

**YUGOSLAV PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR PARTICIPATION OF THE  
SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AT THE UNITED  
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

**DOCUMENTS ON THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS POLICY  
IN THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
YUGOSLAVIA**



**BELGRADE, 1976**

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## P R E F A C E

In Yugoslavia final preparations are under way for the participation in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, coinciding with end of the thirty-year long period of reconstruction, following the victory over fascist aggression, during which a number of towns and villages all over the country had been destroyed. Proud of our contribution to international victory, in which the peoples of Yugoslavia had won not only their liberation but also their revolutionary socio-economic transformation and right to sovereignty and self-government, we are in a position to sum up the results of our numerous efforts in many fields, including the field of housing and construction. Within a relatively short period of time, the once backward and underdeveloped country achieved obvious results in all spheres, including the policy concerned with the construction and development of human settlements.

The housing stock severely damaged during fascist aggression, has not only been reconstructed but also greatly surpassed. There are statistical data to support this assertion and that is obvious at every step and in every town, so it does not call for a special presentation of numerous data.

A mention should be made that those successes are not only the results of large material input in the field of housing construction and application of contemporary town planning principles, but they have been achieved thanks to the new socioeconomic relationships and their influence on the housing field based on self-government and strengthening of the position and decision of the working people in in all spheres of life and labour.

While developing those relationships we came to know what socio-economic relationships should be applied to the field of housing to fulfill the rights and satisfy the needs of working people in the housing field.

The purpose of this publication is to familiarize those attending the United Nations Conference with the documents witnessing the determination of our society based on which all those results have been achieved and on which our future success will be based.

In this brochure first some provisions concerning the constitutional conception of protection and promotion of man's natural environment and the one to be built in human settlements, such as formulated in the Constitution of Yugoslavia in 1974, are given. In addition, constitutional provisions concerned with the socio-economic relationships in the housing field are presented, together with those aimed to ensure the influence of our citizens and working people on the housing policy.

A review of the directions applied to the development of socio-economic relationships in the housing policy sphere, and in the field of social welfare policy as set forth in the resolution passed by the Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in 1974, is also presented.

These latest documents on the socio-economic relationships in the housing field have given new stimuli and directions within whose frameworks the basic town planning and spatial arrangement policy, passed by the Federal Parliament in 1971, which contain rich political and technical determinations in these two fields, should be applied.

In all these documents the basic leading idea is to provide human rights to a healthy and human way of life in the settlements. In their forefront is the interest of working man with the basic striving to enable him to live a worthy life and play his active role in the determination of policy in the environment in which he lives and works.

We wished to rouse the interest of the participants in the Conference in our aspirations, and to acquaint you with our leading ideas and determination, as well as to offer a possibility of comparing our achievements.

We shall be pleased if our readers find that in this way we have contributed to their information as expected from us.

PRESIDENT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE  
MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Zora Tomič

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

ARTICLES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTORY PART  
BASIC PRINCIPLES

.....

In order to conserve and improve the human environment, working people and citizens, organizations of associated labour, other self-managing organizations and communities and socialist society shall ensure conditions to preserve and improve natural and other values of the human environment conducive to a healthy, safe and active life and work for the present and future generations.

PART TWO

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

C h a p t e r I

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

10. Goods of General Interest

Article 85

Land, forests, waters, watercourses, the sea and seashore, ores and other natural resources, goods in general use, also real property and other objects of special cultural and historic significance shall, as goods of general interest, enjoy special protection and shall be used under conditions and in the way specified by statute.

Article 86

All land, forests, waters and watercourses, the sea and seashore, ores and other natural resources must be used in conformity with statutorily-defined general conditions which ensure their rational utilization and other general interests.

The mode of management of forests, woodland and ore deposits, and the mode of exploitation of forests, woodland and ores shall be laid down by statute.

## 11. Conservation and Improvement of the Human Environment

### Article 87

Working people and citizens, organizations of associated labour, socio-political communities, local communities and other self-managing organizations and communities shall have the right and duty to assure conditions for the conservation and improvement of the natural and man-made values of the human environment, and to prevent or eliminate harmful consequences of air, soil, water or noise pollution and the like, which endanger these values and imperil the health and lives of people.

## C h a p t e r III THE FREEDOMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN AND THE CITIZEN

### Article 192

Man shall have the right to a healthy environment.

Conditions for the realization of this right shall be ensured by the social community.

### Article 193

Anyone who utilizes land, water or other natural goods shall be bound to do so in a way which ensures conditions for man's work and life in a healthy environment.



Everyone shall be bound to preserve nature and its goods, natural landmarks and rarities, and cultural monuments.

