

**INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



APR 25 1985

CERD

Distr.
GENERAL

CERD/C/118/Add.23
26 February 1985

Original: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-first session

UNISA COLLECTION

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

Eighth periodic reports of States parties due in 1984

Addendum

YUGOSLAVIA 1/

[25 January 1985]

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

- Initial report - CERD/C/R.3/Add.27 (CERD/C/SR.45 and SR.56);
- Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.22 (CERD/C/SR.139);
- Third periodic report - CERD/C/3 (CERD/C/SR.237-SR.238);
- Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/R.90/Add.7 and CERD/C/6 (CERD/C/SR.283-SR.284);
- Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/20/Add.27 (CERD/C/SR.422-SR.423);
- Sixth periodic report - CERD/C/66/Add.26 (CERD/C/SR.511-SR.512);
- Seventh periodic report - CERD/C/91/Add.22 (CERD/C/SR.604).

GE.85-15391

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
I. SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES	2 - 26
II. PARTICIPATION OF THE REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES IN THE ORGANS OF THE FEDERATION	27 - 30
III. DECISION MAKING IN THE CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES ...	31 - 42
IV. ELECTORAL SYSTEM	43 - 46
V. ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS AS REGARDS THE POSITION OF THE BUSINESS-MANAGING ORGAN	47 - 49
VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 (d) (vii) OF THE CONVENTION	50 - 64

Annexes

- I. Students enrolled in first-year of studies (1983/1984 Academic Year)
- II. Population according to national and ethnic groups (1981)
- III. Active population according to socio-political position, status, sex
and place of employment (1981)
- IV. Active population according to socio-economic position, status, sex and
place of residence (1981)

Introduction

1. In the period under review, no vital changes were introduced in Yugoslav legislation in this area. As the preceding reports submitted by the SFR of Yugoslavia offered a comprehensive review of the existing measures in the field of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the present report is actually a response to the questions 2/ posed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its twenty-seventh session (604th meeting) during the review of the seventh periodic report submitted by Yugoslavia (CERD/C/91/Add.22).

I. SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES

2. The Socialist Federal Republic (SFR) of Yugoslavia is a federal State which, according to the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Article 2, consists of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina which are constituent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

3. Accordingly, the Autonomous Provinces exist only as constituent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Although they are constituent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the aforementioned provision of the Constitution of the SFRY at the same time establishes the existing Autonomous Provinces as constituent elements of Yugoslav federalism. For that reason, the Constitution promulgated in 1974 does not stipulate conditions and criteria for the establishment of autonomous provinces but speaks only of the existing Autonomous Provinces.

4. The factors which have brought about the coming into being and the existence of the Autonomous Provinces in the Yugoslav socio-political and constitutional system, are above all national, socio-economic, cultural and historical in nature. Furthermore, those same factors have not in the same manner influenced the emergence of the existing Autonomous Provinces: Kosovo and Vojvodina.

5. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is an area where the Serbian nation has lived for almost two centuries politically isolated from Serbia, within the framework of Austria-Hungary, and developed its own autonomy and, while strengthening such a status, developed and promoted specific characteristics in the area of economy, culture, education, administration of justice, resulting from the specific characteristics of the concrete economic, cultural and social conditions in which the Serbs in Vojvodina lived.

6. Furthermore, other nations of Yugoslavia and numerous nationalities living in Vojvodina, the Hungarian nationality being the most numerous one in particular, their common life with the Serbs, the complexity of national relationships themselves and the emanating specific characteristics of social and political life, constituted important factors in the emergence of Vojvodina's autonomy. The essential thing to be noted at this point is that the basic factors underlying the establishment of the autonomy of Vojvodina were historical, cultural, economic and - to a far lesser extent - national and ethnic.

7. On the other hand, the basic factor which brought about the establishment of the autonomy in Kosovo is the national one, in view of the fact that the majority of the population in Kosovo is Albanian. However, in the case of Kosovo one should not neglect other factors and above all certain economic, historic and cultural characteristics of this region. It should also be pointed out that historical reasons have contributed to the fact that Kosovo as an autonomous entity remained a constituent part of Serbia, particularly the fact that throughout history it has been an integral part of Serbia.

8. However, of the aforementioned one can speak only in terms of preconditions for the establishment of autonomies on the territories of present-day Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The present-day Autonomous Provinces and the specific status which they enjoy within Yugoslavia as a federal State and community are the immediate result - as is the whole Yugoslav federalism - of the people's liberation war and socialist revolution. The sources of this process lie in the establishment and functioning of organs and other institutions of the nations and nationalities of those areas who participated in the common struggle. These organs and institutions later on became government agencies of the autonomous entities.

9. From the legal and constitutional point of view the process of the establishment of the Autonomous Provinces could simplistically be divided into three stages. In the first stage the representative bodies of the future autonomous entities, expressing the will of their respective population, decided that Vojvodina and Kosovo were to become a part of the federal unit, i.e. Serbia. This was followed by the corresponding decision of the highest representative body of the Republic of Serbia which gave its consent and that of the highest representative body of Yugoslavia which gave its approval. After that the People's Assembly of Serbia passed the Law on the establishment and organization of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Law on the Autonomous Kosovo-Metohija Region by which the status of Vojvodina and Kosovo was determined. Finally, the autonomous status of Vojvodina and Kosovo were confirmed in the first Yugoslav Constitution promulgated in 1946 and the Constitution of Serbia and the Statutes of those autonomous entities.

10. Therefore, the existence of the Autonomous Provinces in the Yugoslav federalism is not a creation of the "central organs" nor were they established according to some criteria established in advance. Although based on the existence of certain aforementioned essential historic, economic, cultural, national and ethnic characteristics of those areas and the recognition of the right of the people to express them and develop them further, the autonomous status of Vojvodina and Kosovo are the immediate result of the will and decision of the people living in those areas.

