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Appendix 1. Description of Dataset

The data set includes information on the extent of power-sharing and autonomy rights for different ethnic groups in the seven Post-Yugoslavian states (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia).

Observed groups

Each observation describes either a single group or a set of groups with identical rights.

To set those groups apart we did proceed inductively, assessing how the states themselves define which groups are entitled to which rights. Bosnia Herzegovina makes a distinction between "constituent groups", i.e. numerically large groups that were holding power in the Yugoslav Republic, and "national minorities", i.e. numerically small groups that were never granted power in the past. Slovenia on the other hand differentiates between autochthonous groups that "live regionally concentrated", autochthonous groups that "live regionally dispersed" and non-autochthonous groups. Additionally some states grant rights to groups only in one regional entity, such as in Serbia where the province of Vojvodina grants additional rights to Croats, Hungarians, Romanians, Ruthenians and Slovaks.

Thus, several groups were treated as one observation, if the constitution or laws mention these groups as equal and grant them the same rights. In addition, we compared the groups protected in a state to the list of disadvantaged groups in the World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People (by Minority Groups International). If the directory listed any group that

was not mentioned in any of the relevant laws, we added another observation for "excluded" group(s) for the corresponding state (all values for this group will be 0, see variable descriptions).

A list of all observed groups considered in the data set is attached in the appendix.

Variable description

Variable 1: group_short

Description	Short name for group and state
Type of variable	String
Notes	See appendix for list of included groups with short names.

Variable 2: group

Description	Full name of the group
Type of variable	String

Variable 3: state

Description	Name of the state
Type of variable	String

Variable 4: year_ independence

Description	Year of independence
Type of variable	Metric
Data sources	World Bank (2015)
Detailed description	Year in which a currently existing state declared independence from the former Yugoslavian states.
Notes	For Serbia, the date of independence is equal to the year in which Montenegro left the federation as we assume that renaming the state (instead of staying with the name Yugoslavia) symbolizes a new beginning and a policy change.

Variable 5: federal

Description	Federal state
Type of variable	Binary 0 'no federal state' 1 'federal state'
Data sources	Central Intelligence Agency (2013)
Detailed description	Variable has the value '1' if a state has sub-national units higher than the municipality level.

Variable 6: constitution_year

Description	Year in which the constitution came into force
Type of variable	Metric

Variable 7: minoritylaw_name

Description	Name of the most important legislation for minorities
Type of variable	String
Notes	The most important law refers to the law (or constitution) which specifies most laws for the PSI and ARI coding. For ethnic minorities, this is usually the minority law. In case there are special rights for a regional group, this might be a regional constitution or a law on regional self-government. If there is no separate minority law, this variable lists the constitution (if it defines minority rights). Excluded groups have missing values on this variable.

Variable 8: minoritylaw_year

Description	Year in which the most important minority law came into force
Type of variable	Metric

Variable 9: psi

Description	Power-sharing rights index
Type of variable	Ordinal scaled index
Year/Timing	First regulation introduced after independence (for details see case-specific notes) We include all laws and regulations that have been adopted immediately after the state gained independence. Hence most rules under scrutiny were adopted within two to three years after independence. But in some cases the constitutional making process lasted up to ten years (as in Macedonia) and in other cases laws that were stipulates in the constitution already only came into force a decade later (as it was the case in Bosnia and Herzegovina).
Data sources	Country specific laws and constitutions (for details see case-specific notes)
Detailed description	The variable is a measures the extent of power-sharing rights for a type of group in a state. It is calculated based on the scope and leverage of rights.
Notes	The “scope” of rights is determined by the competences which are attributed to the power-sharing bodies. The scope is determined by the power ethnic groups enjoy within the three state authorities respectively on three different policy-making levels: For every level and type of state authority were power is being shared one “scope point” is being granted. To take the dimension “leverage” into consideration we weight every “scope point” given by the “leverage” of the granted rights, whereby we confer one point for advisory rights, two points for voting or

	presence rights and three points for veto rights and suspensory veto rights. Regarding this it is important to note that we take into consideration only the set of right with the highest "leverage" per "scope category". This means that if a certain group has veto rights and voting rights in the regional executive, the "scope point" is weighted by only three points (rather than by five points). This means that the "power-sharing rights index" includes two dimensions, which are assessed by an ordinal item each. The possible scores on the „scope dimension" of the power-sharing rights index range from 0 (min. score) to 6 (max. score in the case of non-federal states)/ 9 (max. score in the case of federal states). As every „scope point" can be weighted by up to three „leverage points", the possible scores on the entire „power-sharing rights index" range from 0 (min. score) to 18 (max. score in the case of non-federal states) 27 (max. score in the case of federal states). For better comparability of federal and non-federal states the index for federal states is consecutively transformed into an 18 point scale. Detailed information on the coding is provided in the case-specific notes and the coding guidelines.

Variable 10: ari

Description	Autonomy rights index.
Type of variable	Ordinal scaled index
Year/Timing	First regulation introduced after independence (for details see case-specific notes) We include all laws and regulations that have been adopted immediately after the state gained independence. Hence most rules under scrutiny were adopted within two to three years after independence. But in some cases the constitutional making process lasted up to ten years (as in Macedonia) and in other cases laws that were stipulates in the constitution already only came into force a decade later (as it was the case in Bosnia and Herzegovina).
Data sources	Country specific laws and constitutions (for details see case-specific notes)
Detailed description	The variable measures the extent of autonomy rights for a type of group in a state. It is calculated based on scope and leverage of rights.
Notes	The "scope" of rights is determined by the competences which are attributed to the autonomy institutions. The competences translate into five different "policy-fields": For every policy-field in which ethnic groups can make autonomous decisions one "scope point" is granted. To take this into the "leverage" of autonomy rights every "scope point" given, is weighted by the "leverage" of autonomy rights, whereby we confer one point for territorial rights, two points for the mixture of personal and territorial rights and three points for personal rights. Regarding this it is important to note that we take into consideration only the set of right with the highest "leverage" per "scope category". This means that if a certain group has cultural autonomy rights one granted on a personal basis only and once granted on a territorial/ personal basis. The "scope point" is weighted by only three points (rather than by five points).