### PART THREE

#### Relations in the Federation and the Rights and Duties of the Federation

##### C h a p t e r II

##### THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE FEDERATION

###### Article 281

(10) regulate the supervision of exports and imports of goods and services and their crossing the state border; the status, stay and protection of aliens in Yugoslavia; protection of life and health of people from contagious diseases endangering the country as a whole; marketing of medicinals; protection of animals from contagious diseases and protection of plants from disease and pest endangering the country as a whole; marketing of animal and plant protection preparations and supervision of transfer of animals and plants across the state border; imports and distribution of foreign printed matter and other media of public information and communication and enforcement of relevant federal statutes when in the interests of the country as a whole it is so specified by federal statute; regulate the system of rules pertaining to territorial seas when they concern the international relations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the defence and security of the country and the unity of the Yugoslav market, and the mode of exercise of Yugoslavia's rights within the continental shelf and on open seas; regulate supervision of passenger traffic across the state border; regulate the legal status of foreign artificial persons in Yugoslavia; regulate the status of representatives of foreign states

and foreign and international organizations;  
regulate representation of and agency for foreign  
economic and other organizations;  
regulate conservation and improvement of the  
human environment of concern to the country as  
a whole and to the international community; re-  
gulate the sale and transport of explosives and  
radioactive and other dangerous substances and  
transport of inflammable liquids and gasses, when  
this is in the interests of the country as a whole;  
regulate the sale of poisons and manufacture and  
sale of narcotics; regulate the fundamentals of the  
system of water exploitation of concern to two or  
more Republics or Autonomous Republics; regulate  
the status of foreign information agencies and  
representatives of foreign media of information;  
impose restrictions or bans on the freedom of use  
of printed matter and other media of information  
and communication which are directed against the  
fundamentals of the socialist democratic order  
established by the present Constitution, or which  
endanger the independence of the country, peace  
or international cooperation on terms of equality;  
determine elements of cartographic data of signifi-  
cance for the defence and security of the country  
and for general use in cartographic publications;  
regulate the status and power of the Yugoslav Red  
Cross and other organizations which perform pub-  
lic functions on the basis of federal statutes and  
international treaties; regulate the marking and  
tending of the cemeteries and graves of members  
of the Allied armies and other foreign armies on  
the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of  
Yugoslavia;

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Articles on the Human Settlements and Housing

PART TWO  
THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

C h a p t e r I  
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

3. Self-Managing Communities of Interest

Article 51

Self-managing communities of interest shall be formed by working people, directly or through their self-managing organizations and communities, to satisfy their personal and common needs and interests and to adjust work in the spheres for which the communities of interest are being created to these needs and interests.

The rights, obligations and responsibilities in mutual relations in a self-managing community of interest shall be regulated by its founding self-management agreement, by its by-laws, and by other self-management enactments.

To satisfy their needs and interests in self-managing communities of interest, working people shall pay contributions to these communities from their personal incomes and from the income of basic organizations of associated labour, in line with the purpose or aims for which these resources are to be used.

## Article 52

Workers and other working people who in the fields of education, science, culture, health and social welfare realize, on the principles of reciprocity and solidarity, their personal and common needs and interests, and workers in organizations of associated labour which carry out activities in these fields, shall form self-managing communities of interest in which they shall freely exchange labour, pool labour and resources and shall jointly and on equal terms decide on the performance of these activities in line with common interests, shape the policy concerning the development and promotion of these activities, and realize other common interests.

Mutual relations in such self-managing communities of interest shall be regulated so as to secure the rights of the workers and other working people who have pooled resources in them to decide on these resources, and also the rights of the workers in organizations of associated labour which perform activities in the field for which a particular community of interest has been formed to realize through free exchange of labour the same socio-economic status as workers in other organizations of associated labour.

Self-managing communities of interest may also be formed on such foundations in other fields of social activity.

## Article 54

Working people, directly or through their organizations of associated labour and other self-mana-

ging organizations and communities, shall form self-managing communities of interest in the housing sector, in which these organizations and communities shall pool resources for housing construction, formulate housing construction policy and programmes, and together with tenants manage residential buildings and dwellings in social ownership, and shall realize other common interests.

Federal legislation may provide for the formation of special communities of interest for housing construction and management of dwellings for the needs of active military personnel and civilian persons serving in the Armed Forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and also for the needs of workers and officials of federal agencies.

## Article 55

In the fields of communal activities, power production, water management, transport and other activities in the sphere of material production, if the permanent performance of these activities is indispensable for the satisfaction of the needs of specific beneficiaries, self-managing communities of interest of organizations of associated labour in these fields and of beneficiaries of their products and services may be formed in which they will realize common interests specified by self-management agreement.