11. It has already been pointed out that the Autonomous Provinces although constituent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are at the same time constituent parts of the Yugoslav federalism. This twofold link of the Autonomous Provinces with the SR of Serbia and with the SFR of Yugoslavia is expressed not only in the aforementioned provision of the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia (Article 2) but also in the respective provincial Constitutions - stipulating that the Autonomous Provinces are constituent parts of the SR of Serbia and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - is of crucial importance for the understanding of their constitutional status. Therefore, when examining certain elements decisive for the determination of the constitutional status of the Autonomous Provinces, it is necessary to bear in mind their position both in the SFR of Yugoslavia and in the SR of Serbia.

12. The basic elements for determining the status of the Autonomous Provinces in the Yugoslav socio-political and constitutional system are given in the definition of the Autonomous Province contained in the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia, the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the Constitutions of each Autonomous Province.

13. The Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia (Article 4) defines the Autonomous Province as "an autonomous, socialist, self-managing democratic socio-political community based on the power of, and self-management by the working class and all the working people." A similar definition is contained in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. Provincial Constitutions supplement in a way the definition above. According to the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo "the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is an autonomous, socialist, democratic, socio-political and self-managing community of working people and citizens, Albanians, Moslems, Serbs, Turks and Montenegrins and members of other nationalities and ethnic groups who enjoy equal rights, based on the power and self-management of the working class and all the working people". Thus the definition itself introduces certain national aspects of that Autonomous Province. The Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina gives the following definition: "The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is an autonomous, socialist, self-managing and democratic socio-political community of working people and citizens and nations and nationalities enjoying equal rights, based on the power and self-management of the working class and all the working people".

14. If the above definitions are compared with the definitions of the Republic contained in the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia, as well as in the constitutions of the Socialist Republics it becomes evident that the main difference between the Republic and the Autonomous Province lies in the fact that, according to the provisions of those constitutions, the Republic is not only a community of people and citizens and nations and nationalities enjoying equal rights, but it is at the same time a State of nations and nationalities living in the respective Republic. Accordingly, the linkage between the Republics and the working people and citizens who live in them acquires the legal form of republican citizenship. Belonging to Autonomous Province does not have such a character, since, as they are constituent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, they do not constitute States. Therefore, the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Serbia have a uniform republican citizenship regardless of whether they live in the territory of either of the Autonomous Provinces or in the territory of Serbia excluding the territories of the Autonomous Provinces.

15. For the purpose of establishing the constitutional status of the Autonomous Province it is necessary to emphasize certain elements which characterize that status. The Autonomous Province has its own territory. This territory consists of the territories of all the communes in the Autonomous Province. Although the territories of the Autonomous Provinces are integral parts of the territory of the SR of Serbia, the provincial constitutions as well as the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and that of the SFR of Yugoslavia explicitly stipulate that the territory of the Autonomous Province cannot be altered without the consent of that Province.

16. Particularly important is paragraph 2 of Part I of the Basic Principles in the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia according to which the working people and

the nations and nationalities shall exercise their sovereign rights in the Socialist Republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Provinces in conformity with their constitutional rights, and shall exercise these rights in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia when in their common interest it is so specified by the Constitution. Actually this paragraph constitutes the basis for the distribution of legislative jurisdiction between the Federation and the Republics, i.e. the Autonomous Provinces. According to the stated provision of the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia, the Republics and Autonomous Provinces can, in their statutes, regulate all issues except those which as expressly stipulated by the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia shall be regulated by federal statutes. With respect to questions which can be regulated by the federal statute in certain cases, the Constitution stipulates the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Federation (here we are dealing with areas in which the Federation through its agencies enforces the implementation of federal statutes), while in other cases Republics and Autonomous Provinces can parallelly regulate by their statutes those questions which are also regulated by the federal statute and where as a rule, the federal statute confines itself only to regulating certain fundamental questions. When speaking of the legislative jurisdiction, it is necessary to emphasize certain specific characteristics of the position of the Autonomous Provinces. Namely, the legislative jurisdiction of the Autonomous Province has its limits not only in the aforementioned provision of the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia stipulating that certain questions shall be regulated exclusively by federal statutes, but also in the provision of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia stipulating that certain questions shall be regulated by republican statutes in a uniform manner for the entire territory of the SR of Serbia. Article 300 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia stipulates that the below stated questions shall be regulated in a uniform manner for the entire territory of the SR of Serbia by the republican statutes:

(a) The organization and work of the republican agencies and organizations and the elections for the agencies of the Republic, and the election rolls for the elections for these agencies; alterations of republican frontiers; the basic contents and protection of the seal of State agencies and the use of the flag; public holidays, republican decorations, awards and other forms of recognition; republican citizenship; the protection of constitutionality established by the Constitution and legality in conformity with that Constitution and republican statutes; settlement of conflicts of law between Republics and Autonomous Provinces (collision norms); jurisdictional disputes between the agencies in the territory of Serbia excluding the territories of the Autonomous Provinces and the agencies in the territory of the Autonomous Provinces;

(b) The fundamentals of the system of rules pertaining to social property; the fundamental of the relations concerning the law of property; the fundamentals of the association of citizens and holding of public meetings; the basis of the status of religious communities; public loans;

(c) Mutual relations and the means of co-ordinating the State security services of interest for the Republic as a whole; the fundamentals of keeping civil registers and the contents of personal identity cards; production of and traffic in weapons, ammunition, inflammable liquids, explosives and radioactive and other dangerous

substances, when that is of interest for the entire Republic; system of rules concerning the responsibility for criminal offences; penal protection of the freedoms, the rights and duties of man and organizations of associated labour and other relations regulated by that Constitution and the republican laws applicable in the entire territory of the Republic; the system of rules concerning the responsibility for economic and administrative violations;

(d) The basic principles for the organization, preparation and development of national defence; the uniform basis for the elaboration of plans on national defence and the preparatory measures for the organization and work of State agencies, organizations of associated labour and other organizations and citizens in cases of immediate danger of war; the principles of the organization of territorial defence and civil protection; principles for the mutual relations in leading the national resistance in case of attack of the country; the principles of deployment and mobilization of manpower and material in cases of war and in the interest of the entire Republic;

(e) The fundamentals of the system of water exploitation of concern to the entire Republic and the protection of water resources from pollution; prevention of air pollution; compilation and statistical and other data processing of interest for the Republic; technical conditions for the construction and maintenance of the ways and means of transportation; the basic principles of marriage and family relations and the basic principles concerning relations between parents and children; the fundamentals of the relations concerning the law of inheritance; relations concerning the law of obligation;

(f) Financing of priorities and projects of interest for the entire Republic, as specified in the Constitution and the relevant statutes.