	This means that the "autonomy rights index" includes two dimensions which are assessed by an ordinal item each. The possible scores on the „scope dimension" of the autonomy rights index ranges from 0 (min. score) to 5 (max. score). As every „scope point" can be weighted by up to three „leverage points", the possible scores on the entire „autonomy rights index" range from 0 (min. score) to 15 (max. score). In sum this means that the "autonomy rights index" ranges from 0 to 15. Detailed information on the coding is provided in the case-specific notes and the coding guidelines.

Variable 11: fhi

Description	Freedom House Index
Type of variable	Ordinal scaled index
Year/Timing	Year of independence
Data sources	Freedom House (2015)
Detailed description	The variable measures the level of political rights and civil liberties in the year of independence in a state. For Kosovo and Macedonia, the FHI was only available for the second year after independence. The values range from 1 'most democratic' to 7 'least democratic'.
Notes	The first year Kosovo is coded in the Freedom House Data is 2009. Therefore, even though the year of independence is 2008, the coding for this variable refers to 2009. The first year Montenegro is coded in the Freedom House Data is 1992. Therefore, even though the year of independence is 1991, the coding for this variable refers to 1992.

Variable 12: fhi_change

Description	Change of Freedom House Index in year of independence
Type of variable	Ordinal scaled index
Year/Timing	Year of independence
Data sources	Freedom House (2015)
Detailed description	The variable measures the change in political rights and civil liberties in the year of independence in a state. For Kosovo and Macedonia, the FHI was only available for the second year after independence. The values range from -6 'from most democratic to least democratic' to +6 'least democratic to most democratic'.
Notes	The variable is calculated as [value of new state in year of independence] minus [value of country of origin in the year before separation of the new state]. The first year Kosovo is coded in the Freedom House Data is 2009. Therefore, even though the year of independence is 2008, the coding for this variable refers to 2009. The first year Montenegro is coded in the Freedom House Data is 1992. Therefore, even though the year of independence is 1991, the coding for this variable refers to 1992.

Variable 13: peace keeping

Description	Presence of multidimensional peace keeping mission
Type of variable	Binary 0 ‘no multidimensional peace keeping mission’ 1 ‘multidimensional peace keeping mission’
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014
Data sources	Fortna, V. P. (2004)
Detailed description	The variable measures whether a multidimensional peace keeping mission was conducted on a state’s territory.

Variable 14: year _peace keeping

Description	Presence of multidimensional peace keeping mission
Type of variable	String
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014
Data sources	Fortna, V. P. (2004)
Detailed description	The variable measures the year of the beginning of the first multidimensional peace keeping mission conducted on a state’s territory (if applicable).

Variable 15: mediation

Description	Presence of international mediation during peace process
Type of variable	Binary 0 ‘no international mediation 1 ‘international mediation’
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014
Data sources	Touval, S. (2002)
Detailed description	The variable measures whether a mediation or conflict resolution process under international supervision took place in a state.

Variable 16: eu_application

Description	European Union application status
Type of variable	Binary 0 ‘no application submitted’ 1 ‘application submitted’
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014
Data sources	European Commission (2014)
Detailed description	The variable measures whether a state officially applied for EU membership.

Variable 17: year_eu_application

Description	Year of application for European Union membership
Type of variable	Metric
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014

Data sources	European Commission (2014)
Detailed description	The variable measures in which year a state applied for EU membership (if applicable).

Variable 18: eu_candidate

Description	European Union candidacy status
Type of variable	Binary 0 ‘no candidate status’ 1 ‘candidate status
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014
Data sources	European Commission (2014)
Detailed description	The variable measures whether a state became an official candidate state for EU membership.

Variable 19: year_eu_candidate

Description	Year of receiving European Union candidate status
Type of variable	Metric
Year/Timing	1989 to 2014
Data sources	European Commission (2014)
Detailed description	The variable measures in which year a state received EU candidate status (if applicable).

Variable 20: gdp

Description	GDP per capita
Type of variable	Metric
Year/Timing	Year of independence
Data sources	World Bank (2015)
Detailed description	The variable measures the GDP per capita in current US$.

List of short names, states and groups covered in the data set

Short name	State	Groups covered
BiH_CON_S	Bosnia Herzegovina	Rights granted to constituent groups living in Srbska only: Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks
BiH_CON_FBH	Bosnia Herzegovina	Rights granted to constituent groups living in FBH only: Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks
BiH_CON	Bosnia Herzegovina	Rights granted to constituent groups in all republics: Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks
BiH_MIN_S	Bosnia Herzegovina	Rights granted to national living in Srbska only: Albanians, Montenegrins, Czechs, Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Macedonians, Germans, Poles, Roma, Romanians, Russians, Rusins, Slovaks, Slovenians, Turks, Ukrainians and others
BiH_MIN_FBH	Bosnia Herzegovina	Rights granted to national minorities living in FBH: Albanians, Montenegrins, Czechs, Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Macedonians, Germans, Poles, Roma, Romanians, Russians, Rusins, Slovaks, Slovenians, Turks, Ukrainians and others
BiH_MIN	Bosnia Herzegovina	Rights granted to national minorities in all republics: Albanians, Montenegrins, Czechs, Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Macedonians, Germans, Poles, Roma, Romanians, Russians, Rusins, Slovaks, Slovenians, Turks, Ukrainians and others
CRO_MIN	Croatia	National minorities: Serbs, Czechs, Italians, Hungarians, Jews, Germans, Austrians, Ukrainians, Rusyns, Bosniaks, Slovenians, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Roma, Romanians, Turks, Vlachs, Albanians and others
KO_MIN	Kosovo	Rights granted to all groups: Turkish, Bosnians, Roma, Ashkalis, Egyptians, Goranis and others
KO_SER_CIT	Kosovo	Serbs in Mitrovica North, Gracanica, Štrpce
MA_MIN	Macedonia	Rights granted to national minorities: Albanians, Turks, Roma, Serbs, Bosniaks, Macedonians in states where they constitute the minority
MON_MIN	Montenegro	Bosniaks, Albanians, Serbs
MON_EX	Montenegro	Excluded groups: Muslims, Roma, Croats
SER_MIN	Serbia	Rights granted to groups in all provinces: Bulgarians, Vlachs, Germans, Macedonians, Yugoslavs, Jews For more details on why Albanians are not listed as a minority group here, see case specific notes (Appendix 3) on Serbia.

