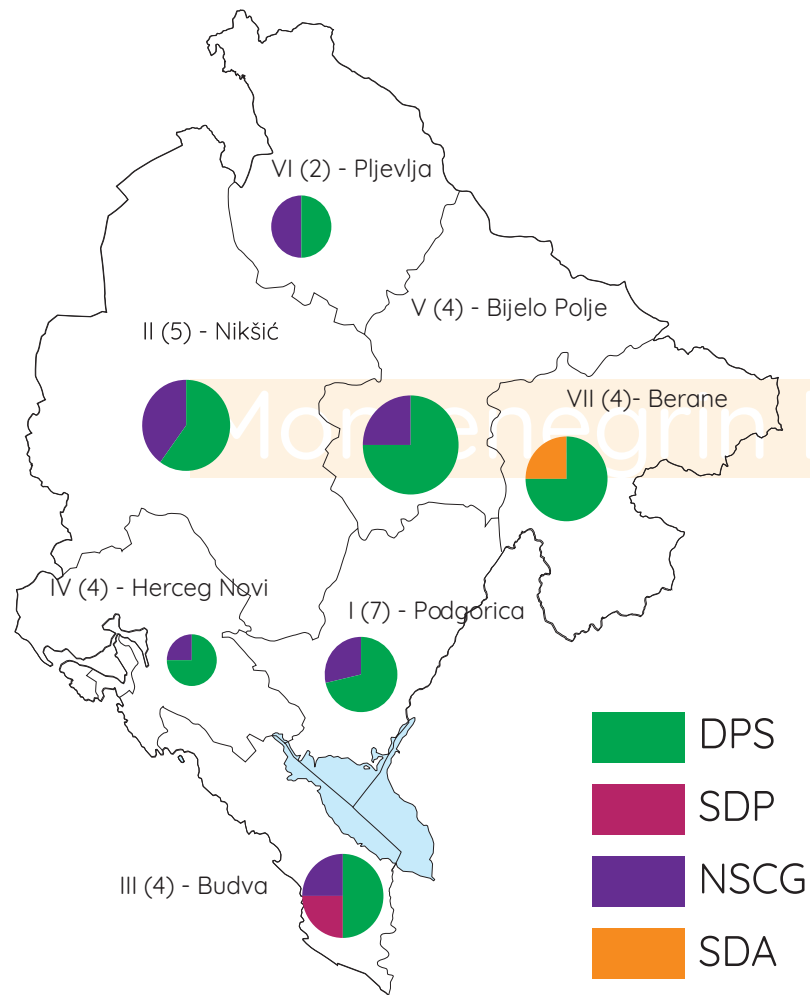
Note:

The map is a vectorized and modified version of the original map published by Federal Statistical Office depicting constituencies in FR Yugoslavia for 1996 federal elections. The original map was published in the document "Izbori '96: Veće građana Savezne skupštine" by Federal Statistical Office in Belgrade (1996, p. 259). Maps and graphic representation of the results in this publication were prepared by Ljiljana Stanojević and Milan Šormaz. My modification, apart from vectorizing the original image and removing the background, was to replace names of constituencies written in cyrillic with latin variants.

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, *Izbori '96: Veće građana Savezne skupštine* (Beograd, 1996), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

1996 Federal Elections

Seats Won in Montenegrin Constituencies



Montenegrin Elections Database

This map presents results of the federal elections for the 7 constituencies on the territory of Montenegro. In these constituencies together, 30 seats were allocated for the federal Chamber of Citizens.*Members of the other house of federal parliament, Chamber of the Republics, were chosen indirectly and based on the voting power of the party in the national parliament.

For this map, I use roman number for constituency name and arabic numbers for total seats allocated in a given constituency.

Note:

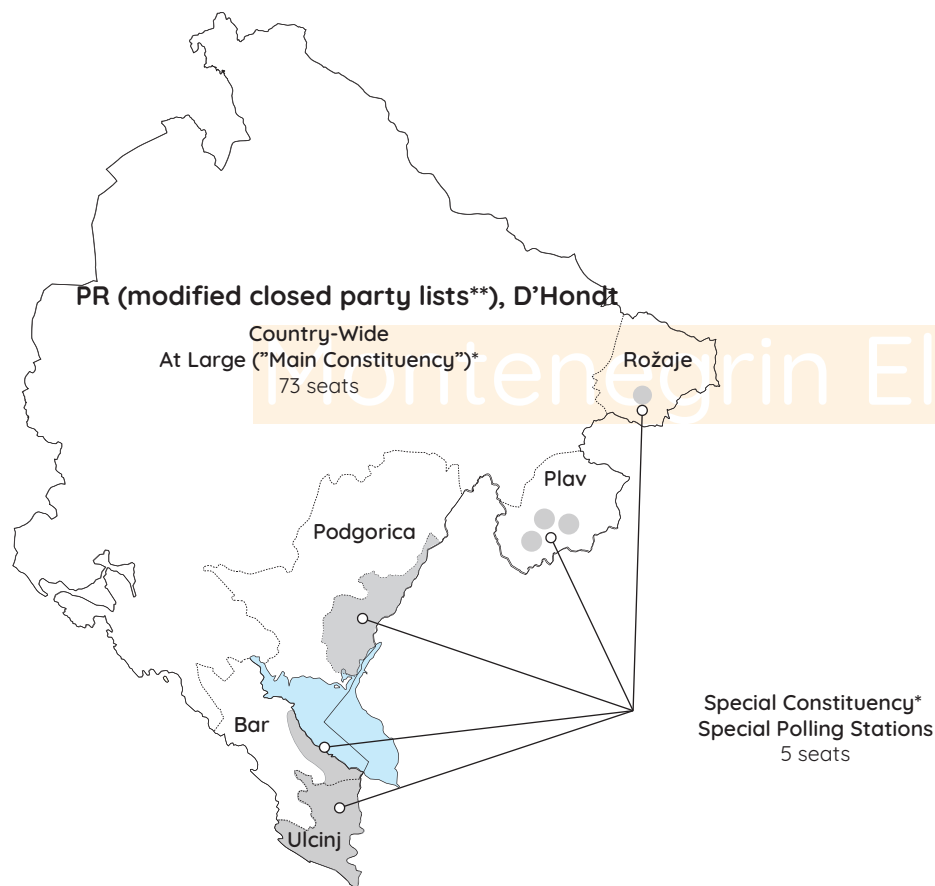
The map is a vectorized, adapted and modified version of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>).