17. It is necessary to point out that in all the cases where the Constitution of the SR of Serbia stipulates that the republican statute shall in a uniform manner regulate, for the entire territory of the Republic, the "basic principles" or the "fundamentals" of certain social relationships, the Autonomous Provinces may independently regulate all the issues which are not regulated by that statute.

18. As already mentioned, the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia explicitly specifies the issues to be decided at a Federal level. With respect to the status of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, of particular importance are the provisions of the Constitution referring to decision-making in the Federation. Part I, paragraph 3, of the Basic Principles of the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia establishes that the working people, nations and nationalities shall make decisions at the Federal level according to the principles of agreement among the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, solidarity and reciprocity, equal participation by the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in federal agencies, consistent with the Constitution, and according to the principle of responsibility of the Republics and Provinces for their own development and for the development of the socialist community as a whole. The stated provision expresses the principle that at the Federal level there is no issue of common interest whose solution is not of interest to each and every nation and nationality, i.e. each Republic and Autonomous Province. The constitutional principle according to which all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces bear the responsibility not only for their own development but also for

the development of Yugoslavia as a whole logically emanates from such a concept. Such an approach to the relationships in the Federation at the same time implies - as can be illustrated by the quoted provision of the Basic Principles of the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia - that decisions at the level of the Federation are not adopted exclusively through the federal agencies, but through direct co-operation among the Republics and Provinces.

19. Article 244 of the Constitution of the SFRY which further elaborates the above principles determines the forms of decision-making at the Federal level and particularly the role of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in this process. Here we particularly wish to point out one of the specific forms of decision-making at the Federal level which shall be elaborated to a greater extent further in the text, namely, decision-making in the Federation through the federal agencies on the basis of the agreement of the competent Republican and Provincial agencies. In such cases the positions of republican agencies have equal weight as the positions of the Provincial agencies. No decision can be reached without the approval of the competent agencies of all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, which means that no decision shall be reached without the approval of the competent agencies of any of the Autonomous Provinces.

20. The Socialist Autonomous Provinces have their respective Constitutions whose contents and structure do not essentially differ from the Republican Constitutions. Through their Constitutions the Socialist Autonomous Provinces establish their rights and duties and regulate their organization, realizing thus - as the Republics - their right to self-organization. Provincial and Republican Constitutions are equal in their relation to the Constitution of the SFRY: none of them shall be contrary to the Constitution of the SFRY. The same holds true for the relations of the Provincial Constitution vis-à-vis the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. It shall not be contrary to that Constitution. It should also be stated that the Autonomous Provinces autonomously promulgated their respective Constitutions and that each of them shall decide independently on its amendments.

21. The Autonomous Provinces - just as the Republics - exercise their constitutional right to establish and organize independently their own system of power and management. The organization of the province coincides in all respects with the republican organization and its agencies: the Assembly, the Presidency, the Executive Council and the administrative agencies do not differ from the corresponding republican agencies with respect to status, composition, organization, competences, resources and the manner of work.

22. Within its legal order the Autonomous Province ensures constitutionality and legality by the constitutional surveillance of regulations and other enactments adopted by the Autonomous Province with respect to their conformity with the Provincial Constitution and statutes. In this context, the Autonomous Province, like the Republic, has its Constitutional Court whose competence covers decision-making on constitutionality and legality from the point of view of the Constitution and statutes of the Autonomous Province.

23. There is also no difference between judicial organs of the Autonomous Province and those of the Republic. The Autonomous Provinces also have their Supreme Courts, Provincial Public Prosecutor and the Provincial Social Attorney of Self-Management.

Their character and functions do not differ from the character and the function of the corresponding Republican organs. In other words, the Provincial Supreme Court, the Provincial Public Prosecutor and the Provincial Social Attorney of Self-Management are not inferior to Republican Supreme Court, Republican Public Prosecutor and the Republican Social Attorney of Self-Management.

24. With respect to the status of the Autonomous Provinces, it is worth noting that they have equal legal and other instruments for its realization as the Republics. When reviewing the distribution of legislative jurisdiction between the federation and the Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces, it has been said that Provinces adopt statutes. In order to enforce these statutes, the competent Provincial agencies can also adopt other regulations. The Autonomous Provinces also independently adopt their development plans and their budgets.

25. Of particular importance for determining the status of the Autonomous Provinces are also the provisions of the Constitution of the SFRY relating to the enforcement of federal statutes. Federal statutes and other regulations and enactments are enforced by Republican and Provincial agencies. Republics and Autonomous Provinces are responsible for their enforcement unless it is provided by the Constitution that such statutes and other regulations and enactments shall directly be enforced by federal agencies and that they shall be responsible for their enforcement. The Constitution of the SFRY also stipulates that the Republican and Provincial agencies shall also pass regulations concerning the enforcement of federal statutes and other regulations and enactments for whose enforcement they are responsible. Therefore, the Constitution of the SFRY does not make any difference between the Republic and the Autonomous Province with respect to the enforcement of federal statutes. Concerning the executive function it should be said that the agencies in the Autonomous Provinces are responsible for the enforcement and application in their territories of Republican statutes and other regulations which are to be enforced in the entire territory of the SR of Serbia. Accordingly, the Provincial agencies (Executive Council of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province and the Provincial administrative agencies) pass regulations for the enforcement of those statutes.

26. The Autonomous Provinces, as a rule, are equal to the Republics in the area of international relations. Article 271 of the Constitution of the SFRY stipulates that international treaties which entail the enactment of new or amendments of existing Republican and/or Provincial statutes, or which entail special obligations for one or more Republics and/or Autonomous Provinces shall be concluded in agreement with the competent Republican and/or Provincial agencies. The agreement of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces is needed even in adopting the federal statute regulating the procedure for concluding and implementing such international agreements. Paragraph 2 of the same article stipulates that Republics and Provinces in co-operation with agencies and organizations of other States and with international agencies and organizations shall observe the established foreign policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its international treaties.