## 9. The Law of Property Relations

### Article 78

Citizens shall be guaranteed the right of ownership of movable property used for personal consumption or for the satisfaction of their cultural and other personal needs.

Citizens may own residential houses and dwellings for their personal and family needs. Residential houses and dwellings and movables which serve personal needs and which are subject to the right of ownership may be used as a means for earning income only in the way and under conditions spelled out by statute.

#### Article 81

There may be no ownership right to land in cities and localities of an urban character, nor in other areas envisaged for housing and other complex construction, proclaimed as such by the Commune in conformity with the conditions and pursuant to a procedure laid down by statute.

The conditions for and the mode and time of termination of the right of ownership of land over which an ownership right existed before the decision of the Commune, and compensation for such land, shall be spelled out by statute. The mode of and conditions for the utilization of such land shall be determined by the Commune in conformity with statute.

#### 10. Goods of General Interest

##### Article 85

Land, forests, waters, watercourses, the sea and seashore, ores and other natural resources, goods in general use, also real property and other objects of special cultural and historic significance shall, as goods of general interest, enjoy special protection and shall be used under conditions and in the way specified by statute.

C h a p t e r   I I  
THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE  
SOCIO-POLITICAL SYSTEM

3. Self-Management in Self-Managing  
Communities of Interest

Article 110

A self-management agreement on the formation of a self-managing community of interest and its by-laws shall regulate affairs of common concern to the members of the community, the mode of decision-making regarding these affairs, the province of work, powers and responsibilities of the assembly and other bodies of the community of interest, and other questions of common concern to the working people and self-managing organizations and communities organized in the community of interest.

The by-laws of a self-managing community of interest shall be adopted in conformity with the self-management agreement on its formation.

It may be provided by statute that the founding self-management agreement and the by-laws of a self-managing community of interest in charge of affairs of special social concern must be confirmed by the competent agency of the socio-political community concerned.

Article 111

Affairs of a self-managing community of interest shall be managed by its assembly. The assembly shall be made up of delegates elected and recalled by the working people and organizations of associated labour and other self-managing organi-

zations and communities, as members of this community of interest.

Delegates to the assembly shall work in accordance with guidelines issued by the members of the self-managing community of interest who have elected them and to whom they shall be responsible for their work.

In a self-managing community of interest formed by the working people and their organizations and communities with a view to satisfying their needs and interests, and workers in organizations of associated labour that perform activities in the field for which the community of interest is being organized, the assembly shall be organized so as to enable these working people and their organizations and communities to decide, on an equal footing, on their mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities.

The assembly may entrust specific functions to its executive bodies which shall be responsible to it for their work.

#### 4. Self-Management in Local Communities

##### Article 114

It shall be the right and duty of the working people in a settlement, part of a settlement or several interconnected settlements to organize themselves into a local community with a view to realizing specific common interests and needs.

Working people and citizens in a local community shall decide on the realization of their common interests and on the satisfaction, on the basis of solidarity, of their common needs in the fields of: physical improvement of their settlement,



housing, communal activities, child care and social security, education, culture, physical culture, consumer protection, the conservation and improvement of the human environment, national defence, social self-protection, and in other spheres of life and work.

To realize their common interests and needs, the working people and citizens, organized in a local community, shall through self-management agreements and in other ways establish links with organizations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing organizations and communities, within or outside the territory of their local community, which have an interest in, and the duty to take part in the satisfaction of, these interests and needs.

The working people and citizens in a local community shall take part in the conduct of social affairs and in decision-making on questions of common interest in the Commune and the broader socio-political communities.

The mode of and procedure for forming a local community shall be laid down by the by-laws of the Commune.

The principles governing the procedure for forming local communities may be determined by statute.

## 5. The Commune

### Article 116

The Commune is a self-managing community and the basic socio-political community based on the power of and self-management by the working class and all working people.

In the Commune the working people and citizens shall create and ensure conditions for their life and work, direct social development, realize and adjust their interests, satisfy their common needs, exercise power, and manage other social affairs.

The functions of power and management of other social affairs, with the exception of those which under the constitution are exercised in the broader socio-political communities, shall be exercised in the Commune.

In realizing their common interests, rights and duties in the Commune, the working people and citizens shall make decisions organized in basic organizations of associated labour, local communities, self-managing communities of interest, other basic self-managing organizations and communities, other forms of self-management integration, and in socio-political organizations, through self-management agreements and social compacts and through their delegations and delegates to the Commune assembly and other bodies of self-management.

#### Article 117

The right and duties of the Commune shall be laid down by the constitution and the Commune by-laws.