SER_MIN_VOJ	Serbia	Rights granted to national minorities of Vojvodina: Croats, Hungarians, Romanians, Ruthenians, Slovaks
SER_EXC	Serbia	Excluded groups: Roma
SLO_MIN	Slovenia	Rights granted to regionally concentrated autochthonous national minorities: Italians, Hungarians
SLO_RO	Slovenia	Rights granted to regionally dispersed autochthonous national minorities: Autochthonous Roma communities living regionally dispersed: Roma
SLO_EXC	Slovenia	Excluded groups: Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks, Muslims, Albanians, Macedonians, Italians, Montenegrins, Germans, non-autochthonous Roma

Appendix 2: Conceptualization and measurement of power-sharing and autonomy rights

Operationalisation

We follow Renner (1918) who distinguishes two types of group rights according to the separation of power between state and communities: self-determination and co-determination. Self-determination describes the ability of a community to make own policies and describes all types of autonomy rights. Co-determination means the ability of a community to influence decision-making at the state-level in cooperation with other communities, thus power-sharing rights (Renner, 1918, p. 128). We further distinguish between different types of power-sharing and autonomy rights according to the "scope" and "leverage" of these rights. The specific measurement of "scope" and "leverage" is different for power-sharing and autonomy rights. Table 1 and table 2 display this measurement and specify the definition of every sub dimension used.

Table 1: Operationalization of the extent of power-sharing rights

Dimension	Sub dimension	Definition
Scope	Legislature	Right to be involved in political processes within the parliament.
	Executive	Right to be involved in political processes within the executive.
	Judiciary	Right to be involved in political processes within the judiciary
Leverage	Advisory rights	Right of cultural groups to be consulted before a political decision is taken.
	Presence rights	Recruitment quotas in certain types of institutions, such as the police or the administration.
	Voting rights	Right of cultural groups to participate in the decision-making process and take the form of reserved seats or the suspension of a minimum threshold of votes to enter parliament.
	Veto rights	Right of a cultural group to block political decisions.
	Suspensory veto rights	Right to freeze the policy-making process.

Table 2: Operationalization of the extent of autonomy rights

Dimension	Sub dimension	Definition
Scope	Military	Right to use force.
	Jurisdiction	Right to carry out the dispensation of justice.
	Representation	Right to speak for the cultural group in the political sphere.
	Economic & social affairs	Right to adopt rules regarding economic and social-welfare questions
	Culture	Right to decide upon all questions of education, language, broadcasting, publishing and so on.
Leverage	Territorial	Right to make decisions for people residing within a specific territory.
	Personal & territorial	Right to make decisions for all group members residing within a specific territory.
	Personal	Right to make decisions for all group members residing in the country.

Coding Guidelines

The purpose of the coding was to identify all relevant passages in laws and constitutions regulating issues of power-sharing and autonomy within a state for the ***psi*** and ***ari*** variables.

The whole coding process was conducted according to the guidelines described on the following pages. The coding was conducted independently by two coders. Afterwards, the findings of the double-blind coding process where compared. The coding was identical for 94.7% of all variables.[1] For deviating cases, both coders provided a second coding. Remaining deviations were discussed by the authors and notes about the applied coding rule where added to the coding guidelines (in italic).

Step 1: Identification of all relevant laws.

The coder identified the national constitution, minority laws and regional self-government laws as introduced after independence. For a list of all laws included see case specific notes. The coder created digital copies of all relevant laws and constitutions.

Step 2: Identification of relevant paragraphs.

The coder searched the relevant laws for signal words. Relevant signal words are identified through an inductive learning process (see attached list). Afterwards, the coder identified whether a paragraph refers explicitly to special rights granted exclusively to one or several ethnic groups. If any further laws were mentioned in relevant paragraphs, they were added to the list of relevant laws for a country.

Relevant keywords are:

[1] The intercoder reliability was calculated as: number of cells in all tables coded the same manner (0 ‘no rights’, 1 ‘rights’) divided by the number of cells in all tables.

Minority/ies, <group name>, region(al), autonomy, community/ies, nationality/ies, group/s.

Step 3: Classification of power-sharing or autonomy rights.

We follow Renner (1918) who distinguishes two types of group rights according to the separation of power between state and communities: self-determination and co-determination. Self-determination describes the ability of a community to make own policies and describes all types of autonomy rights. Co-determination means the ability of a community to influence decision-making at the state-level in cooperation with other communities, thus power-sharing rights (Renner, 1918, p. 128).

Coding example for power-sharing rights:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 19 (1, 2):
(1) National minorities shall have the right to representation in the Croatian Parliament.
(2) Members of national minorities can elect at least five and not more than eight MPs in special constituencies in accordance with the law regulating the election of MPs, which, however, shall not derogate the already acquired rights of national minorities.

Coding example for autonomy rights:

Croatia, Constitution, 15 (4):
The freedom of the members of all national minorities to […] exercise cultural autonomy shall be guaranteed.