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori '96: Veće građana Savezne skupštine (Beograd, 1993), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

1998 Parliamentary Elections

The “Special Constituency”* System

Location of Special Polling Stations



Podgorica

OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Tuzi;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Dinoša;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Prište;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Selšite;
OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Milješ;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Krševo;
Dom omladine Sukuruć; Vranj;
MZ Vranj - Vladne;
OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Traboin;
OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Skorač;
OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Donje Drume - PO Ranza;
OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Vuksanlekić; Podhum;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Poprati;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Gornji Zatrijebač;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Donji Zatrijebač;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Cijevna;
OŠ “Đoko Prelević” - Koči;

Ulcinj

OŠ “Boško Strugar”;
TA “Neptun”;
“Stara uljara”;
Centar za kulturu;
MZ;
Javno komunalno preduzeće;
Škola “Krute Ulcinjske”;
OŠ Bratica;
OŠ Kolomza;
OŠ Štoji;
OŠ Zoganj;e;
OŠ Pistula;
OŠ Darza;
Kino sala Vladimir;
Kuća - poslovni objekat Osmanovića;

Note:

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Sources used for this map: “Odluka o određivanju biračkih mjesta za izbor pet poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore (Sl. list RCG, br. 5/1998).” 1998. Official gazette of the Republic of Montenegro. “Ukupni Rezultati Za Izbor Poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore.” 1998. Republic Electoral Commission (published in daily newspaper “Pobjeda”). *Names “special constituency” and “main constituency” were taken from OSCE report on Parliamentary Elections in Montenegro (1998), available at the following URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/documents/0/b/15101.pdf>.

**Term “modified closed blocked party lists” (ME: zatvorena modifikovana blokirana lista) used by Vukićević and Vujović (2012, 62-63).

OŠ Sukobin;
OŠ Donji Rastiš;
OŠ Štrodra;
OŠ Kravari;
OŠ Fraskanjel;
MZ Vladimirske Krute;
OŠ Donja Klenza;
OŠ Krute za Donje Mide;
OŠ Gornje Mide;
Objekat “Avdić”;

Bar

OŠ Ckla;
OŠ Arbnesh;
OŠ Veliki Ostros;
OŠ Ostros;
OŠ Koštanjica;
OŠ Bobovište;
OŠ Tejani;
OŠ Livari;
OŠ Donji Murići;
OŠ Pinčići;
OŠ Duravci;

Plav

Jasenica-Hoti;
Martinović-Gropa;
Vusanje;

Rožaje

Daciće.

2000 Federal Elections - Chamber of Citizens

Electoral System



For these elections, FR Yugoslavia was split into 27 constituencies: 26 in Serbia and 1 in Montenegro. 138 MPs were elected for federal Chamber of Citizens: 30 in Montenegro and 108 in Serbia. Proportional representation with party lists, 5 % threshold, and D'Hondt formula were used for allocation of the seats.

Note:

This map is a vectorized and modified version of the original map published by Federal Statistical Office depicting constituencies in FR Yugoslavia for 2000 federal elections. The original map was published in the document “Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika” by Federal Statistical Office in Belgrade (2000, p. 76). Maps and graphic representation of the results in this publication were prepared by Milan Šormaz. My modification, apart from vectorizing the original image and removing the background, was to replace names of constituencies written in cyrillic with latin variants.

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, *Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika* (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2000 Federal Elections - Chamber of the Republics Electoral System



2000 elections were the first to introduce direct election of federal MPs for the second house of federal parliament - the Chamber of the Republics. Serbia and Montenegro were each one constituency with 20 MPs elected per constituency. 40 MPs were elected for the Chamber of the Republics. Proportional representation with party lists, 5 % threshold, and D'Hondt formula were used for allocation of the seats.

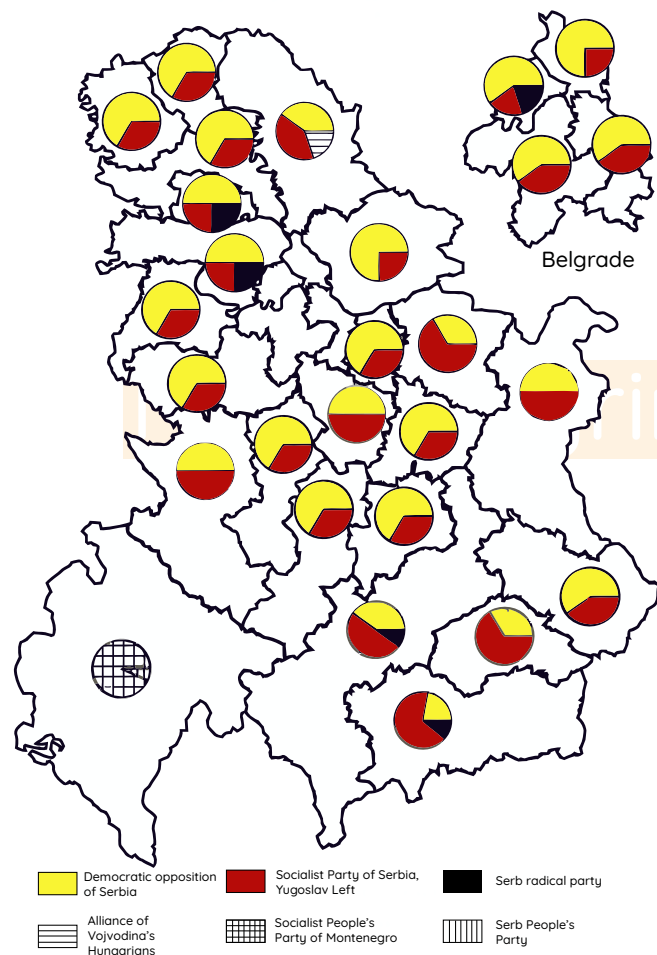
Note:

This map is a vectorized and modified version of the original map published by Federal Statistical Office depicting constituencies in FR Yugoslavia for 2000 federal elections. The original map was published in the document "Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika" by Federal Statistical Office in Belgrade (2000, p. 25). Maps and graphic representation of the results in this publication were prepared by Milan Šormaz. My modification, apart from vectorizing the original image and removing the background, was to replace names of constituencies written in Cyrillic with Latin variants.

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, *Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika* (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2000 Federal Elections - Chamber of Citizens

Seats Won per Constituency



in Elections Database

This map presents results of the federal elections for each constituency in Serbia and Montenegro. In these constituencies together, 138 seats were allocated for the federal Chamber of Citizens.

For this map, I use roman number for constituency name and arabic numbers for total seats allocated in a given constituency.