Citizens in the Commune shall in particular: create and develop material and other conditions of life and work, and conditions for the self-management satisfaction of the economic, welfare, cultural and other common needs of the working people and citizens; direct and adjust economic and social development and regulate relations of direct

concern to the working people and citizens in the Commune; organize the conduct of affairs of common and general social interest and set up bodies of self-management and organs of power for the conduct of these affairs; ensure direct enforcement of statutes, unless their enforcement has under statute been placed within the competence of agencies of the broader socio-political communities; ensure the realization and safeguard of the freedoms, rights and duties of man and the citizen; ensure the realization of equality of the nations and nationalities; ensure the rule of law and the safety of life and property; regulate the use of land and of goods in general use; regulate and organize national defence; regulate relations in the field of housing and communal activities; regulate and assure the conservation and improvement of the human environment; organize and ensure social self-protection, and organize and ensure social control.

## R E S O L U T I O N

### ON THE TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING AND IN HOUSING POLICY

In the post-war development of our country, significant results have been achieved in housing construction and in the improvement of housing conditions of the working people. During that period over three million housing units were built or reconstructed, which constitute sixty percent of the available housing pool. The major changes that have taken place in the social pattern of the population, under the conditions of speedy economic and social development, the poor quality of the inherited housing pool and the limited material possibilities are objectively responsible for the housing shortage being still one of the most difficult social-economic and welfare problems. The housing problem was especially heightened by the absence of efficacious planning in the realization of the goals and tasks of housing construction; by the inadequate organization of the community in carrying out the housing policy; by the slow development of self-management and of the influence of associated labour in the field of housing.

Proceeding from the fact that the dwelling is an essential need for reproduction, an element of social security and of the overall social position of man, and one of the conditions of stability of the family and society; that it is a significant factor in increasing labour productivity and promoting man's material progress; that housing construction is of great significance for economic development as a whole, and bearing in mind the need of solving the complex social and economic problems in housing more efficaciously, the Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia passes the following:

## R E S O L U T I O N

### ON THE TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING AND IN HOUSING POLICY

The Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia resolutely presses for the speedier satisfaction of the housing needs of the working people, for the changing of the existing social relations and development of socialist self-management relations in the housing field, in keeping with the Constitution, and for substantive changes in the system of distribution and utilization of housing.

1. The League of Communists resolutely presses for a substantial increase in the volume, pace and efficacy of housing construction. This must find expression in the longterm, medium-term and current plans and programmes of development, especially in the housing construction programmes of the organizations of associated labour, self-managed communities of interest and communes.

Communists should strive for housing construction to be part of the developmental policy and a substantive element of economic advancement. The extent of current housing construction should grow at a faster rate than the rate of real growth of the national income in the socially-owned economy. Upon this foundation the most acute housing problems of workers would be solved in the next decade.

It is the duty of communists to fight for the adoption and realization of concrete and long-term programmes, in the organizations of associated labour, self-managed communities of interest and in the communes, which will be open prospects to the working people, in keeping with material possibilities, for the solving of their housing problems, and will establish the relevant conditions and terms.

Communists should fight with determination for higher productivity, economical and rational utilization of building sites and housing construction, this being an essential condition for achieving a faster growth of social housing construction.

It is indispensable to ensure the corresponding development of production of industrial-building and other material and equipment. It is necessary by means of a monetary-credit and taxation policy to stimulate and facilitate this type of production and housing construction which is of interest to the community.

2. It is the task of communists to strive consistently for all decisions on matters of housing policy to be taken by the working people in the basic organizations of associated labour, in work communities at meetings of tenants, in house councils, in local and in self-managed communities of interest, communes, provinces and republics.

The League of Communists upholds the consistent realization of the right of the working people in the basic organizations of associated labour to decide, when managing the income they have earned, about the allocation of part of that income to satisfy their housing needs and to fulfil the principles of solidarity with the self-managed community of interest.

Communists are duty-bound to see to it that all social funds for housing construction are used for this purpose.

The economic foundation upon which to solve housing problems more speedily during the coming period should be ensured by means of the resources of associated labour, resources pooled at the level of the communes, resources of communities for old-age and disability pension insurance, personal resources of the working people and part of rentals.

The League of Communists underscores the need of establishing obligations and a minimum of allocation out of incomes for housing construction, and of ensuring adequate forms of solidarity in the organizations of associated labour and in the communes,

on the grounds of self-management agreements, social compacts and communal decisions based on law.

3. Communists must fight for the decisive influence of the working people organized in associated labour, in the self-managed communities of interest and local communities, and in the communes, on the whole of the housing communal field.