Some formulations might indicate power-sharing and autonomy rights at the same time and are coded in both sections. A typical example would be:

Croatia, Constitution, 35 (1):
(1) A Council for National Minorities shall be set up to consider and propose ways of regulating and addressing issues related to the exercise and safeguarding of minority rights and freedoms. To this end the Council shall co-operate with competent government and self-government bodies, minority self-governments, national minority organisations and legal entities engaged in activities related to the exercise of minority rights and freedoms.

Step 3-5 will be presented separately for power-sharing rights (a) and for autonomy rights (b).

*For power-sharing rights t*he coder was provided with table 1. Each paragraph mentioning power-sharing rights created at least one coding at each sub-step. The coder filled a cell with "1", if a point applied, and "0" if a point did not apply. In addition, the coder noted the relevant law and paragraph in a cell.

Table 3: Conceptualization of power-sharing rights

		Scope								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.*	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.*	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.*	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence									
	Veto									

* only for federal states

Step 3a: Classification of scope of rights (policy-making levels).

The coder classifies the level of government for which the regulation applies, distinguishing "national", "regional", "local" or "not mentioned".

Note: The regional level exists only in federal states, thus if a state defines sub-units between the national and local level of government. This applies to the following states: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia.

Coding example for local rights:

> Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 31 (1):
> *In drafting its by-laws the self-government unit's administration shall seek opinions and proposals of the minority self-government formed in its area regarding the provisions regulating minority rights and freedoms.*

Coding example for regional rights:

> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Constitution of the Federal Republic of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, VIII 1 (2):
> *(2) A proposed amendment **[to the constitution of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina]** shall be adopted:(a) in the House of Peoples by a simple majority including a majority of Bosniac delegates, a majority of Croat delegates and a majority of Serb delegates […].*

Coding example for national rights:

> Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 19 (1, 2):
> *(1) National minorities shall have the right to representation in the Croatian Parliament.*
> *(2) Members of national minorities can elect at least five and not more than eight MPs in special constituencies in accordance with the law regulating the election of MPs, which, however, shall not derogate the already acquired rights of national minorities.*

Some formulations might indicate rights at several levels of government at the same time and are coded in both sections. A typical example would be:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 31 (1):
Minority self-governments in a self-government unit shall be entitled to: propose to self-government units measures to improve the position of the respective national minority nation-wide or in a specific area […].

Step 4a: Classification of scope of rights (state authority).

The coder classifies state authority for which the regulation applies, distinguishing "legislature", "executive" and "judiciary".

Coding example for legislative rights:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 19 (1, 2):
(1) National minorities shall have the right to representation in the Croatian Parliament.
(2) Members of national minorities can elect at least five and not more than eight MPs in special constituencies in accordance with the law regulating the election of MPs, which, however, shall not derogate the already acquired rights of national minorities.

Coding example for executive rights:

Croatia, Constitution, 35 (1):
(1) A Council for National Minorities shall be set up to consider and propose ways of regulating and addressing issues related to the exercise and safeguarding of minority rights and freedoms. To this end the Council shall co-operate with competent government and self-government bodies, minority self-governments, national minority organisations and legal entities engaged in activities related to the exercise of minority rights and freedoms.

Coding example for judicative rights: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Constitution, 6 (1a):
The Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall have nine members.
a) Four members shall be selected by the House of Representatives of the Federation, and two members by the Assembly of the Republika Srpska.

Some formulations might indicate rights in several state authorities at the same time and are coded in both sections. A typical example would be: Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 22 (2):
Minority representation shall be ensured in government and judiciary bodies in compliance with a special law, with allowance to be made for the share of a national minority in the total population in the area where a government or a judiciary body has been formed, as well as for the acquired rights.

Step 5a: Classification of leverage of rights.

The coder classifies the leverage of rights, distinguishing advisory rights (in decision-making bodies), presence rights (in administration, police, military) and voting rights plus (suspensory) veto rights (in decision-making bodies).

Coding example for advisory rights:

Croatia, Constitution, 35 (1):
(1) A Council for National Minorities shall be set up to consider and propose ways of regulating and addressing issues related to the exercise and safeguarding of minority rights and freedoms. To this end the Council shall co-operate with competent government and self-government bodies, minority self-governments, national minority organisations and legal entities engaged in activities related to the exercise of minority rights and freedoms.

Note: Many advisory rights are realized via national or regional councils, which often constitute an autonomous representative body. Thus, such paragraphs are usually coded in the power-sharing and autonomy rights section.

Note: Full-fledged parliamentary committees or government departments, which aim to give advice on minority representation, are coded as voting and presence rights, because their competences would exceed a mere advisory function.

Coding example for presence and voting rights:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 19 (1, 2):
(1) National minorities shall have the right to representation in the Croatian Parliament.
(2) Members of national minorities can elect at least five and not more than eight MPs in special constituencies in accordance with the law regulating the election of MPs, which, however, shall not derogate the already acquired rights of national minorities.

Note: Several laws make statements about good intentions for presence and veto rights, e.g. „Constituent peoples and members of the group of Others shall be proportionally represented in public institutions in Republika Srpska" (Article 97, Constitution of the Republic of Srpska). As this data set focuses on explicit power-sharing and autonomy rights, we do not code such paragraphs. We only include statements which are fomulated in a concrete manner by either naming a clear proportion or number of representatives which should belong to a certain group or by clarifying a mechanism how the good intention of (proportional, fair) representation might be realized (e.g. exemptions from thresholds).

Coding example for veto rights:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Constitution of the Federal Republic of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, VIII 1 (2):
*(2) A proposed amendment **[to the constitution of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina]** shall be adopted:(a) in the House of Peoples by a simple majority including a majority of Bosniac delegates, a majority of Croat delegates and a majority of Serb delegates […].*

For autonomy rights

The coder was provided with table 2. Each paragraph mentioning autonomy rights created at least one coding at each sub-step. The coder filled a cell with "1", if a point applied, and "0" if a point did not apply. In addition, the coder noted the relevant law and paragraph in a cell.