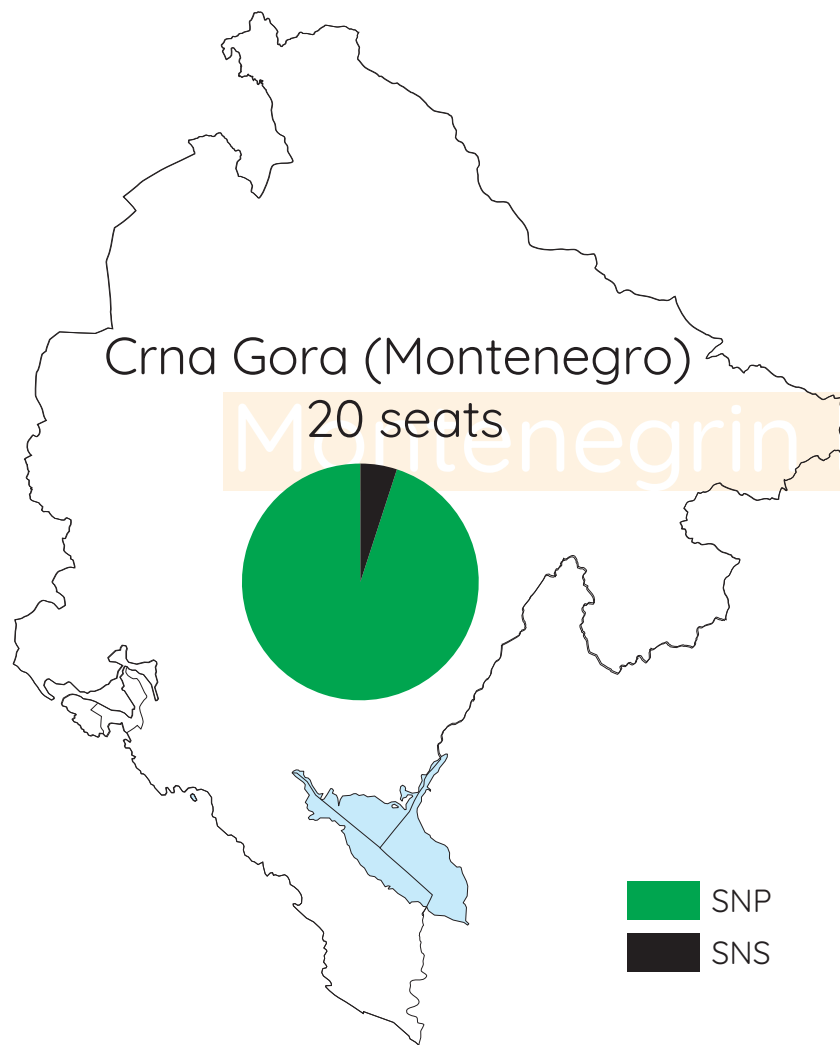
Note:

The map is a vectorized and adapted version of the original map prepared by Milan Šormaz and found at page 78 of the “Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika” publication. Colors, legend and shapes kept in original format and adapted for display in high resolution.

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2000 Federal Elections - Chamber of the Republics

Seats Won in Montenegrin Constituency



Montenegrin Elections Database

This map presents results of the elections for the members of the Chamber of the Republics in Montenegro. In Montenegrin constituency, 20 seats were allocated for the Chamber of the Republics.

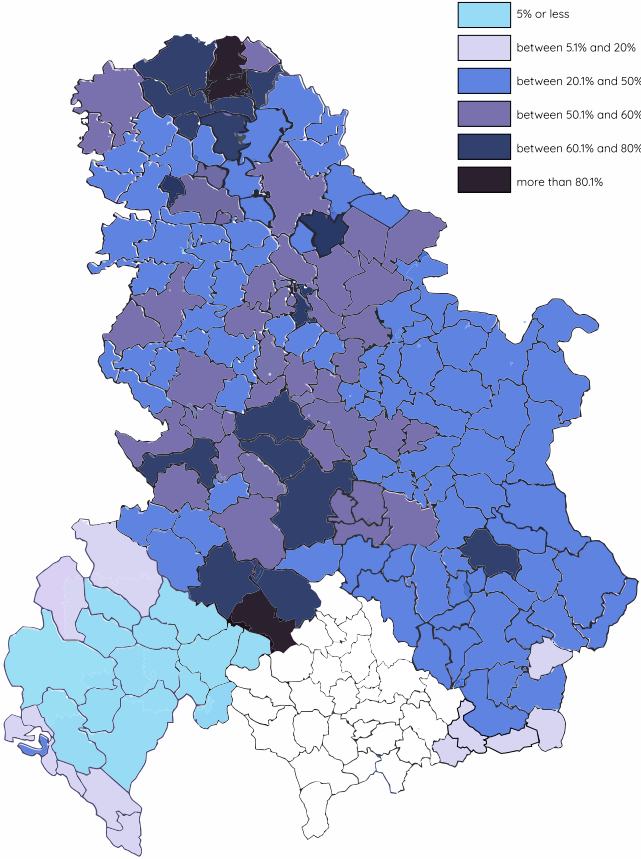
Note:

The map is a vectorized, adapted and modified version of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>).

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori 2000: Veće građana i Veće republika (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2000 Federal Elections - For the President of FR Yugoslavia

Votes Won by the Winner, Dr Vojislav Koštunica



Elections Database

This map presents results of the federal elections for the President of FR Yugoslavia. President of the Federation was elected for the first (and only) time in these elections of 24 September 2000.

Results are shown for the winner of the elections, Dr Vojislav Koštunica.

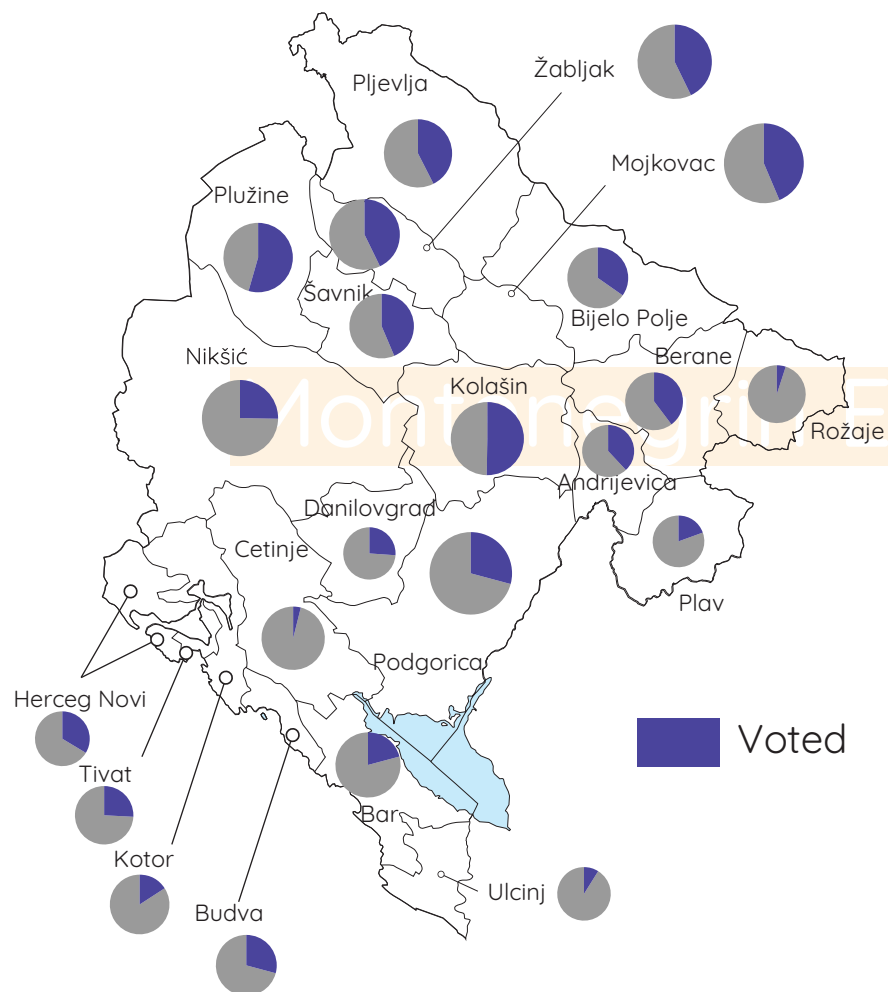
Note:

The map is a vectorized and adapted version of the original map prepared by Milan Šormaz and found at page 76 of the “Izbori 2000: Predsednik SR Jugoslavije” publication. Colors, legend and shapes kept in original format and adapted for display in high resolution. Original text for the map legend was written in Serbian and is here translated into English.