To this end it is indispensable to make efforts towards the development of self-managed communities of interest in the field of housing in which the working people in the organizations of associated labour and citizens in house councils, local communities and communes, social political organizations, and other participants in communal housing construction will determine policies and programmes of housing construction, realize their immediate interests in this field and solve all matters relating to housing.

The working people in the basic and other organizations of associated labour, together with tenants and other members of the self-managed housing communities of interest, should bring their influence to bear, through the self-managed community of interest, on town-planning solutions, on the designing and building of flats, on the costs of construction and should manage the housing pool, land and business premises in social ownership which are leased, and are not fixed assets of organizations of associated labour.

Depending on specific conditions and needs, one or more self-managed communities of interest in the communal housing field, should be formed in the commune or city.

4. It is indispensable for communists to do their utmost to ensure that the working people in basic and other organizations of associated labour decide directly, within the self-managed housing communities of interest, on the pooling of resources for housing construction, proceeding from their economic and social interests.

Direct negotiation should be developed, within the self-managed communities of interest, between the working people in the organizations of associated labour and building contractors, and long-term housing construction planning and programming should be carried out. This will ensure continuity in the building of flats, stimulate the use of modern technological processes in construction, especially industrial construction methods, and assure socially organized contracting, and organized and rational housing construction.

5. The League of Communists emphasizes the need for basic and other organizations of associated labour to determine, on the basis of self-management agreements, what part of resources allocated for housing construction which they pool in the self-managed community of interest, will be earmarked for housing construction based on solidarity. The annuity resources of the former housing construction funds should also be used within the self-managed housing community of interest for construction based on solidarity. It is also indispensable that the organizations of associated labour, in keeping with the rental requirements and policy, should pool resources to subsidize part of the rentals of working people with lower personal and family incomes.

The League of Communists recommends that the communes be authorized by law to prescribe an obligatory levy on income for housing construction based on solidarity. Owing to differences in the material positions of the organizations of associated labour and diverse degrees of satisfying housing requirements, provision should be made for differentiated contributions to the formation of resources for housing construction based on solidarity.

Through self-management agreements and social compacts between organizations of associated labour and communes pertaining to housing, it is indispensable to ensure resources and other conditions for the further settling of the housing problems of participants in the National Liberation War.



6. The League of Communists urges that the workers in the basic and other organizations of associated labour, and tenants within the self-management community of interest, in addition to direct decision-making at meetings of tenants and in house councils, should also decide about affairs pertaining to the management and the maintenance of socially-owned dwellings in the local community, commune and city, and should do so in keeping with the principles of solidarity and mutualism.

It is the duty of the communists to fight for direct decision taking by tenants, for the development of their self-management bodies - such as meetings of tenants and house councils - and for the strengthening of the material foundation of their decision making rights in keeping with the Constitution.

7. Socially-owned housing construction should be guided by means of a system of self-management agreements, social compacts and plans and programmes of housing development. This assumes:

determination of standards and categories of dwellings; allocation of social resources for categories and types of dwellings which ensure the speedier solving of the basic housing problems of the community;

improvement of housing conditions within the existing housing pool;

a system of agreed determination of costs of land plotting and costs of dwelling and their disburdening of unjustified taxation and other levies, and the realization of social supervision over prices in this field;

determination of a minimum of installations and adaptation of land, construction of the auxiliary facilities in residential districts, etc.

8. The social resources formed on the territories of cities and industrial centres should be allocated primarily to social housing construction so as to satisfy the housing requirements of the working people who produce these resources.

Working people may also invest their private means in housing construction on the basis of their right to occupy a socially-owned flat. These means would be repaid to them in the form of diminished rent.

It is indispensable to strive for the development of private housing construction. It will also in the future remain a significant form of housing construction. The interests of appropriate urban development, especially the urbanization of smaller localities and more rational use of land, requires the joint action of organizations of associated labour, communes and self-managed housing communities of interest. This will make for better social guidance and organization of private housing construction.

In the cities and industrial centres, working people who wish to solve their housing problems with private means, should be stimulated to do so, primarily by purchasing flats built as part of social housing construction.

Within the organized solving of housing problems by private means, socially-owned resources may be granted only in the form of credit, priority being given to working people without dwellings or who live under difficult housing conditions. These credits may be granted only to an amount which makes it possible to build dwellings in accordance with socially determined criteria and standards.

The League of Communists strives for socially-owned resources not to be used to credit the construction of holiday houses or to credit the construction of dwellings superior to the standard of dwelling determined by the self-managed community of interest.