II. PARTICIPATION OF THE REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES IN THE ORGANS OF THE FEDERATION

27. The Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia consists of two Chambers. According to the Constitution, the rights and duties of this organ shall be exercised by the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The Federal Chamber shall be composed of 30 delegates of self-managing organizations and communities and socio-political organizations from each Republic and 20 delegates from each Autonomous Province. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces shall be composed of a twelve-member delegation from each of the Assemblies of the Republics and an eight-member delegation from each Autonomous Province. Due account shall be given to equitable representation within the Committees and other working bodies of the Assembly Chambers. Thus the Rules of Procedure of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of the SFRY contains a provision according to which, upon the election of the members of the Committee and other working bodies of that Chamber, due account shall be given to equitable representation of delegates from the Republics and the corresponding representation of delegates from the Autonomous Provinces. The Rules of Procedure of the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces also establish the principle of equitable representation of the Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces in the Committees and other working bodies of that Chamber. Both rules of procedure contain the provision according to which the President and the Vice-President of the Chamber cannot be elected from the same Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province for the same term of office.

28. Each Republic and Autonomous Province, namely their respective Assemblies, shall elect one member for the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

29. The Federal Executive Council shall consist of a President, Council members elected in conformity with the principle of equal representation of the Republics and corresponding representation of the Autonomous Provinces, and of the federal secretaries and other officials in charge of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations specified by the federal statute. In view of the fact that the principle of equitable representation is present in the composition of the Assembly of the SFRY in the election of certain number of members of the Federal Executive Council, due attention is given only to the national representation when nominating officials in charge of the federal agencies, who - according to the Constitution of the SFRY - are at the same time members of the Council.

30. A special federal statute which, inter alia, regulates the functioning, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal administrative agencies, stipulates that when appointing or nominating the officials in charge of the federal administrative agencies and their deputies (officials other than those who are by their position members of the Federal Executive Council) and when appointing the officials nominated by the Federal Executive Council as well as some of the experts in these agencies, account should be taken of the representation of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces and of the national structure. A social contract concluded between the federal agencies and socio-political organizations of the federation stipulates the obligations of these agencies and organizations to ensure, in co-operation with the competent republican and provincial agencies, the representation of cadres (actually not only in case of officials) from Republics and Autonomous Provinces as well as the appropriate national structure, realizing thereby more equitable representation of the Republics, Autonomous Provinces, nations and nationalities of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

III. DECISION-MAKING IN THE CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES

31. The Chamber of Republics and Provinces, one of the chambers of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, reflects the federal structure of Yugoslavia. It is composed of the delegations of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. Delegations of the Assemblies of the Republics consist of 12 delegates each and delegations of the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces of 8 delegates each. The delegations of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces are elected by their respective Assemblies. In addition to this, each delegate elected to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces also retains tenure in the Republican or Provincial Assembly to which he has been elected. In such a manner, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, although being a chamber of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, constitutes an institutionalized form of the direct presence of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia. Such a character of the Chamber is closely related to the process of decision-making within it and with one of the most important functions of the Chamber. As regards the greatest number of questions which are to be decided in the Chamber (and those are primarily the most important questions in the field of economic system and public financing) decisions are reached on the basis of the agreement of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. One of the basic functions of the Chamber is to ensure the adjustment of the positions of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in those areas in which it passes federal statutes and other enactments on the basis of agreement with these Assemblies.

32. In the previous periodic report of the SFR of Yugoslavia, it was said that the questions which must be voted upon in agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall be decided by individual delegations and that the decision shall be considered as taken if it has received the vote from all delegations to the Chamber. In this connection, the question posed in the Committee was whether the delegations of the Republican and Provincial Assemblies vote as a group or the members of the delegations vote individually. In order to answer this question, it is necessary to give at least a brief account of the process of adoption of statutes and other enactments in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, in agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. The basic provisions on this procedure are contained in the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia and further elaborated in the rules of procedure of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia which has also been adopted on the basis of the agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

33. First, the right to introduce bills and other draft enactments is vested in every delegation and working body of the Chamber, Assemblies of the Republics and Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces, and in the Federal Executive Council. The President of the Chamber refers the submitted draft to the delegates in the Chamber and to the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces and, having consulted chairmen of the delegations and working bodies of the Chamber, proposes the time limit within which the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces are to take positions on bills and other draft enactments and submit them to the Chamber. The Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces discuss the draft enactment, whereupon their presidents inform the Chamber of their positions, remarks and suggestions. Then the competent working body of the Chamber discusses the draft enactment in order to adjust the positions, suggestions and remarks of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. On the basis of the agreement reached by the Assemblies of the Republics and the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces and upon the adjustment of the positions, proposals and remarks of those Assemblies in the competent working body, a report on the reached agreement is submitted to the Chamber. It should be noted that the competent working body of the Chamber discusses the draft enactment until all the delegations have reached agreement on the same text or on the amendments proposed by themselves or subsequently proposed by the sponsor of the draft enactment.

34. If agreement is not reached in the competent committee of the Chamber, the committee can suggest the following:

(a) That the sponsor should take into consideration the disputable issues and suggest corresponding amendments to the draft enactment;

(b) That the disputable issues should be reconsidered by each delegation either at the meeting of the delegations which do not agree with the proposed draft (or some separate solutions contained in the draft enactment) or at the meeting of all delegations;

(c) That the disputable issues should be discussed at the session of the Chamber;

(d) That the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces should reconsider disputable issues;

(e) That the Chamber should state that positions are so different that no agreement on the proposed draft enactment can be reached.

35. If the delegations do not reach agreement on the draft enactment in accordance with the procedure provided for in the rules of procedure, two solutions are possible. First, the sponsor shall prepare the text of the draft enactment on the basis of the adjusted position and delete disputable issues on which the process of adjustment is to be resumed and second, further work on the draft enactment shall be postponed.