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori 2000: Predsednik SR Jugoslavije (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2000 Federal Elections - For the President of FR Yugoslavia

Turnout in the Republic of Montenegro



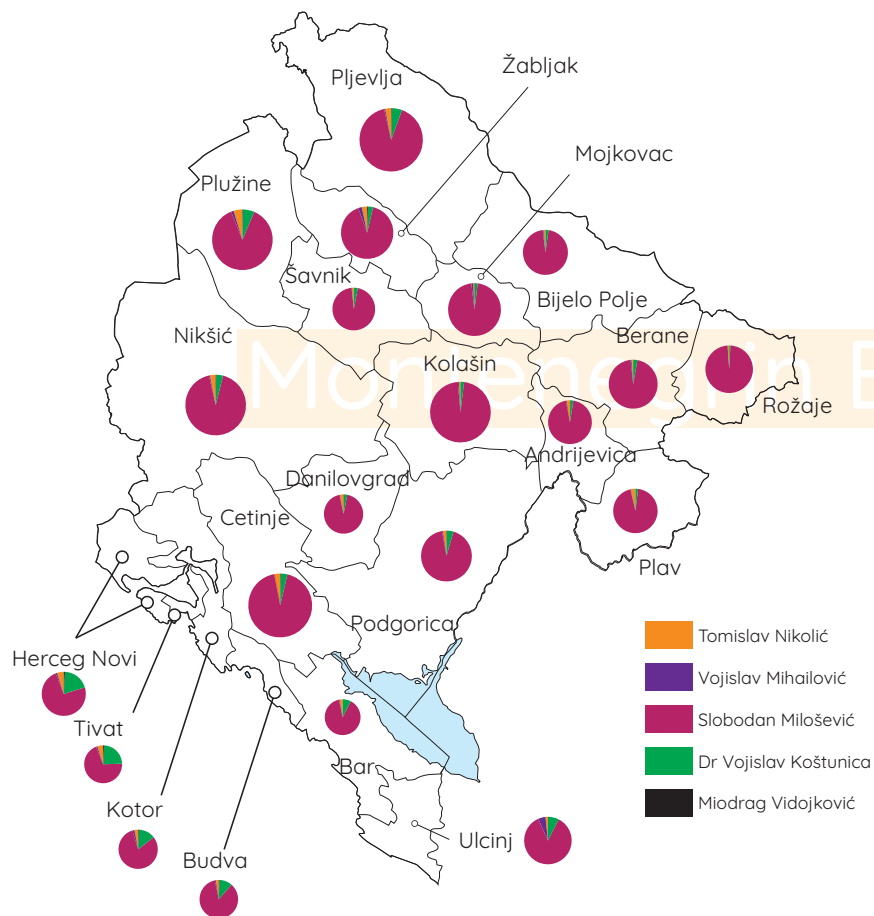
Note:

The map is a vectorized, adapted and modified version of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>).

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori 2000: Predsednik SR Jugoslavije (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2000 Federal Elections - For the President of FR Yugoslavia

Voting Results for the Republic of Montenegro (all candidates)



Montenegrin Elections Database

This map presents results of the elections for the President of FR Yugoslavia, on the territory of the Republic of Montenegro. Data is shown for all candidates.

Note:

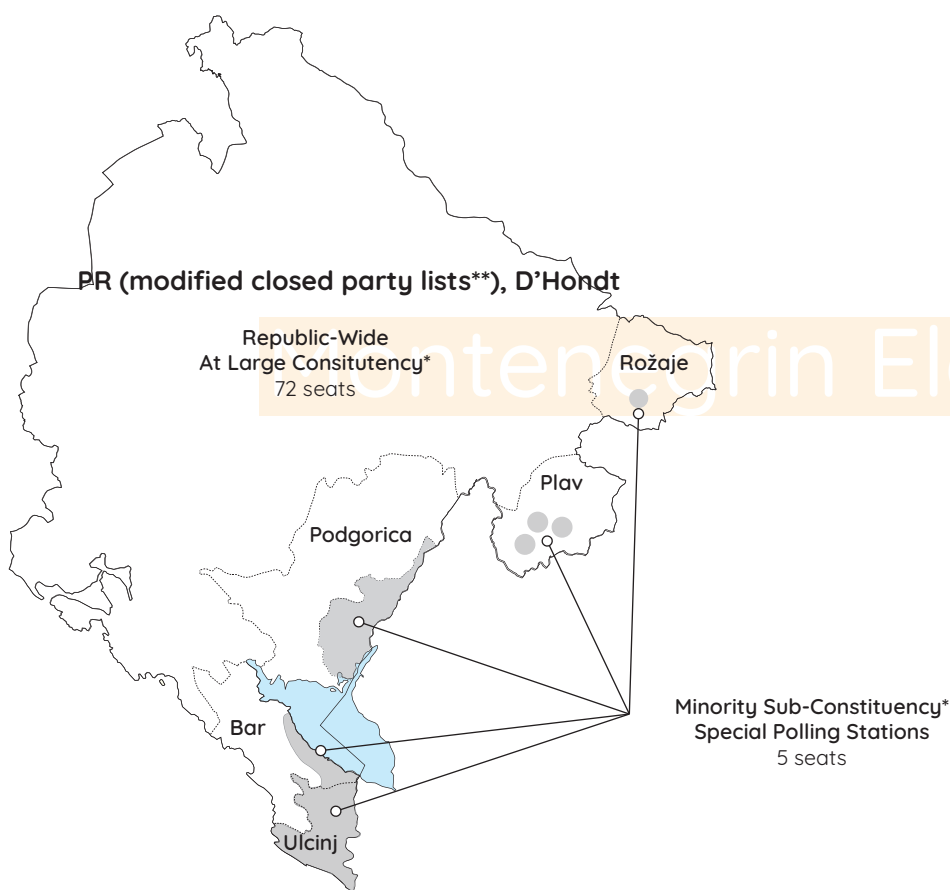
The map is a vectorized, adapted and modified version of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNordWest who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>).

