

YUGOSLAVIA

Dates of Elections: 13 April to 10 May 1982

Purpose of Elections

Elections were held for all the seats in both Chambers of the Assembly of the S.F.R.Y. on the normal expiry of the members' term of office.

Characteristics of Parliament

The Constitution defines the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S.F.R.Y.) as a supreme federal body of social self-management. It is bicameral, consisting of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

The Federal Chamber is composed of 220 members, 30 from each of the 6 Republics and 20 from each of the 2 Autonomous Provinces. These members are delegates of self-managing organizations (associations of people working in the same enterprise, co-operative or institution, where they utilize socially-owned resources, or contractual organizations of associated labour and self-managing communities of interests with private means of production, in all of which the working people themselves manage, in accordance with the principle of self-management, their work and their working conditions), self-managing territorial communities and socio-political organizations.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces is composed of 88 members, 12 delegates from each of the 6 Republican Assemblies and 8 delegates from each of the 2 Provincial Assemblies.

Delegates to both Chambers of the S.F.R.Y. Assembly serve for a term of 4 years.

Electoral System

All citizens who are at least 18 years of age have the right to elect and be elected members of the delegation of their basic self-managing organization or community, and to be delegates to the assembly of a socio-political community (i.e. any territorial community, whether on the level of a commune, Autonomous Province, Republic or the Federation itself). Such age requirement does not apply in the case of a worker in a labour organization or community who fully participates in the self-management of a working organization or community.

Members of socio-political organizations (such as the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the Federation of Trade Unions, the War Veterans' Federations and the Youth League), citizens within local communities and members of the armed forces on active duty also have the right to elect and be elected delegates. University and secondary school students have the right to form delegations in the field of education.

No person may be elected for more than two consecutive terms as delegate to the same assembly. Officials of federal agencies or organizations elected or nominated by either the S.F.R.Y. Assembly and its Presidency, the Presidency of the S.F.R.Y. or the Federal Executive Council (Government) cannot at the same time be delegates to the S.F.R.Y. Assembly.

The candidates for delegates to all levels of assemblies, including the Federal Chamber, are screened during voters' meetings held within basic organizations and territorial communities, as well as within the framework of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People and other socio-political organizations. The Socialist Alliance of the Working People is charged with the co-ordination of nominations. Within 15 days after the calling of elections, the delegations elected by the basic working or socio-political organizations and local communities proceed with the election of delegates to the communal assemblies and propose the list of candidates chosen from among themselves for, on the one hand, delegation to the respective Republican or Provincial Assembly and, on the other hand, delegation to the Federal Chamber.

The list of candidates to the Federal Chamber is drawn up at the latest 15 days before election day by the Nominating Conferences of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of each Republic and Province. Candidates appear on these lists in the order of preference voted upon by secret ballot by each Conference. Each list comprises at least as many candidates as there are seats to be filled (30 for a Republic, 20 for a Province).

Delegates to the Federal Chamber are elected by the communal assemblies by secret ballot and simple majority vote. Electors vote for candidates appearing on blocked lists. Those candidates obtaining the majority of votes in assemblies of communes having the greatest number of voters are declared elected. In case two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, election is according to the candidates' order of appearance on the list.

Delegates to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces are chosen from among the members of each Republican and Provincial Assembly and elected by the latter by secret ballot. Elected delegates keep their double mandate.

Delegates to the S.F.R.Y. Assembly can be recalled. In the case of a delegate to the Federal Chamber, the proposal for recall must first be accepted in principle by all communal assemblies and the Nominating Conference of the Republic or Province from which the delegate comes. A vote is then called in all the communal assemblies and the decision is taken by secret ballot. The recall is approved if the majority of delegates in assemblies of communes having the greatest number of registered voters vote for it.

By-elections are held for vacancies which arise more than six months prior to the normal end of a legislature.

General Considerations and Conduct of the Elections

The process of elections started on March 10 and lasted until May 10. Nomination of candidates took place through the month of March and the elections by communal assemblies of delegates for the Federal Chamber were held from 13 to 21 April, depending on the Republic or Province. Elections by the Republican and Provincial Assemblies followed until May 10.

The discussions at the voters' meetings concentrated on an analysis of the four years' experience with the delegation system of government, on the cadre policy and on economic and social planning. By the time the gradual nomination process reached the level of the Nominating Conference of the Socialist Alliance only 220 candidates out of some 1000 were retained.

The new S.F.R.Y. Assembly met for the first time on 15 May 1978.

Yugoslavia

Statistics

1. *Results of the Elections and Distribution of Seats in the Federal Chamber*

Republic or Province	Number of delegates	Number of electoral colleges (communal assemblies)	Number of registered voters on the territory of the Republic Province	Total number of members of the electoral colleges	Total number of votes cast	Total number of invalid votes
<i>Republics</i>						
Bosnia and Hercegovina	10	109	2,727,791	10,836	9,468	25
Croatia	30	113	3,328,262	12,100	10,508	33
Macedonia	30	34	1,185,241	3,859	3,391	9
Montenegro	30	20	355,286	1,754	1,531	II
Serbia	30	186	6,394,981	21,084	18,769	SO
Slovenia	30	65	1,368,400	6,205	5,638	II
<i>Provinces</i>						
Kosovo	2(1	22	698,936	2,444	2,094	—
Voivodina	20	50	1,478,108	5,410	4,836	(

2. *Distribution of Delegates by Professional Category*

	Federal Chamber	Chamber of Republics and Provinces
Economists	16	42
Jurists	14	15
Officials of socio-political organizations	63	8
Senior grade members of armed forces	8	—
Members of the teaching profession	16	4
Members of the medical profession . .	5	1
Engineers	41	11
Technical employees	11	5
Skilled workers	29	2
Agricultural workers	5	—
Various professions	12	
	220	

3. *Distribution of Delegates according to Sex*

	Federal Chamber	Chamber of Republics and Provinces
Men. .	175	79
Women	<u>45</u>	<u>9</u>
	220	88

4. *Distribution of Delegates according to Age Group*

	Federal Chamber	Chamber of Republics and Provinces
Under 30 years	17	
30-39	42	5
40-49	66	18
50 and over. .	<u>95</u>	<u>ill</u>
	220	88