36. Following the adjustment of positions in the competent working body of the Chamber, the sponsor prepares and submits to the Chamber the final text of the draft enactment. This text is discussed by the competent working body of the Chamber and then at the session of the Chamber. The text can be amended in this phase as well. However, if a delegation at the Chamber session states that it cannot agree with an amendment without knowing the position of its Assembly, the draft enactment will be withdrawn from the agenda of the Chamber session and the text of the amendment submitted to the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. Such an amendment is subject to the same procedure as any draft enactment and the discussion on the draft enactment in the Chamber resumes upon receipt of the positions and suggestions on the amendment from the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

37. Upon the consideration of the draft enactment, the Chamber adopts the draft enactment as a whole and refers it to the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces which shall decide whether or not to endorse the draft enactment as a whole. Both the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia and the rules of procedure of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces contain the provision according to which the Assembly of the Republic or the Assembly of the Autonomous Province may in discussing a bill or draft enactment empower its delegation to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces to endorse the bill or other draft enactment as a whole on behalf of its respective Assembly. In such a case, the draft enactment is not referred once again to the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces but the delegations at the Chamber session vote on the draft enactment.

38. When the Assemblies of all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces submit reports on their agreement, the session of the Chamber is convened. The Chamber adopts the draft enactment when it establishes, on the basis of the report or statement or declaration of the empowered delegations at the session, that the Assemblies of all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces agreed with the draft enactment as a whole. If the Chamber establishes that no agreement has been reached by the Assemblies of all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, it declares the non-existence of agreement.

39. Therefore, delegations vote at the session on behalf of their respective Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. In order to reach a decision, a quorum is needed at the Chamber session. Quorum implies the presence of the delegations of the Assemblies of all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces at the session, and the presence of the majority of the delegates. Voting by individual delegations is carried out in such a manner that the chairman of the delegation or one of the members designated by the delegation declares whether the delegation is "for" or "against" the proposal.

40. In the previous report it was stated that when deciding on certain issues, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall decide by a majority vote. In that case, delegates vote individually and not as members of the delegations. Thus the Chamber shall pass laws on temporary measures by a two-third majority vote of all delegates to the Chamber (exceptionally, if a bill on temporary measures has not been passed in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces by a two-third majority vote of all the delegates to the Chamber, the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia may proclaim that this bill in the text adopted by the majority vote of all delegates to the Chamber be applied, pending the final passage of the bill in accordance with the above-mentioned procedure). In all other cases, the Chamber decides by a majority vote of the present delegates.

41. Here some explanations are necessary as regards the laws on temporary measures since they represent a constitutional institution closely linked with the aforementioned procedure of the adoption of laws and other enactments in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in agreement with the Republican and Provincial Assemblies. For example, if no agreement by the Assemblies of the Republics and Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces has been reached on a bill or other draft enactment which the Chamber of Republics and Provinces must adopt in agreement with these Assemblies, the Federal Executive Council shall propose that the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia pass a law on temporary measures if it considers that the solution to specific questions on which no agreement with Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces has been reached is indispensable to prevent or eliminate major disruptions on the market or that the non-settlement of these questions might result in serious harm to the social community, endanger national defence interests, or result in unequal economic relations between the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, or if it considers that this would render impossible the fulfilment of obligations towards insufficiently developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces or the fulfilment of the commitments of the SFR of Yugoslavia towards other countries and international organizations. If the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia finds that the temporary measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council are indispensable, the Federal Executive Council shall work out a draft law on temporary measures and refer it to the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia for consideration and adoption. A law on temporary measures remains in force until the bill has been finally passed in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces but not longer than one year after its passage. If before the expiry of the law on temporary measures the Chamber of Republics and Provinces has not passed the bill in agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, the procedure for the adoption of the bill on temporary measures shall be repeated.

42. The institution of the law on temporary measures has, therefore, the task to ensure the functioning of the system in such situations when agreement on certain questions cannot be reached by all the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces by means of regular procedures and when non-agreement may result in certain aforementioned adverse consequences.

IV. ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Mechanism for resolving and eliminating infractions

43. In reviewing the previous report of the SFR of Yugoslavia, the question was posed concerning the mechanism for eliminating infractions and irregularities which might occur in the process of election of business-managing organs in the organizations of the associated labour.

44. All Republics and Autonomous Provinces passed statutes regulating the matter of the election of business-managing organs in self-management organizations and communities. This matter is further elaborated in self-management enactments adopted by the organizations and communities themselves. The statutes of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces provide that, if some irregularity occurs in the electoral procedure, each candidate, trade union and each worker can make an objection to the election commission (appointed by the workers' council of the organization of associated labour and empowered to carry out elections). If the election commission establishes the existence of irregularities it will, by its decision, annul the irregular electoral procedures and inform thereof the party raising the objection who may institute proceedings before the court of associated labour against the decision of the election commission.

45. Furthermore, if the election commission itself finds out that there have been some irregularities on some or all the polls with substantial impact on the election results, it may annul the results of the voting on all the polls or on the polls where such irregularities occurred.

46. It should be also noted that the criminal laws of all the Republics and Autonomous Provinces provide for sanctions for the violations of the electoral rights and electoral procedure.

V. ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS AS REGARDS THE POSITION OF THE BUSINESS-MANAGING ORGAN

47. In the seventh periodic report of the SFR of Yugoslavia, it was pointed out that the business-managing organ of the organization of the associated labour is an independent organ in the performance of affairs falling within its competence and that it is responsible for its work to the workers and workers' council of the organization of the associated labour on one hand and on the other to the social community for the legality of work of, and the fulfilment of the statutory obligations (such as taxes, contributions and other financial obligations prescribed by statutes and other enactments of the social community), by the organization of associated labour. What is involved here is not the assessment of the work of workers before the organs of the social community but a specific function of the business-managing organ stemming from the special status of the organization of associated labour. By discharging this function, it is ensured that the self-management enactments and other enactments adopted through personal expression of views of workers or the enactments adopted by the workers' council and other organs of the organization of the associated labour are in conformity with the Constitution and laws and that self-management enactments themselves are in conformity with one another, i.e. that enactments adopted by some organs of the organization of the associated labour are in conformity with the self-management enactments.