Table 4: Conceptualization of autonomy rights

		Scope				
		Military	Culture	Representa-tion	Economic/ social rights	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal					

Step 3b: Classification of scope of rights.

The coder classifies the competencies in which ethnic groups can make autonomous decisions, distinguishing five different "policy-fields" (military, jurisdiction, representation, culture and economy/ social rights)

Military: Right to provide a separate military service.
Jurisdiction: Right to provide own laws and regulations.
Representation: Right to stand for the group(s) in internal debate with other groups or external debates with kin states.
Culture: Right to provide separate legislation in terms of education, language, and other cultural issues.
Economy/ social affairs: Right to provide social services as well as raise taxes.

Coding example for military rights:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Constitution of the Republic of Srbska, 105:
Republika Srpska shall have its own Army, consisting of standing units and reserve units. […]

Coding example for cultural rights:

Croatia, Constitution, 15 (4):
The freedom of the members of all national minorities to […] exercise cultural autonomy shall be guaranteed.

Coding example for representation rights:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 7 (7):
The Republic of Croatia shall also ensure the exercise of special rights and freedoms of national minority members they enjoy individually or jointly with other members of the same

national minority […]: […] 7. self-organisation and association in pursuance of their common interests […].

Coding example for economic/social rights:

Kosovo, Law on Local Self-Government, 20:
The municipalities of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North, Graçanicë/Gracanica, Shtërpcë / Štrpce shall have the competence for provision of secondary health care, including registration and licensing of health care institutions, recruitment, payment of salaries and training of health care personnel and administrators;

Coding example for law-making rights:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article III (3a):
All governmental functions and powers not expressly assigned in this Constitution to the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be those of the Entities.

Some formulations might indicate rights in several policy-fields at the same time and are coded in both sections. A typical example would be:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 23:
For promotion, preservation and protection of the position of national minorities in the society, the members of national minorities can elect, in the manner and under the conditions defined in this Constitutional law, their minority self-governments or minority representatives in the self-government units.

Step 4b: Classification of leverage of rights.

The coder classifies the leverage of autonomy rights, answering the question how the group holding autonomy rights might be identified, distinguishing "territorial rights" (through residence in a specific territory), "personal rights" (through belonging to a certain group independently of the place of residence) and "personal and territorial rights" (through a mixture of both).

Coding example for territorial rights:

Kosovo, Law on Local Self-Government, 21:
The municipality of Mitrovicë/ Mitrovica North shall have competence for the provision of higher education, including registration and licensing of educational institutions, recruitment, payment of salaries and training of education instructors and administrators.

Coding example for personal and territorial rights:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 23:
For promotion, preservation and protection of the position of national minorities in the society, the members of national minorities can elect, in the manner and under the conditions defined in this Constitutional law, their minority self-governments or minority representatives in the self-government units.

Coding example for personal rights:

Croatia, Constitution, 15 (4):
The freedom of the members of all national minorities to […] exercise cultural autonomy shall be guaranteed.

Some formulations might indicate rights in several forms of leverage at the same time and are coded in both sections. A typical example would be:

Croatia, Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, 33 (1):
Two or more minority self-governments of a local or regional self-government unit may for the purpose of harmonisation and promotion of joint interests set up a steering committee of minority self-governments.

Appendix 3. Case Specific Notes

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Relevant law	Date of adoption	Abbreviation	Source
Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina	1994	C-BH	English translation provided by Legislation online at http://www.legislationline.org/documents/section/constitutions (accessed 18/6/2015).
Constitution of the Republic of Srbska	1996	C-RS	English translation provided by the office of the high representative at http://www.ohr.int/ohr-dept/legal/oth-legist/doc/rs-constitution.doc (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on rights of national minorities	2003	LNM	English translation provided by the office of the high representative at http://www.ohr.int/ohr-dept/legal/laws-of-bih/pdf/008%20-%20HUMAN%20RIGHTS%20OMBUDSMAN%20OF%20BOSNIA%20AND%20HERZEGOVINA/BH%20Law%20on%20Rights%20of%20National%20Minorities%2012-03.pdf (accessed 18/6/2015).
Constitution of the federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	C-FBH	English translation provided by Advokat Alma Prnjavorac at https://advokat-prnjavorac.com/legislation/constitution_fbih.pdf (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on the principles of local self-government in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	LSG-FBH	English translation provided by the Association of municipalities and cities of the FBiH at http://www.sogfbih.ba/uploaded/pravni_okvir/osnovni/Law%20on%20principles%20of%20local%20elf-government%20FBiH.pdf (accessed 18/6/2015).

Country-Group code	Identified groups	Source
Bosnia Herzegovina (rights granted to constituent groups in all republics)	Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks	C (Preamble)
Bosnia Herzegovina (rights granted to constituent groups in the Federation of Bosnia Herzegowina)	Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks	C-FBH (Preamble)

Bosnia Herzegovina (rights granted to constituent groups in the Republica Srksba)	Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks	C-RS (Art 1)
Bosnia Herzegovina (rights granted to minorities in all republics)	Albanians, Montenegrins, Czechs, Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Macedonians, Germans, Poles, Roma, Romanians, Russians, Rusins, Slovaks, Slovenians, Turks, Ukrainians and others	LNM (Art 3)
Bosnia Herzegovina (rights granted to national minorities in the Federation of Bosnia Herzegowina)	Others	C-FBH (Preamble)
Bosnia Herzegovina (rights granted to national minorities in the Republica Srksba)	Others	C-RS (Preamble)

Bosnia Herzegovina: Constituent groups

Note: In Bosnia and Herzegovina, rights granted to the two republics are treated like rights granted to the referring ethnic groups in the regions, because the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes the state of Bosniacs and Croats, while the Republic of Srbska is the Serb majority region.