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku, Izbori 2000: Predsednik SR Jugoslavije (Beograd, 2000), available at: <https://www.stat.gov.rs/publikacije/>

2001 Parliamentary Elections

The “Minority Sub-Constituency”* System

Location of Special Polling Stations



Podgorica

OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Tuzi;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Dinoša;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Prifte;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Selište;
OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Milješ;
OŠ “29.novembar” - Krševo;
Dom omladine Sukuruć, Vranj;
MZ Vranj - Vladne;
OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Traboin;
OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Skorač;
OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Donje Drume - PO Ranza;
OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Vuksanlekić; Podhum;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Poprati;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Gornji Zatrijebač;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Donji Zatrijebač;
OŠ “Stjepovo” - Cijevna;
OŠ “Doko Prelević” - Kočić;

Ulcinj

OŠ “Boško Strugar”;
TA “Neptun”;
“Stara uljara”;
Centar za kulturu;
MZ;
Javno komunalno preduzeće;
Škola “Krute Uleinske”;
OŠ Bratica;
OŠ Kolomza;
OŠ Štoj;
OŠ Zoganj;
OŠ Pistula;
OŠ Darza;
Kino sala Vladimir;

Note:

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Sources used for this map: “Odluka o određivanju biračkih mjesta za izbor pet poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore (Sl. list RCG, br. 5/1998).” 1998. Official gazette of the Republic of Montenegro. “Ukupni rezultati za izbor poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore.” 2001. Republic Electoral Commission (published in daily newspaper “Pobjeda”).

*Names “minority sub-constituency” and “republic-wide at large constituency” borrowed from OSCE report on 2001 Parliamentary Elections in Montenegro, available at the following URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/a/2/15168.pdf>

**Term “modified closed blocked party lists” (ME: zatvorena modifikovana blokirana lista) used by Vukićević and Vujović (2012, 62-63).

Kuća - poslovni objekat Osmanovića;
OŠ Sukobin;
OŠ Donji Rastiš;
OŠ Štodra;
OŠ Kravari;
OŠ Fraskanjel;
MZ Vladimirske Krute;
OŠ Donja Klenza;
OŠ Krute za Donje Mide;
OŠ Gornje Mide;
Objekat “Avdić”;

Bar

OŠ Ckla;
OŠ Arbnješ;
OŠ Veliki Ostros;
OŠ Ostros;
OŠ Koštanjica;
OŠ Bobovište;
OŠ Tejani;
OŠ Livari;
OŠ Donji Murići;
OŠ Pinčići;
OŠ Đuravci;

Plav

Jasenica-Hoti;
Martinoviće-Gropa;
Vusanje;

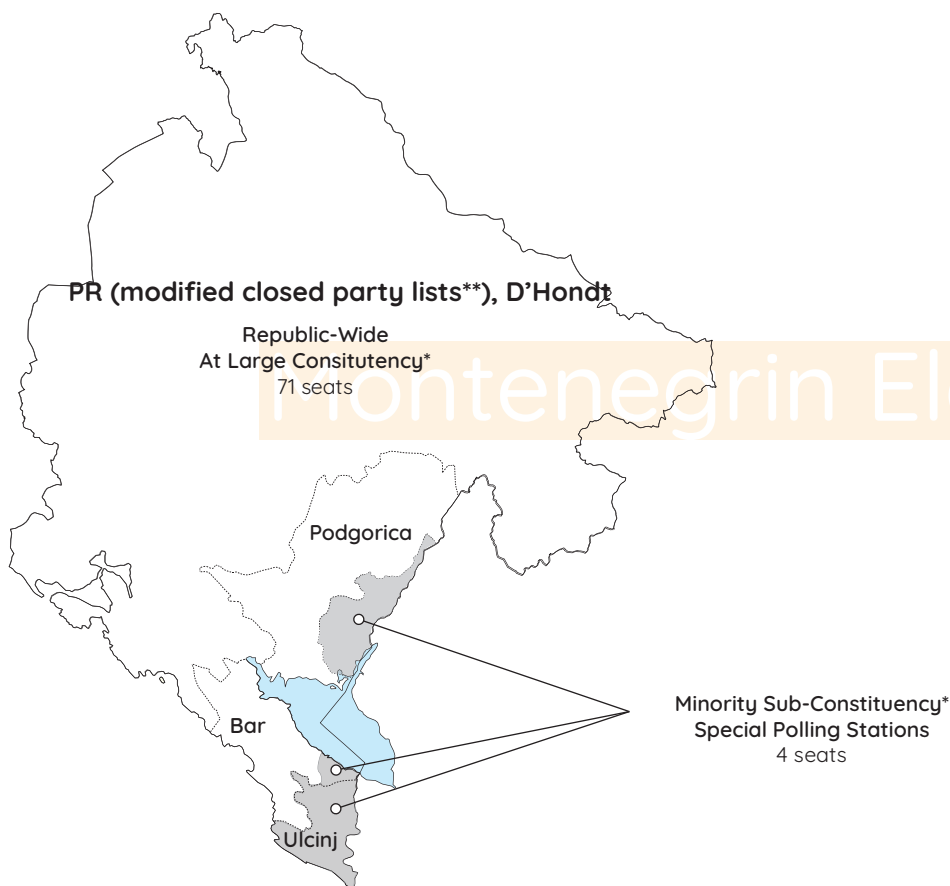
Rožaje

Daciće.

2002 Parliamentary Elections

The “Minority Sub-Constituency”* System

Location of Special Polling Stations



Podgorica

- OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” – Tuzi (A-D);
- OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” – Tuzi (Đ-M);
- OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” – Tuzi (N-Š);
- OŠ “29.novembar” – Dinoša (A-K);
- OŠ “29.novembar” – Dinoša (L-Š);
- OŠ “29.novembar” – Prite;
- OŠ “29.novembar” – Selšte;
- OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Milješ;
- OŠ “29.novembar” - Krševo;
- Dom omladine Sukuruć;
- Vranj;
- MZ Vranj - Vladne;
- OŠ “Jedinstvo” -Traboin;
- OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Skorač;
- OŠ “Jedinstvo” - Donje Drume;
- OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Vuksanlekić;
- Podhum – gr. objekat Jusufa Čunmuljaja;
- OŠ “Stjepovo” - Poprati;
- OŠ “Stjepovo” - Gornji Zatrijebač;
- OŠ “Stjepovo” - Donji Zatrijebač;
- OŠ “Stjepovo” - Ciječna;
- OŠ “Doko Prelević” - Koči;

- OŠ Štoj;
- OŠ Zoganje;
- OŠ Pistula;
- OŠ Darza;
- Kino sala Vladimir;
- Kuća - poslovni objekat Osmanovića;
- OŠ Sukobin;
- OŠ Donji Rastiš;
- OŠ Štodra;
- OŠ Kravari;
- Motel Šas;
- MZ Vladimirske Krute;
- OŠ Donja Klenza;
- OŠ Krute za Donje Mide;
- OŠ Gornje Mide;
- Objekat “Avdić”;
- OŠ “Boško Strugar”;
- TA “NEPTUN”;
- Dječji vrtić “Solidarnost”;
- Centar za kulturu;
- ŠC “BRATSTVO-JEDINSTVO”;
- JAVNO KOMUNALNO PREDUZEĆE;
- OBJEKAT SMAILOVIĆ;