48. In performing this function, the business-managing organ has certain powers as regards the self-management enactments, that is the decisions of the workers' council or other organ of the organization of the associated labour which are not in conformity with the Constitution and statutes. Namely, the business-managing organ has the right to stay the execution of such enactments and decisions and notify thereof the assembly of the commune on whose territory the organization of the associated labour has its

place of business. The assembly is bound, within the time limit of thirty days, to consider such self-management enactments or decisions and to render a ruling. If the communal assembly does not render a ruling within the specified time limit, the stayed self-management enactment or decision becomes operative. If, however, the assembly accepts the reasons presented by the business-managing organ for the staying of the execution of a self-management enactment or other decision, that is if it considers it to be contrary to the Constitution or a law or some other self-management enactment, it has the right and duty to stay its execution. That does not imply the annulment of such an enactment but its suspension until the Constitutional Court or the court of associated labour reaches a final decision on the enactment. Namely, the competent communal assembly is bound, within the time limit of eight days from the day it stayed the execution of the self-management enactment or a decision or any other enactment of the organization of associated labour, to institute proceedings for the assessment of the constitutionality and legality of such an enactment or decision before the Constitutional Court (proceedings are instituted before the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia if an enactment is contrary to the Constitution of the SFR of Yugoslavia or a federal statute enforced by federal agencies; if a self-management enactment is contrary to the Republican or Provincial Constitution or statute, proceedings are instituted before the Constitutional Court of the respective Republic or Autonomous Province).

49. Furthermore, if the communal assembly stays the execution of the self-management enactment which it considers not to be in conformity with another enactment to which it must conform, it shall be bound, within the time limit of eight days, to institute proceedings before the court of associated labour to assess its conformity.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 (d) (vii) OF THE CONVENTION

50. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strictly observes the provisions of article 5 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination including the provision on the right of all, without distinction as to race, colour or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law in enjoyment of freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

51. All churches and religions are equal before the law. Religious communities are separate from the State but enjoy financial support and protection of the government agencies. Freedom of religion in Yugoslavia enables an individual to profess and express, individually or in association with others, his religious belief without distinction as to individual religions. This freedom also includes the freedom of a man to adopt a religion of his own choice.

52. The laws of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces provide for the right of citizens to form religious communities. All religions enjoy equal rights and all the religious communities have the same legal status. Religious communities are, according to the mentioned laws, free to conduct their religious affairs and religious services. No one can be forced to or prevented from taking part in religious services and other ways of expressing religious feelings. In accordance with the mentioned laws, no one's rights, stemming from the Constitution and law, can be restricted due to religious belief or membership in religious community or due to the profession of or participation in religious affairs, services and other expressions of religious belief.

53. Religious communities or their organs can, within the limits specified by the Constitution and law, own real property needed for conducting religious affairs, services and for the accommodation of their officials.

54. Religious communities may, within the framework of their activities, publish and distribute newspapers and other religious publications. It is prohibited to disturb or prevent religious gatherings, religious worship, services or other expressions of religious belief. Furthermore, abuse of religious activities for political purposes is also prohibited.

55. Religious communities may found religious schools for the training of clergymen and other religious officials. They themselves manage such schools, draw up curricula and appoint teachers.

56. Religious instruction can be performed on the premises where religious affairs are conducted or in any other premises under the conditions prescribed by law. Children under the age of 14 must have their parents' consent to attend religious schools and in case of children over the age of 14 their own consent as well must be obtained.

57. Criminal legislation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia provides for criminal offences for inciting religious hatred and intolerance (Art. 134 of the Criminal Code of the SFR of Yugoslavia), as well as for the violation of equality of citizens because of different religions (Art. 186 of the Criminal Code of the SFR of Yugoslavia). Criminal laws of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces provide for some other criminal offences thereby protecting the activities of the religious communities and individuals. Thus, the Criminal Law of the SR of Croatia provides for the criminal offence of disturbing and preventing religious services (Art. 219).

58. The laws of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces prohibit the distribution of publications whose contents incite national, racial or religious hatred (Art. 16 of the Law on Publishing Activities of the SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Art. 13 of the Law on Publishing Activities of the SR of Serbia). In applying these provisions, there has been a number of court verdicts for inciting religious hatred or intolerance, as well as a number of court decisions on the prohibition of distribution of publications which insult the religious feelings of the members of some religious communities.

59. Yugoslavia is a multinational community with over 40 religious communities in its territory, among which the most numerous are the Catholic Church, the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Macedonian Orthodox Church, the Islamic Community and the Evangelical Church.

60. The Catholic Church has 2,702 parishes, 182 monasteries and 415 convents, over 4,000 diocesan priests, 1,416 monks and 6,587 nuns. It distributes over 700,000 copies of newspapers, periodicals and reviews.

61. The Serbian Orthodox Church has about 2,000 parishes, 180 monasteries and convents, 2,500 priests, monks and nuns, one faculty and four seminaries. It publishes 10 newspapers and periodicals.

62. The Macedonian Orthodox Church has 225 parishes, 102 monasteries, and over 250 priests and monks, and one faculty and a seminary.

63. The Islamic Community in Yugoslavia has about 3,000 mosques and masjids and over 1,600 professional officials. Furthermore, it has two religious schools (madrasas). It publishes about 10 newspapers and periodicals.