Table 1: Power-sharing rights granted to constituent groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence			C-BH (Art 4 Par 2)			C-BH (Art 5 Par 3-4, Art 9 Par 3)			C-BH (Art 6 Par 1)
	Veto			C-BH (Art 4 Par 3c/d)			C-BH (Art 5 Par 2c/d)			

Table 2: Autonomy rights granted to constituent groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5) [1]	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 2)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)
	Personal					

Bosnia Herzegovina: National minorities

Table 3: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory			LNM (Art 21, 22)						
	Voting/ Presence		C-BH (Art 71 Par 2) C-FBH (IV A 2 Art 6)			C-FBH (IV B Art 4,5)[2] C-RS (Art 92)[3]			C-FBH (IV C, Art 9, 18) C-RS (Art 116)	
	Veto									

[2] This Article only enters into force after the return of refugees is completed (as specified in the Dayton treaty, Annex 7)

[3] This Article only enters into force after the return of refugees is completed (as specified in the Dayton treaty, Annex 7)

Table 4: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	**Representation**	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		LNM (Art 13)			

Bosnia Herzegovina: Constituent groups (Croats and Bosniaks) in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Table 5: Power-sharing rights granted to constituent groups in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence		C-FBH (IV A Art 1, 6, 8)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 2)		C-FBH (IV B Art 1, 2)	C-BH (Art 5 Par 3-4, Art 9 Par 3)		C-FBH (IV C, Art 9, 18)	C-BH (Art 6 Par 1)
	Veto		C-FBH (IV A Art 17a, 17b, 18, 18a)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 3c/d)			C-BH (Art 5 Par 2c/d)			

Table 6: Autonomy rights granted to constituent groups in groups in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)[4]	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 2)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)
	Personal					

[4] These articles state that all competences that are not explicitly attributed to the national state are to be exercised by the entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only competences solely vested by the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina are: Foreign policy, Foreign trade policy, Customs policy, Monetary policy, Finances of the institutions and for the international obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Immigration, refugee, and asylum policy and regulation, International and inter-Entity criminal law enforcement, Establishment and operation of common and international communications facilities, Regulation of inter-Entity transportation, Air traffic control.

Bosnia Herzegovina: Constituent groups (Serbs) in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Table 7: Power-sharing rights granted to constituent groups in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence		C-FBH (IV A Art 1, 6, 8)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 2)		C-FBH (IV B Art 1, 2)	C-BH (Art 5 Par 3-4, Art 9 Par 3)		C-FBH (IV C, Art 9, 18)	C-BH (Art 6 Par 1)
	Veto		C-FBH (IV A Art 17a, 17b, 18, 18a)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 3c/d)			C-BH (Art 5 Par 2c/d)			

Table 8: Autonomy rights granted to constituent groups in groups in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal					

Bosnia Herzegovina: National minorities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Table 9: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in groups in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory			LNM (Art 21, 22)						
	Voting/ Presence		C-FBH (IV A 2 Art 6)			C-FBH (IV B Art 4,5)[5]			C-FBH (IV C, Art 9, 18)	
	Veto									

Table 10: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in groups in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		LNM (Art 13)			

[5] This Article only enters into force after the return of refugees is completed (as specified in the Dayton treaty, Annex 7)

Bosnia Herzegovina: Constituent groups (Serbs) in the Republika Srpska

Table 11: Power-sharing rights granted to constituent groups in the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence		C-RS (Art 71)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 2)		C-RS (Art 80,83)	C-BH (Art 5 Par 3-4, Art 9 Par 3)		C-RS (Art 116)	C-BH (Art 6 Par 1)
	Veto		C-RS (Art 79 a, 135)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 3c/d)			C-BH (Art 5 Par 2c/d)			

Table 12: Autonomy rights granted to constituent groups in the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)[6]	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 2)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)	C-BH (Art 3 Par 1-5)
	Personal					

[6] These articles state that all competences that are not explicitly attributed to the national state are to be exercised by the entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only competences solely vested by the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina are: Foreign policy, Foreign trade policy, Customs policy, Monetary policy, Finances of the institutions and for the international obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Immigration, refugee, and asylum policy and regulation, International and inter-Entity criminal law enforcement, Establishment and operation of common and international communications facilities, Regulation of inter-Entity transportation, Air traffic control.

Bosnia Herzegovina:Constituent groups (Croats and Bosniaks) in the Republika Srpska

Table 13: Power-sharing rights granted to constituent groups in the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence		C-RS (Art 71)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 2)		C-RS (Art 80,83)	C-BH (Art 5 Par 3-4, Art 9 Par 3)		C-RS (Art 116)	C-BH (Art 6 Par 1)
	Veto		C-RS (Art 79 a, 135)	C-BH (Art 4 Par 3c/d)			C-BH (Art 5 Par 2c/d)			

Table 14: Autonomy rights granted to constituent groups in the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal					

Bosnia Herzegovina: National minorities in the Republika Srpska

Table 15: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory			LNM (Art 21, 22)						
	Voting/ Presence		C-BH (Art 71 Par 2)			C-RS (Art 92)[7]			C-RS (Art 116)	
	Veto		C-BH (Art 135)							

Table 16: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		LNM (Art 13)			

[7] This Article only enters into force after the return of refugees is completed (as specified in the Dayton treaty, Annex 7)

Croatia

Relevant law	**Date of adoption**	**Abbreviation**	**Source**
Constitution of the Republic of Croatia	1998	C	English translation provided by the Official Journal of the Republic of Croatia, Narodne novine, no. 56/90, 135/97, 8/98 – consolidated text, 113/2000, 124/2000 – consolidated text, 28/2001, 41/2001 – consolidated text, 55/2001 – correction) and the Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia published in Narodne novine, no. 76/2010.
Law on Local and Regional Self-Government	2001	LSG	English translation provided by Legislationline.org at http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/5864 (accessed 18/6/2015).
Constitutional law on the Rights of National Minorities	2002	CLNM	English translation provided by the Official Gazette no. 155/2002 at http://www.sabor.hr/the-constitutional-act-on-the-rights-of-national-m (accessed 18/6/2015).

