

## Forty-Six Parties in Serbia Parliament

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### Editor's Note

*The large number of political parties in Serbia is the result of political manipulation and the interference of foreign interests in the internal affairs of a sovereign State. It is the endgame of NATO's "Responsibility to Protect" which led to the break up of Yugoslavia and the impoverishment of its population.*

These political parties are indirectly controlled and funded by foreign interests which seek to weaken Serbia's State system and transform the country into a proxy State.

Michel Chossudovsky, 18 May 2012

In the new Parliament which is to be constituted on May 8, the mandates shall be given to even forty six political parties. In other words that means that the largest number of parties ever shall be in the new Parliament (more than double in relation to the previous one and more than a half of the total number of registered political parties in Serbia which is 89). Apart from that, about twenty parties are interested to participate in the new Government.

'The paradox is that last year the Parliament passed the Law on Political Parties which stipulates more severe conditions for registration but that has not led to cutting of the number of parties in the political scene of Serbia', Dejan Vuk Stankovic, political analyst says for Blic.

According to his words such large number of parties is not good since there is complete political and ideological confusion and Serbia tax payers have to finance all those parties. On the other hand, big parties prefer smaller parties as coalition partners 'since they can blackmail them'.

As he says 'the consequences are completely in the service of political interests and not in the interests of the citizens'.

'There is also a political calculation in it and that calculation is made regardless of consequences. One of the consequences is that governments are huge, demanding and cost a lot. Small parties aware of their temporary role, cannot work enough for the general interest, but for their own interest', Stankovic explains.

Vladimir Goati, President of Transparency Serbia reminds that coalition agreements by large number of parties are ways to avoid election census.

That is why he thinks that Serbia should like Poland or some Baltic countries, introduce variable election threshold for coalitions which would be increased by seven percent with every new participant.

‘When that threshold is not defined there is no doubt that many more political parties shall find themselves under umbrella. Now, we have twenty parties in opposition and probably twenty in the Government what is extreme multi-party system. There is no need that the Government has more than fifteen ministries.

Also the larger number of small parties the larger possibility for blackmailing’, Goati says for Blic.

At the moment it is certain that the Parliament shall have 250 deputies from eleven election lists.

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