64. The Evangelical Church in Yugoslavia is organized on the principle of national affiliation so that there are several Evangelic churches:

- (a) The Evangelical Church in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vojvodina having 13 parishes and 5 affiliated offices and its own official gazette.
- (b) The Evangelical Christian Church of the Augsburg Confession in Slovenia having 13 parishes, 12 affiliated offices and its own publication.
- (c) The Slovak Evangelical Christian Church of the Augsburg Confession having 27 parishes, 12 affiliated offices and publication in the Slovak language.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGULARLY ENROLLED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF STUDIES
FOR 1983/84 ACADEMIC YEAR

	Total		Full-time		Part-time	
	total	female	total	female	total	female
TOTAL	130 176	55 679	100 130	43 445	30 046	12 234
SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina	21 363	9 266	16 640	7 112	4 723	2 154
SR of Montenegro	1 877	889	1 478	692	399	197
SR of Croatia	23 527	10 634	19 549	9 057	3 978	1 577
SR of Macedonia	9 912	3 701	8 521	3 261	1 391	440
SR of Slovenia	13 824	6 736	10 007	5 253	3 817	1 483
SR of Serbia	59 673	24 453	43 935	18 070	15 738	6 383
Serbia Proper	37 736	16 582	26 898	11 856	10 838	4 726
SAP of Kosovo	12 751	3 622	9 138	2 537	3 553	1 085
SAP of Vojvodina	9 186	4 249	7 839	3 677	1 347	572
FACULTIES	68 996	37 681	73 843	31 393	15 153	6 288
SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina	17 903	7 542	14 588	6 062	3 315	1 480
SR of Montenegro	1 824	857	1 426	661	398	196
SR of Croatia	18 957	9 022	16 654	8 055	2 303	967
SR of Macedonia	8 237	2 721	7 214	2 480	1 023	241
SR of Slovenia	6 665	3 180	5 894	2 924	771	256
SR of Serbia	35 410	14 359	28 067	11 211	7 343	3 148
Serbia Proper	22 347	10 042	16 954	7 496	5 393	2 546
SAP of Kosovo	7 512	1 789	5 967	1 377	1 545	412
SAP of Vojvodina	5 551	2 528	5 146	2 338	405	190
ACADEMIES AND FACULTIES OF ART	976	494	929	478	47	16
SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina	169	88	169	88	-	-
SR of Montenegro	8	6	7	5	1	1
SR of Croatia	147	64	147	64	-	-
SR of Macedonia	122	57	110	48	12	9
SR of Slovenia	98	51	92	51	6	-
SR of Serbia	432	228	404	222	28	6
Serbia Proper	300	177	272	171	28	6
SAP of Kosovo	49	13	49	13	-	-
SAP of Vojvodina	83	38	83	38	-	-
High schools - SR of Slovenia	3 712	1 325	1 806	742	1 906	583
Higher Schools	36 492	16 179	23 552	10 832	12 940	5 347
SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 291	1 636	1 883	962	1 408	674
SR of Montenegro	45	26	45	26	-	-
SR of Croatia	4 423	1 548	2 748	938	1 675	610
SR of Macedonia	1 553	923	1 197	733	356	190
SR of Slovenia	3 349	2 180	2 215	1 536	1 134	644
SR of Serbia	23 831	9 866	15 464	6 637	8 367	3 229
Serbia Proper	15 099	6 363	9 672	4 189	5 417	2 174
SAP of Kosovo	5 190	1 820	3 182	1 147	2 008	673
SAP of Vojvodina	3 552	1 683	2 610	1 301	942	382

Annex II

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE AFFILIATION TO NATIONAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS; POPULATION ACCORDING TO NATIONAL AFFILIATION, NATIONAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN YUGOSLAVIA IN 1991 IN SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES, TOTAL NUMBER

Nationality	SFRY (total)	SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina	SR of Montenegro	SR of Croatia	SR of Macedonia	SR of Slovenia	Serbia Proper	SAP of Kosovo	SAP of Voiv.
Total	22,447,701	4,124,038	584,310	4,601,469	1,912,257	1,891,864	5,694,463	1,584,441	2,064,772
Montenegrins	578,890	14,114	400,488	9,818	3,940	3,217	77,124	27,028	43,304
Croats	4,419,325	758,136	6,904	3,454,661	3,344	55,625	31,447	8,718	109,203
Macedonians	1,340,542	1,892	875	5,562	1,281,195	3,268	29,033	1,056	18,897
Slovenes	2,000,276	1,629,924	78,080	23,740	39,555	13,425	151,674	58,552	4,950
Serbs	1,754,128	2,753	564	25,136	667	1,712,445	8,207	343	3,426
Albanians	8,140,801	1,320,644	19,407	531,502	44,613	42,182	4,865,283	209,498	1,107,378
Austrians	1,731,566	4,394	37,735	6,006	377,726	1,965	72,464	1,226,736	3,612
Bulgarians	1,382	52	6	267	32	180	757	22	38
Czechs	38,028	180	24	441	1,984	105	30,769	181	2,525
Greeks	19,511	619	52	15,061	164	433	1,170	43	2,012
Italians	1,616	36	21	100	709	18	392	25	340
Jews	15,109	616	45	11,661	96	2,187	358	23	146
Hungarians	1,375	343	5	316	28	9	395	9	279
Germans	426,720	945	238	25,439	281	9,498	4,965	147	385,356
Poles	8,630	460	107	2,175	288	360	1,492	92	3,858
Roms	3,016	604	45	758	223	204	581	27	588
Romanians	134,071	7,251	1,471	3,878	43,223	1,435	57,140	34,126	19,111
Russians	54,938	302	159	609	96	64	6,387	17	47,269
Ruthenians	4,355	295	96	758	363	194	1,603	112	1,046
Slovaks	23,281	111	19	3,321	24	54	447	5	19,365
Turks	80,297	350	33	6,533	67	144	3,021	37	69,549
Ukrainians	101,356	277	87	279	66,691	87	1,182	12,513	195
Wallachians	12,803	4,502	18	2,515	68	192	512	7	5,001
Others	32,067	49	1	16	6,392	17	25,535	4	57
	16,961	629	368	1,563	740	577	1,993	684	11,101
Those who have opted for no nationality	48,568	17,950	301	17,133	508	2,975	4,340	133	3,361
Those who declared themselves Yugoslavs	1,216,348	326,280	31,243	370,057	14,240	26,263	272,050	2,676	167,215
Regional affiliation	25,466	3,640	1,422	8,667	956	4,018	4,941	264	1,643
Unknown	165,413	26,576	4,338	64,737	4,037	10,635	38,601	1,373	3,107

Annex III

CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS IN 1981
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ACCORDING TO SOCIO-POLITICAL STATUS AND SEX,