Ulcinj

- OŠ “Boško Strugar”;
- TA “Neptun”;
- “Stara uljara”;
- Centar za kulturu;
- MZ;
- Javno komunalno preduzeće;
- Škola “Krute Ulcinjske”;
- OŠ Bratica;
- OŠ Kolomza;

Bar

- OŠ Veliki Ostros;
- OŠ Ostros;

Note:

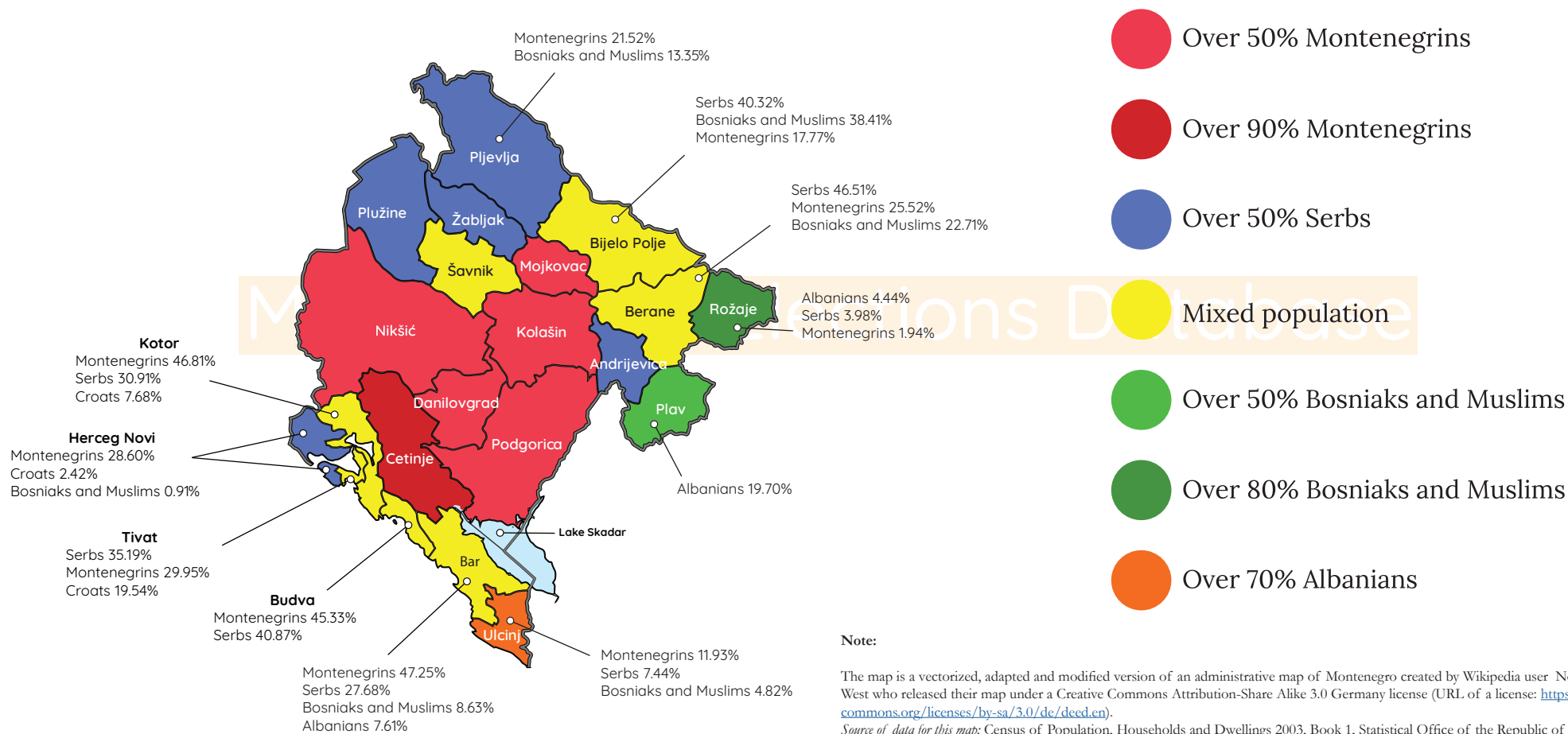
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Sources used for this map: “Odluka o određivanju biračkih mjesta za izbor četiri poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore (Sl. list RCG, br. 48/2002).” 2002. Official gazette of the Republic of Montenegro. “Ukupni Rezultati Za Izbor Poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore.” 2002. Republic Electoral Commission (published in daily newspaper “Pobjeda”). *Names “minority sub-constituency” and “republic-wide at large constituency” borrowed from OSCE report on 2001 Parliamentary Elections in Montenegro, available at the following URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/a/2/15168.pdf>

** Term “modified closed blocked party lists” (ME: zatvorena modifikovana blokirana lista) used by Vukičević and Vujović (2012, 62-63).

National or Ethnic Affiliation per Municipality 2003 Census Data



Note:

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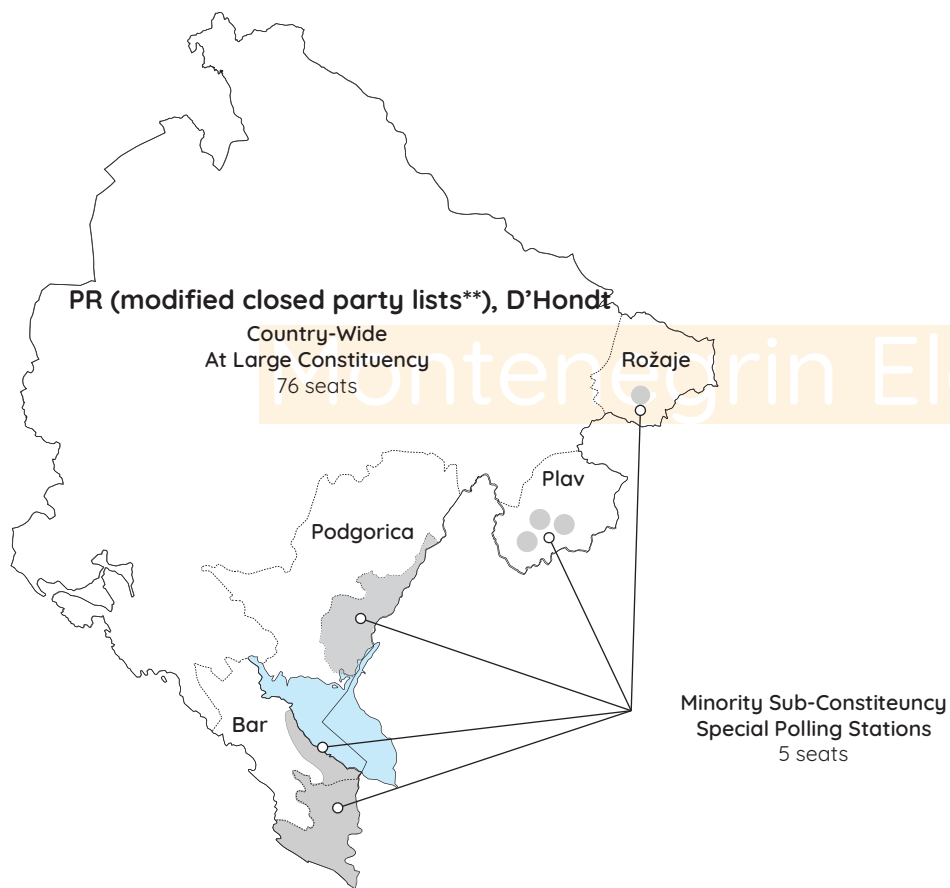
Source of data for this map: Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2003, Book 1, Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro (2004).

