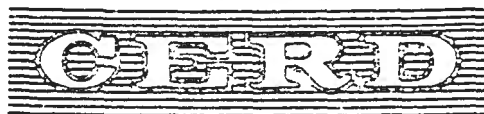


INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION



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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Twenty-sixth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Seventh periodic reports of States parties due in 1982

Addendum

YUGOSLAVIA 1/

[15 July 1982]

Since in the course of the period under review no changes were made in the Yugoslav legislation in this field, and since a survey of the legislation and of the related measures was presented in detail in the previous reports of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this Report covers, in addition to the latest information as envisaged in the general guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by member States, mainly the questions raised on the occasion of the discussion of the Sixth Periodic Report of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

I.

1. In 1981, a general census of the population was taken in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. According to the results of the census, the demographic structure of the population, i.e. the total number of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia according to their national or nationality affiliation, is as follows:

Total	22,427,585
Declared their national affiliation:	
Montenegrins	579,043
Croats	4,428,043
Macedonians	1,341,598
Moslems	1,999,890
Slovenes	1,753,571
Serbs	8,140,507

1/ For previous reports submitted by the Government of Yugoslavia and the summary records of meetings of the Committee at which such reports were considered, see:

- (1) Initial reports - CERD/C/R.3/Add.27 (CERD/C/SR.45 and 56);
- (2) Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.22 (CERD/C/SR.139);
- (3) Third periodic report - CERD/C/3 (CERD/C/SR.237-238);
- (4) Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/R.90/Add.7 and CERD/C/6 (CERD/C/SR.283-284);
- (5) Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/20/Add.27 (CERD/C/SR.422-423);
- (6) Sixth periodic report - CERD/C/66/Add.26 (CERD/C/SR.511-512).

Albanians	1,730,878
Austrians	1,404
Bulgarians	36,189
Czechs	19,624
Greeks	1,641
Italians	15,132
Jews	1,384
Hungarians	426,867
Germans	8,712
Poles	3,043
Romanies	168,197
Romanians	54,955
Russians	4,467
Ruthenians	23,286
Slovaks	80,334
Turks	101,291
Ukrainians	12,813
Wallachians	32,071
Other	17,645

Did not state the nation or nationality they belong:

- did not state or opt for any nation or nationality, as under Article 170 of the Constitution of the SFRY	46,701
- declared themselves as Yugoslavs	1,219,024
- declared their regional affiliation	25,730
Unknown	153,545

II.

1. In the period after the Sixth Periodic Report, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continued strictly to fulfil the obligations laid down in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and in other international covenants on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and took a number of actions at the international level, especially in the United Nations, aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, as well as at extending support to the struggle against apartheid.

2. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no diplomatic, economic or any other relations whatsoever with the racist régimes of southern Africa. The Law on Prohibiting the Maintenance and Establishment of Economic Relations with the Republic of South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 1 November 1963 is still in force and it prohibits to all Yugoslav legal and natural persons to trade in goods and services, and to maintain or establish other economic relations with legal and natural persons from the Republic of South Africa. Moreover, this Law prohibits the use of Yugoslav ports, port facilities and airports to all carriers from the Republic of South Africa as well as the use of ports, port facilities or airports in the Republic of South Africa to all Yugoslav carriers.

3. Throughout the period under review special attention was also devoted both at the level of the Federation and at the level of individual republics and autonomous provinces, to the faster development of the economically insufficiently developed regions of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Fund for Financing the Accelerated Development of the Economically Insufficiently Developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces disposes of resources acquired at the rate of 1.83 per cent of the social product of the Yugoslav economy. A part of the Fund's resources amounting to 0.33 per cent of the social product is first allocated, in the form of special resources, to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as an incentive for its faster development. The total resources of the Fund are allocated to the insufficiently developed republics and autonomous provinces in the following percentages:

The Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	27.9
The SR of Macedonia	19.6
The SR of Montenegro	9.9
The SAP of Kosovo	42.6

In the course of past years the Fund made available to the insufficiently developed republics and the SAP of Kosovo the following resources:

(a) From 1976 to 1980 - 84,592.9 million dinars, as follows:

1976	9,831.00 mil. din.		
1977	12,318.1	"	"
1978	15,555.3	"	"
1979	20,057.0	"	"
1980	26,831.5	"	"

(b) In 1981 - 31,185.6 million dinars.