It is necessary to stimulate the investment of dinar and foreign-exchange savings of workers temporarily employed abroad by creating favourable conditions for various forms by which to solve their housing problems.

Housing cooperatives organized along the lines of self-management may play a significant role in the investment of private means of the working people in housing construction.

9. The communists will strive for problems of spatial planning and urbanization to be solved more efficaciously upon self-management foundations.

It is the task of the communists in the organizations of associated labour, in the self-managed communities of interest and in the communal organs, to press for corresponding forms of cooperation among participants in the construction of housing, communal and other facilities in cities and housing settlements and, upon these grounds, for a better balance between the construction of housing units and the setting up of indispensable services and utilities.

10. The League of Communists underscores that resources for land adaptation should be obtained as compensation for the use of land paid by all users, on the basis of long-term credits, from the sale price of dwellings and from other sources. It is indispensable, by means of social compact in the commune, to determine in detail financial sources for the adaptation of land. In this respect costs of construction of primary communal infrastructure should be financed by means of long-term credits, to be secured from housing construction funds on obligatory time deposit, bank funds, and other sources. Use should be made of other bank credits, including foreign credits, for capital infrastructure projects.

The League of Communists will exert efforts to prevent the further growth of land adaptation costs to be reflected in the Price of dwellings. This can be achieved by means of rational adaptation of land, adequate regulation of compensation for its use and by crediting part of the costs of adaptation, whereby it will be possible to stabilize and gradually lower the relative cost of land adaptation.

The League of Communists emphasizes that the costs of communal services, in order to ensure construction of communal utilities, should be fixed in such a way as to secure, apart from simple reproduction, also funds for investments and for the repayment of annuities on loans for the development of communal activities.

Communists must resolutely strive for rent gained from the use and traffic in real estate to be collected by means of a diversified system of compensation for the use of land, property taxes and taxes on income derived from property, by taxes on traffic in services and real estate, and otherwise. This is designed to ensure complete socialization of every form of rent deriving from the use of, and traffic in, real estate. The resources acquired on these grounds should be allocated for the preparation and adaptation of land for housing construction and for the construction of infrastructure in cities and localities.

11. It is the task of the League of Communists, the trade unions, organs of self-management in the basic and other organizations of associated labour, self-managed housing communities of interest, to ensure such a system of distribution of dwellings as will be based on the fact that the dwelling is an essential living requirement and a condition for the normal development of social reproduction, and that in the policy of distribution of dwellings, the direct interests of the working class and working people should find expression.

All the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists should vigorously press for such measures and methods in the acquisition, distribution and use of dwellings as will assure equality among the working people, precedence in obtaining dwellings being given to those who have no dwelling or live in difficult housing conditions.

In order to equalize the general conditions of distribution of dwellings, social compacts and self-management agreements must be passed determining general criteria of distribution. On the basis of social, labour and economic criteria, workers directly engaged in production should be apportioned dwellings equal at least to their share in the overall number of employed in the social sector.

12. The League of Communists calls attention to the need of determining such a policy of housing rents as will ensure the entire covering of costs of simple reproduction of the housing pool and ensure, within limits of possibilities, part of funds for new housing construction.

Flats must be differentiated according to the standard of their furnishings when fixing the amount of the rent.

It is the duty of communists to press for a system of rent subsidy for users of socially-owned dwellings whose standard of living would be jeopardized by the set rate of rent.

Rents, prices of communal services, compensation for the use of land and allocations for housing construction should be determined in a given ratio to the national income, and especially to the level and policy of personal incomes.

13. In order to facilitate the situation of sub-tenants, communists in the self-managed housing communities of interest and in organizations of associated labour should press for the solution of the housing problems of single men and women, young workers and their families by means of joint programmes.

Communists in the basic organizations of associated labour are duty-bound to initiate examination of the situation of those workers who as sub-tenants or lessees of flats, pay freely contracted rents, and to examine possibilities of subsidizing part of

the rent on the basis of criteria and standards determined in the self-management agreement.

14. In consistently enforcing these positions and the established housing policy, it is the duty of communists vigorously to press for effective action by self-management, social and state organs in combating all speculation, abuses and privileges, unjustified gains and enrichment deriving from the leasing and sale of dwellings, and all other adverse manifestations in this field.

To this end the existing legal regulations should be amended and new legal regulations enacted.

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The Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia binds all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists to work out action programmes for the implementation of the positions set out in this Resolution. It is the obligation of communists in the self-managed and social organizations and communities, and in state organs, to invest efforts in order to ensure the effective enforcement of the action programmes and policy of the League of Communists in the field of housing.