For some municipalities, additional info was shown to provide a better insight into the structure of the population. In addition, for some municipalities names are in white and for some in black depending solely on the background color in order to enhance visibility of the text. For more detailed information please consult the provided table with 2003 census data and for complete detailed report see Book 1 (ME: "Knjiga 1") on Ethnic and National Affiliation per Municipality by Statistical Office (<https://www.monstat.org/>) or send an e-mail to info@electionsinmontenegro.me.

2006 and 2009 Parliamentary Elections

The “Minority Sub-Constituency”* System

Location of Special Polling Stations



Podgorica

OŠ “Doko Prelević” - PO Kočić;
 OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Tuzi (A-D);
 OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Tuzi (D-M);
 OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” - Tuzi (N-S);
 OŠ “29. novembar” - Dinoša (A-K);
 OŠ “29. novembar” - Dinoša (L-S);
 OŠ “29. novembar” - Prifite;
 OŠ “29. novembar” - Schište;
 OŠ “Mehmet Lekić” - Milješ;
 OŠ “29. novembar” - Krševo;
 Dom omladine Šukuruc;
 Vranj grad. obj. Šabana Frijučkića (A-L);
 MZ Vranj (M-S);
 MZ Vranj -Vladne;
 OŠ “Jedinstvo” -Traboin;
 OŠ “Jedinstvo” -Skorac;
 OŠ “Jedinstvo” -Donje Drumce;
 OŠ “Mahmut Lekić” -Vuksanlekići;
 Podhum grad. obj. Jusufa Čunmuljaja;
 OŠ “Stjepovo” -Poprati;
 OŠ “Stjepovo” -Gornji Zatrijebač;
 OŠ “Stjepovo” -Donji Zatrijebač;
 OŠ “Stjepovo” -Stjepovo -Cjevna;

OŠ Sukobin;
 OŠ Donji Rastiš;
 OŠ Stodra;
 OŠ Krvari;
 Motel Šas;
 MZ Vladimirske Krute;
 OŠ Donja KlENZA;
 OŠ Krute za Donje Mide;
 OŠ Gornje Mide;
 Objekat “Avdić”;
 OŠ Boško Strugar;
 TA “Neptun”;
 Dječji vrtić “Solidarnost”;
 Centar za kulturu;
 ŠC “Bratstvo-jedinstvo”;
 Javno komunalno preduzeće;
 Objekat Smailović

Bar

OŠ Ckda;
 OŠ Arbaneš;
 OŠ Veliki Ostros;
 OŠ Ostros;
 OŠ Koštanjica;
 OŠ Bobovište;
 OŠ Tejanj;
 OŠ Livari;
 OŠ Donji Murići;
 OŠ Pnčići;
 OŠ Duravci;

Plav

Jasenica-Hoti;
 Martinoviće-Gropa;
 Vusanje;

Rožaje

Dacić.

Ulcinj

OŠ “Boško Strugar”;
 TA “Neptun”;
 “Stara uljara”;
 Centar za kulturu;
 II MZ;
 Javno komunalno preduzeće;
 Škola “Kroute Ulcinjske”;
 OŠ Bratica;
 OŠ Kolomza;
 OŠ Štoj;
 OŠ Zoganj;
 OŠ Pistula;
 OŠ Darza;
 Kino sala Vladimir;
 Objekat Osmanovića;

Note:

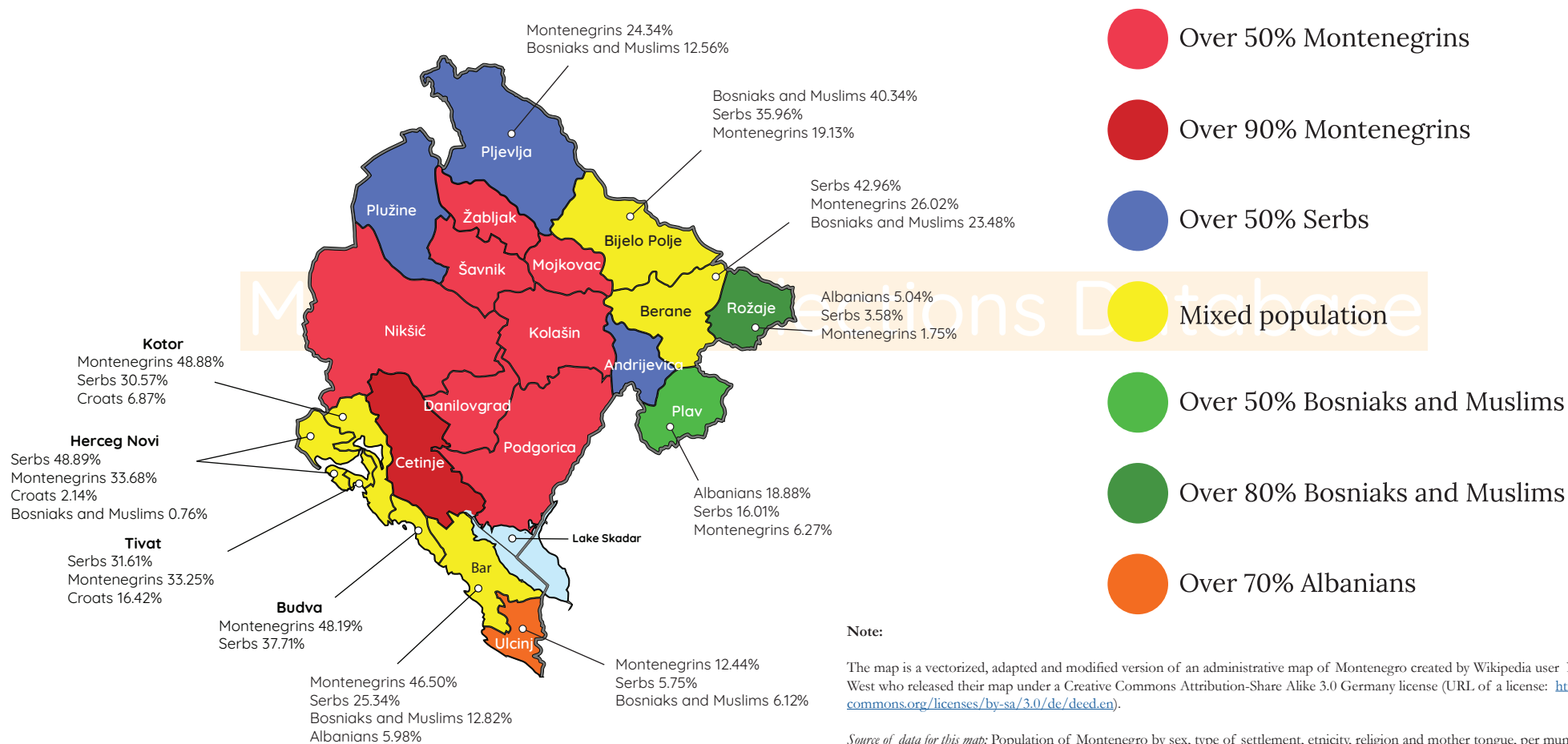
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Shaded areas present approximate geographical location of special polling stations. The actual location of areas in which polling stations were located can be double-checked on the official administrative map of Montenegro provided by the Cadastre and State Property Administration (<https://geoportal.co.me/>).
 Sources used for this map: “Odluka o određivanju biračkih mjesta za izbor pet poslanika u Skupštinu Republike Crne Gore (Sl. list RCG, br. 51/2006).” 2006. Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro. <http://www.sluzbenilist.me/pregled-dokumenta/?id=1BC1ABC33-314A-498D-A932-F2C742E79E3B1>. “Konačni rezultati izbora za poslanike u Skupštinu Crne Gore.” 2009. State Electoral Commission. <https://dik.co.me/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Konačni-rezultati-izbora-za-poslanike-u-Skupstinu-CG-2009.pdf>.

