

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to analyze the regional differentiation in Serbia with regards to the question of the country's accession to the European Union (EU). The analysis is based on a voting preferences of pro-European or Eurosceptic political parties and leaders. The prerequisite is a north-south polarization of these preferences correlating with socio-economic maturity of the region. Thesis uses electoral geography to determine if this correlation exists and if so, how stable it is in the time period. The first part of the thesis discusses a general theory of regional differentiation of electoral results, the emergence and development of nationalism in Serbia and Serbia's relations and cooperation with the EU. The second part of the thesis attempts to provide an objective image of the Serbian political scene, its electoral history and main political affairs. These two parts, in which the thematic literature is discussed, serve as a theoretical framework for the third part of the thesis which deals with the analysis of electoral results in socio-economic frame and also contains a discussion of the results of correlation.

### **Key words**

Serbia, electoral preferences, regional differentiation, European Union