Country-Group code	**Identified groups**	**Source**
Croatia	Serbs, Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Hungarians, Jews, Germans, Austrians, Ukrainians, Rusyns, Bosniaks, Slovenians, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Roma, Romanians, Turks, Vlachs, Albanians and others.	C (preamble)

Croatia: National minorities

Table 17: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Croatia

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory	CLNM (Art 23, 31)	CLNM (Art 23, 31)		CLNM (Art 35,36)	CLNM (Art 35,36)	CLNM (Art 35,36)			
	Voting/ Presence	CLNM (Art 7 Par 8, Art 20)	CLNM (Art 20)	C (Art 15) CLNM (Art 7 Par 8, Art 19)	CLNM (Art 7 Par 8, Art 7 Par 9, Art 22).	CLNM (Art 7 Par 8, Art 22)				
	Veto									

Table 18: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Croatia

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial			CLNM (Art 20) CLNM 23 P, CLNM 24P, CLNM 36CLNM (Art 20)		
	Personal		C (Art 15, 41) CLNM (Art 7 Par 4, Art 11 Par 8, Art 15 Par 1)	CLNM (Art 16 Par 1)		

Kosovo

Relevant law	**Date of adoption**	**Abbreviation**	**Source**
Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo	2008	C	English translation provided by the National Assembly at http://www.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2,100,48.
Law on the protection and promotion of the rights of Communities and their members in Kosovo	2008	LRC	English translation provided by the National Assembly at http://www.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2,191,254 (accessed 18/6/2015).
Local Self-Government law	2008	LLSG	English translation provided by the National assembly at http://www.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2,191,249 (accessed 18/6/2015).

Country-Group code	**Identified groups**	**Source**
Kosovo (rights granted to national minorities)	Serb, Turkish, Bosnian, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian, Gorani and other communities.	LRC (Art 1)
Kosovo (rights granted to the Serbian minority)	Serbs	LRC (Art 1)

Kosovo: National minorities

Table 19: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Kosovo

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory				LLSG (Art 61)		C (Art 60) (LLSG Art 12)			
	Voting/ Presence	LLSG (Art 53 Par 1)		C (Art 64 Par 2, Art 67 Par 4)	C (Par 61)		C (Art 96 Par 4)	C (Art 103 Par 3)		C (Art 103 Par 3)
	Veto	LLSG (Art 54)		C (Art 65 Par 2, Art 81)	C (Par 62)					

Table 20: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Kosovo

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		C (Art 59 Par 4,14) LRC (Art 8 Par 4)	C (Art 60) LRC (Art 5 Par 3) LRC (Art 12)		

Kosovo: Serbian minority

Table 21: Power-sharing rights granted to the Serbian minority in Kosovo

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory				LLSG (Art 61)		C (Art 60) (LLSG (Art 12)			
	Voting/ Presence	LLSG (Art 53 Par 1)		C (Art 64 Par 2, Art 67 Par 4)	C (Par 61)		C (Art 96 Par 4)	C (Art 103 Par 3)		C (Art 103 Par 3)
	Veto	LLSG (Art 54)		C (Art 65 Par 2, Art 81)	C (Par 62)					

Table 22: Autonomy rights granted to the Serbian minority in Kosovo

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial		LLSG (Art 21,22) LRC (Art 21, 22)	LLSG (Art 30)	LLSG (Art 20)	
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		C (Art 59 Par 4,14) LRC (Art 8 Par 4)	C (Art 60) LRC (Art 5 Par 3) LRC (Art 12)		

Macedonia

Relevant law	**Date of adoption**	**Abbreviation**	**Source**
Constitution of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1991	C	English translation provided by the Parliament of Macedonia at http://www.sobranie.mk/the-constitution-of-the-republic-of-macedonia.nspx (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on Local Self-Government	2002	LLSG	English translation provided by the Local Government Information Network at www.logincee.org%2Ffile%2F18284%2Flibrary&ei=g3eBVYDCEYeGywPuhrKoCA&usg=AFQjCNEsc6Ye0Ixv0zdnf9lUc0irUi5UIg&bvm=bv.96041959,d.bGQ (accessed 18/6/2015).
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Framework Agreement Signed in Ohrid	2001	FA	English translation provided by Refworld.org at http://www.refworld.org/docid/3fbcdf7c8.html (accessed 18/6/2015).

Country-Group code	**Identified groups**	**Source**
Macedonia (rights granted to national minorities)	Albanians, Turks, Vlachs, Romanies and other nationalities.	C (preamble)
	Albanians, Turks, Vlach, Serbian, Romanies, Bosniak.	C (Am IV)

Macedonia: National minorities

Table 23: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Macedonia

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory	LLSG (Art 55 Par 4)		C (Am XI) C (Art 78)						C (Am XV, XXVIII)
	Voting/ Presence									
	Veto	LLSG (Art 41 Par 3)		C (Am X, XIV, XVIII)						

Table 24: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Macedonia

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		C (Art 48) C (Am VII, VIII)	C (Art 78)		

Montenegro

Relevant law	Date of adoption	Abbreviation	Source
Law on Minorities Rights and Freedoms	2006	LMRF	English translation provided by the Regional Center for Minorities. http://www.minoritycentre.org/library/law-minority-rights-and-freedoms-montenegro (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on local self-government	2006	LLSG	English translation provided by the Government of Montenegro. www.gov.me/files/1197556969.doc (accessed 18/6/2015).
Montenegro's Constitution	2007	C	English translation provided by Constitute Project. https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro_2007.pdf (accessed 18/6/2015).

Country-Group code	Identified groups	Source
Montenegro	Serbs, Bosniaks, Albanians, Muslims, Croats and the others.	C (preamble)
Montenegro (large groups)	Minorities who, in accordance with the last census, make between 1% and 5% of the total population[8].	LMRF (various articles, e.g. Art 23)
Montenegro (excluded groups)	Roma	

[8] De facto Bosniaks, Albanians and Serbs conform to this criteria, but they are not explicitly named in the legal text.