The estimated advance allocation calculated on the basis of the envisaged social product for 1982 amounts to 44,658.4 million dinars.

The medium term development plan for the period 1981-1985, envisages that a sum of 228,000 million dinars shall be provided for the Fund.

In addition to the resources from the Federal Fund for Financing the Accelerated Development of the Economically Insufficiently Developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces, the Federation makes provision in the budget every year for special supplementary resources for financing social and other services in the insufficiently developed republics and/or autonomous provinces.

In 1982, these resources amounted to 0.82 per cent of the social product of the entire Yugoslav economy. Out of the total amount of these supplementary resources, pursuant to legal provisions, a sum equivalent to 0.135 per cent of the social product of the entire Yugoslav economy is first set aside for the development of the material basis of social services in the SAP of Kosovo, and a sum equivalent to 0.03 per cent of the social product of the entire Yugoslav economy as special additional resources for the SR of Montenegro. The total amount of supplementary resources for the said purposes in the Federation budget is distributed in the following proportions:

The Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	31.7 per cent
The SR of Macedonia	14.5 " "
The SR of Montenegro	12.0 " "
The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	41.8 " "

On this principle, in the 1976-1981 period, the following resources were provided (in million dinars):

SR and SAP	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total 1976-1980	1981
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 981.4	2 050.0	2 498.5	3 232.4	4 364.8	14 127.1	5 170.1
Montenegro	503.3	896.0	921.0	1 730.7	2 131.6	6 187.6	1 890.3
Macedonia	903.1	935.0	1 138.8	1 473.1	1 989.5	6 439.5	2 356.4
Kosovo	1 542.2	2 258.0	2 469.7	4 066.1	5 772.1	16 108.1	6 561.8
Total	4 935.0	6 139.0	7 028.0	10 502.3	14 258.0	42 862.3	15 978.6
Share in the Federation budget	8.13%	8.62%	8.70%	10.30%	10.80%	9.60%	9.64%

For 1972, the amount of 20,833.7 million dinars has been planned, which accounts for 10.22 per cent of the entire budget of the Federation.

For the purpose of a faster development of the material basis of public and other services in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Law on the Supplementary Resources for Use in Republics and Provinces in the 1981-1985 period provides that in the said period 80 per cent of Kosovo's contributions to the Federation budget shall be assigned to this Province.

4. In the fields of education, culture and information a number of measures were taken towards promoting the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter and of other international instruments pertaining to human rights, as well as towards the elimination of racial discrimination, eradication of prejudices which may lead to racial discrimination and towards the promotion of understanding, tolerance and friendship among peoples and racial and ethnic groups. These measures were propagated through mass media (press, radio, television), various social organizations such as, in particular, the Federation of United Nations Associations, and the United Nations clubs in a large number of schools, universities and work organizations, as well as through a well developed cultural and educational co-operation with other countries and through educational institutions. The implementation of the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention is especially ensured through curricula in elementary, secondary and high schools, wherein great attention is devoted to the history and objectives of the United Nations Organization and to the principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as to the history, culture and art of other countries and peoples and the development of friendship and understanding among peoples.

The curricula, especially the course in history, devote an entire unit to the foundation, objectives and principles of the United Nations, in which the issues of human rights, the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination as well as the struggle against colonialism and all its vestiges are also included.

For the purpose of realizing the above mentioned objectives various very successful forms of co-operation are organized between cultural and art clubs such as exchange of exhibitions, films, radio and television programmes, artists, scientists, youth and children (e.g. the annual gathering of children from European countries entitled the "Joy of Europe", the Festival of the Child in Šibenik, etc.).

Since Yugoslavia is a multinational community composed of a number of nations and nationalities, special attention is devoted to the promotion of brotherhood and unity among its nations and nationalities. With a view to safeguarding achievement of the national liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia as a special value and basis of the existence and integrity of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav penal code also envisages corresponding sanctions against the perpetrators of criminal acts of fomenting hatred and dissension among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

5. With the aim of spreading the knowledge and use of the Romany language, in the period under review, Radio Belgrade introduced a regular weekly programme in the Romany language which also informs the public about the artistic and cultural achievements of Romanies.