## R E S O L U T I O N

### ON THE TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

Taking as a point of departure the working-class substance and the goals of development of our socialist society of self-management, the long-term and immediate interests of the working class, the desire to reinforce the social and economic security of the working man in associated labour and society, to find better solutions to the vital problems of the working people and citizens and to ensure more humane conditions of their life and work, the Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia adopts the following:

## R E S O L U T I O N

### ON THE TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

1. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia strives to build up and implement a social welfare policy that will consistently reflect the nature of our socialist, self-management production relations, that will be in harmony with the goals of development of our socialist self-managing society and that will be based on the decisive role of the working class and self-managed, associated labour in social reproduction and society.

It is lasting task of communists to fight, in their basic organizations of associated labour, self-managing and socio-political communities and organizations, for the working people to consolidate their economic and social security, by increasing labour productivity and income and by applying the principle of distribution according to work, thus creating ever more favourable conditions for general social progress and for the comprehensive development of the individual.

Communists are duty-bound to work for the application and development of the principles of socialist solidarity, mutuality and humanism. The principle of socialist solidarity and mutuality is not in contradiction with the principle of distribution of income according to work performed; on the contrary, it complements and promotes it and makes its implementation more effective. This principle should particularly come to expression in the development of instruction and education, child welfare, public health and social insurance, old-age pension and disability insurance, culture, employment, housing, communal services and utilities, and in other areas of life and work which are essential for the material and social security and steady improvement of the living and working conditions of working people and their families.

The principle of socialist solidarity and mutuality should be based, applied and developed along the lines of self-management, in accordance with economic possibilities and in the interest of society. The growing assertion of solidarity is an essential factor in the development of the self-managing society as a voluntary association of producers, of the reinforcement of the unity and cohesion of the self-managing community and of the steady humanization of socialist relations in society.

It is indispensable for the League of Communists to develop awareness and recognition of the fact that work, creative endeavour and productivity, solidarity and responsibility, are the fundamental standards of behaviour and criteria of social evaluation.

The conscious commitment of the working class, of all the working people and institutions of the socialist society of self-management to the steady improvement of the living and working conditions of people and to the transcending of the contradictions that arise in the course of development, is the main goal of our



social welfare policy. The League of Communists urges the establishment and implementation of a social welfare policy based on self-management agreement and social compacts relating to the mutual rights and obligations of workers in organizations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and of all other responsible and interested factors in society. Mediation by the State in this area will thereby be eliminated.

It is the duty and responsibility of communists to ensure, through conscious and organized action, that the workers in basic and other organizations of associated labour, become the actual policy-makers in the field of social welfare. The local and self-managed communities of interest and responsible organs of socio-political communities, socio-political, humanitarian and other social organizations, have an important role to play in implementing social welfare policies.

2. The League of Communists will press for workers in associated labour and citizens to establish and implement social welfare policy within limits determined by the level of economic development and the interdependence between economic and social development.

The League of Communists must therefore strive even more resolutely in the coming period for the strengthening of the material foundations of society, increasing labour productivity and the efficiency of business and, on that basis, achieving a higher income. That is an essential precondition for improving the material status and cultural level of the working class and working people and for achieving the other objectives of social welfare development and socialist self-management as a whole.

3. Long-term socio-economic development should tend towards such a structure of production and consumption as will meet, in the first place, man's essential needs: healthy nutrition, appropriate housing and educational conditions, an appropriate system

of health and medical services and developed cultural life. When establishing and implementing the programmes and plans of social and economic development, communists are duty-bound to strive for the achievement of this goal.

4. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia emphasizes that distribution of income according to work performed and personal income distribution on that basis, as one of the fundamental principles of socialist, self-management production relations, are actually determined by the level of development of productive forces. Certain social differences are therefore unavoidable. They should, however, be consciously overcome by means of socio-economic development and by the implementation of the principle of solidarity.

Through the application of the principle of income distribution according to work, relations of equality among the working people are established since each individual has control over the results of his labour and since those who work more also earn more. In this way, and by the application of the principles of socialist solidarity and mutuality, the economic and social preconditions are provided for a greater degree of equality among people.

The League of Communists will fight resolutely against any violation of the principle of income distribution according to the results of work, against egalitarianism and parasitism, against the acquisition of income and enrichment at the expense of other people's labour. In that way unjustified social differences will most effectively be prevented and overcome.

It is indispensable - in basic and other organizations of associated labour and work collectives - to intensify the struggle against unnecessary absenteeism, extensive methods of work and similar instances of irrational and unproductive behaviour, and for efficient use of working time.

5. Communists are under the obligation to strive consistently for the implementation of the Constitutional principle according to which labour and the results of labour, given equal rights and responsibilities, determine the material situation and social status of man, and according to which no one may directly or indirectly derive any material benefits from the exploitation of other people's labour.