Montenegro: National minorities

Table 25: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Montenegro

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence									
	Veto									

Table 26: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Montenegro

		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		C (Art 79) LMRF (Art 9, 17)	C (Art 79 Par 13) LMRF (Art 15 Par 2)		

Montenegro: Large national minorities

Table 27: Power-sharing rights granted to large national minorities in Montenegro

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory	LMRF (Art 35)		LMRF (Art 35)	LMRF (Art 28, 35)		LMRF (Art 35)			
	Voting/ Presence	LMRF (Art 24)		LMRF (Art 23)						
	Veto									

Table 28: Autonomy rights granted to large national minorities in Montenegro

		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		C (Art 79) LMRF (Art 9, 17)	LMRF (Art 15, 33, 35) C (Art 79 Par 13)		

Serbia

Relevant law	Date of adoption	Abbreviation	Source
Law on protection of rights and freedoms of national minorities	2002	LPRF	English translation by the OSCE at http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b5d97562.pdf (accessed 18/6/2015).
Constitution of the Republic of Serbia	2006	C	English translation provided by the Government of the Republic of Serbia at http://www.srbija.gov.rs/cinjenice_o_srbiji/ustav.php?change_lang=en (accessed 18/6/2015)
Law on Local Self-government	2007	LLSG	English translation provided by the Regional center for minorities at http://www.minoritycentre.org/library/law-local-self-government-republic-serbia (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on local elections	2007	LLE	English translation provided by Legislation online http://legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/4327 (accessed 18/6/2015).
Statute of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	2014	SAPV	English translation provided by Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina at http://www.skupstinavojvodine.gov.rs/Strana.aspx?s=statut (accessed 18/6/2015).

Country-Group code	Identified groups	Source
Serbia (rights granted to national minorities)	National minorities that fulfill specific criteria of number, belonging, culture and identity. Based on these criteria the LPRF should refer to the Albanian minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (later succeeded by the Republic of Serbia) as well. We do not, however, refer to Albanians as a minority group in this case as by the time the law was passed the Kosovan war of 1998/1999 had took place and Kosovo was placed under transitional UN administration. Therefore the	LPRF (Art 2)

	law of 2002 does de facto not refer to the Albanian minority in the province of Kosovo.	
Serbia (rights granted to national minorities in Vojvodina)	Hungarians, Slovaks, Croats, Montenegrins, Romanians, Roma, Bunjevac, Ruthenians, Macedonians and persons belonging to other numerically smaller national minorities - national communities living in its territory and the Serbian people.	SAPV (art 6)

Serbia: National minorities

Table 29: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Serbia

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence	LLE (Art 9, 40)								
	Veto									

Table 30: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Serbia

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal		C (Art 75, 79, 80) LPRF (Art 12, 15, 17, 19)	LPRF (Art 16, 18, 19)		

Serbia: National minorities in Vojvodina

Table 31: Power-sharing rights granted to national minorities in Vojvodina (Serbia)

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory									
	Voting/ Presence	LLE (Art 9, 40)								
	Veto									

Table 32: Autonomy rights granted to national minorities in Vojvodina (Serbia)

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial		SAPV (Art 23)			
	Personal		C (Art 75, 79,80) LPRF (Art 12, 15, 17, 19)	LPRF (Art 16, 18, 19)		

Slovenia

Relevant law	Date of adoption	Abbreviation	Source
Constitution. Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia	1991	C	English translation provided by the Constitutional Court of Slovenia at http://www.us-rs.si/en/about-the-court/legal-basis/ (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on Self-governing Ethnic Communities	1994	LSGEC	English translation provided by MINELRES at http://www.minelres.lv/NationalLegislation/Slovenia/Slovenia_EthnicCommun_English.htm (accessed 18/6/2015).
Law on local self-government	1994	LLSG	English translation provided by the United Nations Public Administration Network at http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UNTC/UNPAN015730.pdf (accessed 18/6/2015).
Roma Community Act	2007	RCA	Translation provided by the National Office for Minorities of the Republic of Slovenia (on demand only, accessed 18/6/2015).

Label	Identified groups	Source
Slovenia (rights granted to regionally concentrated autochthonous national minorities	Italians, Hungarians	C (Art 5) C (Art 64)
Slovenia (rights granted to regionally dispersed autochthonous national minorities)	Romany	C (Art 65)
Slovenia (excluded groups)	Bosniaks, Muslims, Serbs	

Slovenia: Regionally concentrated autochthonous groups

Table 33: Power-sharing rights granted to regionally concentrated autochthonous groups in Slovenia

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory	LSGEC (Art 3)					C (Art 15)			
	Voting/ Presence	C (Art 64) LLSG (Art 39)		C (Art 64, 80)						
	Veto									

Table 34: Autonomy rights granted to regionally concentrated autochthonous groups in Slovenia

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial		C (Art 64) LSGC (Art 3-4)	C (Art 64)		
	Personal			LSGEC (Art 16)		

Slovenia: Regionally dispersed autochthonous groups

Table 35: Power-sharing rights granted to regionally dispersed autochthonous groups in Slovenia

		Scope (state authority on different policy-making levels)								
		Legislature			Executive			Judiciary		
		Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.	Loc.	Reg.	Nat.
Leverage	Advisory	RCA (Art 7 Par 1)		RCA (Art 12)			RCA (Art 9)			
	Voting/ Presence	LLSG (Art 39)								
	Veto									

Table 36: Autonomy rights granted to regionally dispersed autochthonous groups in Slovenia

		Scope (policy-field)				
		Military	Culture	Representation	Economic/social affairs	Jurisdiction
Leverage	Territorial					
	Personal & territorial					
	Personal			RCA (Art 9,10)		

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