ANNEX

EQUALITY OF NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES IN THE YUGOSLAV
SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The equality of nations and nationalities in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is guaranteed by Article 245 of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The equality of the languages of nations and of their alphabets throughout the territory of Yugoslavia is guaranteed by Article 246 of the Constitution of the SFRY.

These principles of equality are consistently incorporated in all the constitutions of republics and autonomous provinces (e.g. Article 181 of the Constitution of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Article 172 of the Constitution of the SR of Montenegro, Article 145 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, etc.).

All constitutions of the federal units, without exception, stipulate that it is especially in the commune, that the exercise and protection of the freedoms, rights and duties of an individual and citizen as well as the equality of nations and nationalities are ensured (e.g. Article 273 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, Article 275 of the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina, Article 169 of the Constitution of the SR of Croatia, etc.).

Proceeding from the above mentioned principles, the constitutions of republics and autonomous provinces incorporate a number of provisions on the realization of equality of nations and nationalities which all the persons in the territory of that republic or autonomous province are obliged to observe, i.e. all organs of socio-political communities as well as all organizations, communities and individuals. Thus, Article 137 of the Constitution of the SR of Croatia, stipulates that nations and nationalities are entitled to a proportionate representation in the assemblies of socio-political communities and other bodies performing government functions. Article 177 of the Constitution of the SR of Macedonia states that the communes and the Republic shall provide for nations and nationalities to be proportionately represented in communal assemblies and the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia, as well as in their organs. The same provisions are applied to the members of ethnic groups (Article 221 of the Constitution of the SR of Macedonia). The Constitution of the SR of Slovenia, in Articles 250 and 251, envisages the special rights of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities and their members. Under this Constitution, inter alia, the self-management communities of interest for education and culture of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities are established, and it envisages that communal statutes and self-management acts of the self-management communities of interest shall regulate the matter related to the development of national cultures, education in the languages of nationalities, and the strengthening of links with the nations of origin for the purpose of promoting the culture and language - on which issues these communities decide together with the competent chamber of the communal assembly i.e. with the competent self-management communities of interest, on equal footing. The Constitution of Serbia states, in Article 148, that nationalities, in addition to the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, which they exercise in other socio-political communities, exercise their sovereign rights also in the commune as a self-management and basic socio-political community.

The constitutions of individual republics and autonomous provinces envisage special bodies for inter-nationality relations. Thus, the Constitution of the SR of Croatia (Article 380) and the Constitution of the SR of Slovenia (Article 370) provide for a

committee, i.e. commission to be established for relations between the nations, i.e. nationalities. The Committee for inter-nationality relations of the SR of Croatia consists of Croats, Serbs and members of other nations and nationalities. When the chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia discuss an agenda item which pertains to a draft enactment or some other issue of particular interest for the equality of nations and nationalities, the competent chamber, upon the request of the Assembly or of ten delegates, applies a special procedure for discussing such an enactment or issue and deciding upon it. A special procedure is also applied upon the request of individual members of the Committee for inter-nationality relations. The mentioned Article 380 of the Constitution of the SR of Croatia states that the competent chambers of the Assembly decide upon the matters of interest to the equality of nations and nationalities by a majority vote.

The Commission for nationalities of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, subject to the provisions of Article 370 of the Constitution of the Republic, is composed of an equal number of members of the Slovenian nation and of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities.

The Constitution of the SR of Macedonia, provides in Article 189, for the establishment of commissions for inter-nationality relations, as part of the Assembly of the Republic and of the assemblies of the communes in the territory of which members of nationalities live, which follow and supervise the implementation of the principle of equality of nationalities and the exercise of other rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws, and which propose corresponding measures. An equal number of members of the Macedonian nation and of the Turkish and Albanian nationalities are elected to such a commission.