*Name “minority sub-constituency” and “republic-wide at large constituency” (in adapted form) borrowed from OSCE report on 2001 Parliamentary Elections in Montenegro, available at the following URL: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/a/2/15168.pdf>.

** Term “modified closed blocked party lists” (ME: zatvorena modifikovana blokirana lista) used by Vukićević and Vujović (2012, 62-63).

National or Ethnic Affiliation per Municipality 2011 Census Data



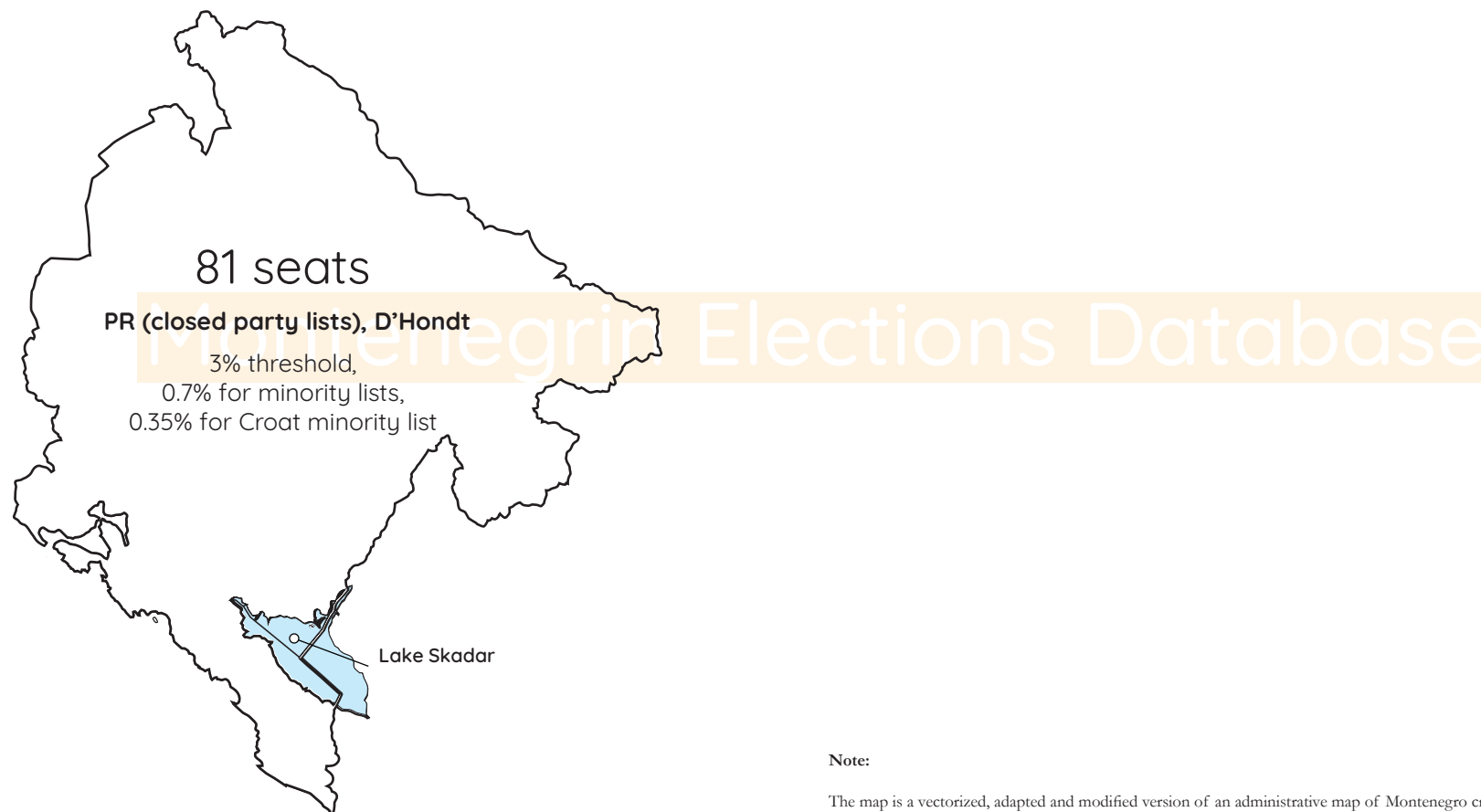
Note:

The map is a vectorized, adapted and modified version of an administrative map of Montenegro created by Wikipedia user NordNord-West who released their map under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license (URL of a license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>).

Source of data for this map: Population of Montenegro by sex, type of settlement, ethnicity, religion and mother tongue, per municipalities, Montenegrin Statistical Office (MONSTAT) [2011].

For some municipalities, additional info was shown to provide a better insight into the structure of the population. In addition, for some municipalities names are in white and for some in black depending solely on the background color in order to enhance visibility of the text. For more detailed information please consult the provided table with 2011 census data and for complete detailed report visit the following URL: [https://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/popis2011/saopstenje/saopstenje\(1\).pdf](https://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/popis2011/saopstenje/saopstenje(1).pdf) Statistical Office (<https://www.monstat.org/>) or send an e-mail to info@electionsinmontenegro.me.

2012, 2016 and 2020 Parliamentary Elections At-Large System



Note:

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