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

RESULTS FOR THE SFPRY, SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES

Socio-economic status and sex		SFPRY	SR of Bosnia and Herze- govina	SR of Monte- negro	SR of Croatia	SR of Macedo- nia	SR of Slovenia	SR of Serbia			
								Total	Serbia Proper	SAP of Kosovo	SAP of Vojvodina
TOTAL	total	8 779 735	1 271 976	175 939	1 936 839	668 644	347 392	2 779 985	2 657 990	287 373	401 712
	male	5 409 545	837 217	122 493	1 155 317	423 065	523 577	2 341 456	1 575 451	241 695	324 200
	female	3 370 190	434 759	53 446	780 522	245 579	423 815	1 437 129	1 112 419	45 683	77 412
Workers in associated labour	total	6 018 321	886 699	144 234	1 431 263	445 928	788 729	2 323 706	1 540 471	196 344	590 153
	male	3 843 534	612 092	96 316	872 802	308 032	434 345	1 555 994	1 019 243	153 140	342 411
	female	2 175 327	274 607	47 918	558 461	137 896	354 384	767 714	522 228	37 204	247 742
Workers employed by privately owned enterprises or other persons	total	128 417	15 900	1 921	37 985	6 522	21 062	45 027	25 556	2 742	16 729
	male	80 961	11 247	1 471	25 198	3 477	15 018	32 550	18 069	2 533	11 744
	female	37 456	4 653	450	12 787	1 045	6 044	12 477	7 487	209	4 985
Associated farmers or craftsmen	total	69 579	7 753	178	6 729	394	20 455	34 440	14 256	99	19 061
	male	52 571	6 159	138	5 379	290	13 243	27 322	11 755	91	15 476
	female	17 008	1 594	40	1 350	104	7 212	7 118	2 501	8	4 585
Self-employed persons not using the work of other persons	total	1 461 168	236 784	23 740	269 518	128 906	66 553	735 497	532 303	62 575	132 749
	male	1 035 346	161 013	19 159	187 473	86 174	37 359	544 164	383 178	65 651	145 354
	female	445 822	75 771	4 581	102 045	42 732	29 194	191 299	149 125	2 924	87 395
Self-employed persons using the work of other persons	total	58 722	7 550	783	17 630	2 423	9 827	18 530	8 715	493	9 390
	male	44 536	6 221	674	13 684	2 121	7 461	14 373	7 443	458	6 472
	female	12 186	1 328	109	3 946	302	2 366	4 157	1 272	35	2 918
Persons working on an estate, a workshop or any other shop of a member of the household	total	979 718	103 925	7 297	128 273	83 128	39 997	611 258	557 450	22 074	31 529
	male	274 063	36 478	4 601	35 958	24 929	11 309	160 514	132 034	19 611	26 274
	female	705 725	73 247	2 696	92 315	58 199	28 688	450 744	425 416	2 463	5 255
Unknown	total	45 140	5 554	1 496	25 131	1 443	739	10 585	9 349	1 501	225
	male	28 444	3 767	1 134	15 421	993	639	6 530	5 150	1 201	179
	female	16 696	1 787	362	9 710	450	100	4 055	3 699	300	46

Annex IV

CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS IN 1981 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITION, STATUS AND SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE RESULTS FOR THE SFRY, SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES

Socio-economic status and sex		SFRY	SR of Bosnia and Herze- govina	SR of Monte- negro	SR of Croatia	SR of Macedo- nia	SR of Slovenia	SR of Serbia			
								Total	Serbia Proper	SAP of Kosovo	SAP of Vojvodina
TOTAL	total	8 779 735	1 374 842	173 481	1 891 741	675 417	888 018	3 776 236	2 664 648	305 151	896 137
	male	5 409 545	933 047	119 977	1 112 028	431 427	471 069	2 338 997	1 553 995	259 338	525 661
	female	3 370 190	441 795	53 504	779 713	244 090	416 949	1 437 239	1 110 653	45 813	370 476
Workers in associated labour	total	6 018 921	987 390	139 157	1 303 349	444 557	734 710	2 319 718	1 516 514	293 601	597 673
	male	3 883 541	703 913	94 573	835 745	300 438	390 874	1 552 011	996 000	167 717	384 201
	female	2 135 337	283 477	44 584	467 604	144 119	343 836	767 077	520 514	37 884	213 472
Workers employed by privately owned enterprises or other persons	total	128 417	19 135	1 411	31 844	8 564	18 457	46 006	26 709	3 160	16 117
	male	90 961	14 178	952	22 208	7 513	12 558	33 522	19 202	2 963	11 357
	female	37 456	4 957	459	9 636	1 051	5 899	12 484	7 507	217	4 760
Associated farmers or craftsmen	total	69 579	7 410	177	6 696	399	20 465	34 432	14 363	100	19 969
	male	52 571	6 249	136	5 353	294	13 222	27 317	11 763	91	15 435
	female	17 008	1 161	41	1 343	105	7 243	7 115	2 600	9	4 534
Self-employed persons not using the work of other persons	total	1 481 168	237 091	23 293	287 435	131 893	65 522	735 944	532 073	71 232	132 639
	male	1 035 346	161 351	18 713	185 260	89 235	36 366	544 421	382 682	67 302	94 437
	female	445 822	75 740	4 570	102 175	42 658	29 156	191 523	149 391	3 930	38 202
Self-employed persons using the work of other persons	total	56 722	7 851	631	16 795	3 739	9 107	18 699	9 121	358	8 929
	male	44 536	6 502	522	12 864	3 421	6 749	14 475	7 816	525	6 131
	female	12 186	1 349	109	3 931	318	2 358	4 224	1 305	33	2 798
Persons working on an estate, in workshop or any other shop of a member of the household	total	979 788	109 701	7 082	127 417	84 813	39 755	611 020	557 069	22 810	31 111
	male	274 063	36 451	3 884	35 169	26 520	11 298	160 741	131 463	19 369	9 209
	female	705 725	73 250	3 198	92 248	58 293	28 457	450 279	425 606	3 441	21 902
Unknown	total	45 140	6 264	1 740	25 165	1 452	2	10 517	8 769	1 610	105
	male	25 484	4 403	1 167	15 429	1 003	2	6 480	5 069	1 341	70
	female	19 656	1 861	573	9 736	449	-	4 037	3 700	269	35