Pursuant to the Constitution of the SFRY and the constitutions of republics and autonomous provinces, the republics and autonomous provinces have also passed special laws which regulate the matter of equality of nations and nationalities, and especially the issue of equality of their languages in practice. Thus, for example, the SR of Croatia adopted the Law on Education in the Languages of Nationalities, the SR of Serbia - the Law on Firms and Titles of Organizations of Associated Labour in the Languages of Nations and Nationalities, the SAP of Vojvodina - the Law on Guarantees of the Equality of the Languages and Alphabets of Nations and Nationalities in Certain Bodies, Organizations and Communities, the SAP of Kosovo - the Law on the Realization of the Equality of Languages and Alphabets in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Statutes of communes and the self-management general enactments of organizations of associated labour elaborate and specify, in greater detail, the provisions contained in constitutions and laws of republics and autonomous provinces relating to the equality of nations and nationalities. Thus, Article 76 of the Statute of the Preševsko Commune stipulates that the grounds and measures for the implementation of the cadre-related policy shall be regulated by a social compact which, inter alia, provides for a consistent implementation of the principle of equitable representation of nations and nationalities. The Statute of the Prnjavor Commune, in Article 106, envisages that in units, headquarters and other bodies of the territorial army forces and social self-protection an as proportionate as possible representation of nations and nationalities should be ensured, while in units of civil defence, depending on their composition, the language of a nationality can be used for commands and training. The Statute of the Community of the Communes of Izola, Kopar and Piran, envisages in Article 54, that the Assembly of the Coastal Self-Management Community of Interest for Education and Culture shall decide, on equal footing, with the competent chambers of the Assembly of the Coastal Commune, on issues which fall within the competence of the Community

together with the Coastal Self-Management Community of Interest of the Italian Nationality, especially in the following fields: adoption of the joint long-term and medium-term programme of the socio-political development of the region; adoption of the uniform plan of landscaping the littoral; resolution of the matters related to the development of secondary, higher and university level education concerning the Italian national community; resolution of cadre-related issues; employment policy and professional guidance in the coastal area concerning members of the Italian national community.

According to the statutes of communes, local communities are also obliged to respect the principle of the equality of nations and nationalities. Thus, the Statute of the Kopar Commune, in Article 67, stipulates that the statutes of the local communities in the territory of this Commune, whose population is multi-national must, under the Statute, envisage ways and means of ensuring the equality of the Italian language in the activities of such local communities and their bodies.

A consistent implementation of the principle of equality of nations and nationalities is also guaranteed by self-management enactments of organizations of associated labour. Thus, the Statute of the Work Organization "Gorenje Varstvoj", Lendava, envisages, in Article 112, that, in accordance with the Constitution, the Law and the Statute, of the Lendava Commune, as well as the present Statute, the workers of the work organization shall protect the national entity, strengthen the position and implement the principle of equality of the Hungarian nationality and its members. The Statute of "Interkomerc" from Umag, stipulates in Article 47, that in self-management bodies of the work organization and of its basic organizations of associated labour, the workers of Italian nationality are entitled to a proportionate representation. According to the Statute of "Ribnjačarstvo" from Končanica (Article 207), the workers of Czech nationality, while exercising their rights and discharging their duties in the associated labour are entitled to use the Czech language, in addition to the official Serbo-Croat language, for communication, procedures before the work organization's bodies, during the assemblies of the working people and sessions of the management bodies. A body of the work organization is obliged, when a document in the Czech language is submitted to it, or upon the request of the workers from the work organization, to give a reply to such a worker's application (decision, document or any other enactment) translated into the Czech language. To this end, the work organization is obliged to provide the corresponding staff as well as material and other means.

Self-management, as a system which enables citizens and working people directly, or through their representatives - delegates elected on the self-management principles, to decide on all important issues of individual, common and general concern, offers optimum possibilities to nationalities and their members to directly participate on terms of equality, in all forms of social decision-making from the local community, where they live and the organization of associated labour where they work, through the commune, republic or autonomous province, to the Federation.

Citizens and working people decide directly at the assemblies of workers and/or citizens, by referenda or other forms of personal expression of views. Thus, for example, workers decide through referenda (by secret ballot) on the basic conditions of work and on the distribution of income in the organization where they work. For a decision to be adopted by referenda an absolute majority of all workers' votes is necessary. This procedure is applied, in the organization of associated labour, for adopting: the statute of the organization, the regulations for the distribution of income and personal incomes, the regulations for allocating resources for the common and general consumption funds, the regulations on labour relations, and on the

distribution of apartments, the annual balance sheet, the financial plan, etc., as well as the decision on the integration into a composite organization of associated labour, a business community and the like.

The Associated Labour Act states that workers also decide through referenda on other issues which require personal expression of views, if this is decided by the majority of workers of the basic organization of associated labour.

Workers in the organization of associated labour elect, by direct and secret ballot, the workers' council as a body which shall manage the work and business operations of the organization of associated labour. The list of candidates for delegates to the workers' council is prepared and the nomination procedure itself carried out by the trade union organization. In an organization of associated labour which is composed of less than 30 workers, the workers' council is not set up but all workers discharge the duties of the workers' Council and decide, through personal expression of views, on the issues which, according to the Law, fall within the competence of the workers' council. The workers' council is composed of workers' delegates from all sections of the working process in an organization. Its composition and the number of delegates should reflect the social composition of workers and be proportionate to the number of workers in each section of the organization of the working process.

The delegates in the workers' council of the basic organization of associated labour follow, in their work, the guidelines provided by the workers who have elected them and are responsible to them.

Each worker is entitled to elect and be elected as a member of the workers' council, but no one can be elected as a delegate to the same workers' council for more than two consecutive terms. In order to prevent possible abuse, it is prohibited by the Law that managers (directors and other members of the management be elected into the workers' council).

The workers' council draws up, inter alia, the draft self-management general enactments of the organization (which shall be finally decided upon by workers, through personal expression of views), determines the business policy, passes the plan of the organization, decides on granting, i.e. obtaining credits related to daily business operations in conformity with the organization's plan, elects, appoints and relieves of office the director i.e. members of the management board, if such a collective body is in charge of the organization.

The business-management organ may be either an individual business executive or a collective management board. The sole business manager, and/or a member of the collective management board (hereinafter: the business-management organ) is appointed and relieved of office, as already stated, by the decision of the workers' council which must be brought according to the procedure specified by the law. The business-management organ is in charge of business operations of the organization, as well as of the organization and co-ordination of the process of work therein; it proposes the business policy and the measures for its implementation; implements the decisions and conclusions arrived at by personal expression of views of workers as well as the decisions and conclusions of the workers' council and discharges all other duties specified by the law and the self-management general enactment of that organization. According to the law, the business-management organ has the right and duty to participate in the work of the workers' council (but without the right to decision-making) and is obliged to caution the workers' council against illegal and inadequate decisions and enactments. In case this has been disregarded, the business-management organ is authorized, by the

law, to stay the execution of an enactment passed on the basis of personal expression of views of workers, or an enactment adopted by the workers' council if it is contrary to the law or the self-management general enactment of the organization, and to inform of it the assembly of the respective socio-political community which takes the final decision.

The business-management organ is independent in performing its functions and is responsible, for its work, to the workers and the workers' council of the respective organization while, as regards the observance of the law and the fulfilment of the organization's obligations as specified by the law, it is responsible to the respective socio-political community.

The self-management workers' control is exercised by workers directly and indirectly - through the management bodies and a special organ of the self-management workers' control.

The self-management workers' control is exercised by workers directly - through their right to access to documents, papers and reports pertaining to the material and financial position of the organization and its business operations, to be kept informed of the work of the management bodies and to ask questions and give proposals to the management bodies.

Self-management control is exercised through the management bodies, by the workers' council, which, composed of delegates elected by workers as previously mentioned, exercises control over the functioning of the business-management organ and professional services in the organization.

The organ of the self-management workers' control is elected by workers according to the procedure applied by the relevant trade union organization. The organ of the self-management workers' control supervises the following: the implementation of self-management general enactments of the organization; the implementation of decisions of workers, management bodies and the business-management organ and the conformity of these decisions to self-management rights, duties and interests of workers; implementation of work obligations; a responsible and socially and economically adequate use of the socially-owned means of production and their disposal; changes of the principles governing remuneration according to work performed; exercise and protection of the workers' rights; information of workers, etc.

Concerning the self-management by workers i.e. working people employed in state organs and organizations, one should note that it is based on the same principles as self-management in other organizations. Workers in state organs are organized in professional services which are called work communities and therein they exercise their self-management rights and perform their duties. The work communities have the same self-management organization as economic organizations (the manner of decision-making, self-management bodies, etc.), but there are certain specific characteristics owing to the nature and character of work.

The local community is a self-management form in which working people and citizens living in a settlement, part of a settlement or a number of linked settlements realize certain common interests and satisfy their needs. In the local community, working people and citizens make decisions, within the scope of the rights and duties of the local community, on issues pertaining to urban planning of the concerned settlement, its housing, utilities, child care and social protection, education, culture, physical culture, protection of consumers and conservation and improvement of the human

environment, national defence, social self-protection as well as other matters relating to their life and work.

Self-management communities of interests are established for certain fields (e.g. health, science, retirement and disability insurance, etc.) and therein workers and other working people, as users of services, together with the workers of the organizations of associated labour who provide services in these fields i.e. activities, perform a free exchange of labour by pooling their labour and resources and deciding together on the execution of these activities, in conformity with their common interests.

The supreme organ of power in a socio-political community, from the commune up to the Federation, is its assembly. The executive (executive council, executive committee) and management bodies in socio-political communities are responsible to the assemblies which elect these executive bodies and appoint heads of the management bodies.

The assembly of a commune consists of three chambers - the chamber of associated labour, the chamber of local communities and the socio-political chamber. The chamber of associated labour is composed of the delegates elected by workers in organizations of associated labour situated in the territory of that commune, the chamber of local communities - of delegates elected by residents of that commune, and the socio-political chamber - of delegates elected by members of socio-political organizations from the territory of that commune.

The assembly of a republic, or of an autonomous province is also composed of three chambers: the chamber of associated labour, the chamber of communes and the socio-political chamber. The chamber of associated labour consists of the delegates elected by chambers of associated labour of communal assemblies, the chamber of communes - of the delegates elected by chambers of local communities of communal assemblies or by all three chambers of communal assemblies (the procedure differs in different republics or autonomous provinces), and the socio-political chamber - of the delegates elected by socio-political chambers of communal assemblies.

The Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is composed of two chambers: the Federal Chamber, as a chamber of delegates of self-management organizations and communities as well as of socio-political organizations of republics and autonomous provinces, and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, as a chamber of delegations of republican and provincial assemblies.

The Federal Chamber is composed of 220 delegates, 30 from each republic and 20 from each autonomous province. The Federal Chamber, by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting, decides on amendments to the Constitution, determines the basic principles of the internal and foreign policy, adopts federal laws, the budget and the annual balance sheet of the Federation, decides on war and peace, etc.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces exercises its rights and discharges its duties, in accordance with the specific characteristics of the Yugoslav Federation, in the following manner:

- on the basis of the agreement of the assemblies of republics and autonomous provinces it adopts: the social plan of Yugoslavia, the policy-formulating enactments and federal laws in the fields of monetary system, foreign exchange system, economic relations with foreign countries, social control over prices of commodities and services, faster development of the insufficiently developed republics and autonomous provinces, etc.

- passes, independently, the laws on provisional measures, determines the policy pertaining to the enforcement of the federal laws it adopts, etc.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces makes its decisions at sessions attended by all delegations of republican and provincial assemblies and by the majority of the delegates to the Chamber. Concerning the issues which require the consent of the assemblies of republics and autonomous provinces, the Chamber makes decisions on the basis of the opinion of delegations, and the adoption of such decisions is subject to agreement of all the delegations. All other decisions are taken by a majority vote. The Chamber of Republics and Provinces consists of 88 delegates. Each republic elects from its assembly a delegation of 12 members and each autonomous province a delegation of 8 members, all delegations enjoying equal rights.

From all that has been said it follows that self-management is not applied only in organizations of associated labour and social services, but is the essence of the overall socio-political system of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.