It is the obligation of the League of Communists to ensure, through organized, continuous and consistent activities, the fullest possible and general application of this Constitutional principle in all sectors of the economy and social activities. In this connection, it is particularly important for communists to be consistent and fully committed to the struggle for building up and promoting the system of self-management agreements and social compacts on income distribution and personal remuneration, as stipulated by the Constitution.

6. The League of Communists urges that the workers' rights arising from their past labour should be given greater prominence in the domain of social welfare.

7. It is imperative that, by self-management agreements and social compacts, workers in associated labour should set the level of the minimum income per worker and the minimum personal income of workers as an essential element of their reproduction and social security, and an important incentive to greater efficiency and rational business.

The League of Communists urges that the problem of low living standard of workers' families should be solved, apart from augmenting the lowest personal incomes derived from work, and child allowances, also by steadily improving the social standard on the basis of solidarity and mutuality, and in line with the level of labour productivity in society as a whole and the material possibilities of the organization of associated labour, communes, provinces and republics.

8. The League of Communists strives for the improvement of the system of pensions and disability insurance. The level of pensions must constantly be harmonized with the costs of living taking also into account the growth of social productivity of labour. This is the Constitutional right of pensioners, which they enjoy on the basis of their past labour.

There are increasing possibilities, and further conditions should be created, for the elaboration of a system of pension insurance that will gradually encompass the agricultural population as well.

9. Utmost attention should continue to be devoted to ensuring material and other conditions for the former participants in the National Liberation War, war-disabled and families of those killed in battle, to be able to achieve their rights in keeping with the economic development and growth of the standard of living of the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia.

10. By specific measures on the part of the main factors of social welfare policy, among whom an important role is played by League of Communists and trade union organizations, and through their organized activities, particularly in basic organizations of associated labour, conditions should be provided for the implementation of safety measures at work, for the elimination of causes of injuries and disability and the mitigation of their effects, for the professional rehabilitation of disabled workers, for the organized rest and recreation of workers, for the setting up public canteens and for a general improvement of working and living conditions of workers and the greater satisfaction of common needs.

11. The League of Communists strives to ensure the security of the working man and citizen in disposing with the income and Property acquired on the basis of his labour and in accordance with the Constitution and the Law.

At the same time communists are duty-bound to fight against the acquisition of income which is not derived from work or is not in proportion to the work performed, and is against the Law.

Communists shall strive to ensure the effective functioning of taxation services and other inspection services, the strict application of legal regulations and the confiscation of income and property acquired illicitly.

It is likewise indispensable for revenue derived from the sale of land and real estate, and rent acquired on the basis of public investment, <sup>to</sup> be appropriately taxed.

In the struggle to eliminate and transcend socially unacceptable social differences, the League of Communists shall energetically oppose tendencies towards demagogical ultraradicalism with respect to social welfare and egalitarianism as well as attempts to destimulate work and creative activity and bring into jeopardy the functioning of the system of socialist self-management and the personal security of citizens.

12. Communists are under the obligation to see to it that programmes of economic and social development at all levels are so elaborated and implemented as to promote labour productivity, increase the number of employed in the socially-owned sector, reduce the number of workers seeking work abroad and ensure their gradual return, improve the economic and social position of the temporarily unemployed and provide better economic and cultural conditions of work and life.

13. Within the framework of the policy of meeting the common needs of working people and citizens on a solidarity basis, the League of Communists urges:

the comprehensive development of education and an increase in the number of school and university students from workers'

and peasant families; equal opportunities for education of children regardless of their financial situation and social origin; the integration of the processes of work and education; permanent education throughout a man's working lifetime; the adjustment of education to the needs of contemporary economic and social development;

the expansion and improvement of medical and health services; improved distribution and organization of medical establishments; a higher degree of equality among the whole population with respect to the implementation of elementary rights to health protection; more comprehensive social protection of sick workers; the elimination of privileged and favoured treatment in providing medical and hospital services;

the improvement of living conditions of families. It is particularly significant in this respect that working people should themselves become agents in changing social relations, and creating conditions for responsible parenthood, for wider and more comprehensive care of children, speedier and low-cost construction of pre-school child care institutions - kindergartens and nurseries, facilities for rest, recuperation and recreation of children and youth, increased capacity of child care institutions and equal opportunities for the development of children in terms of education, upbringing health protection and medical care; the construction of homes and institutions for mentally retarded children and young people; conditions and measures conducive to relieving the family of housework;

the improvement of the position of employed women-mothers by means of the establishment of the appropriate facilities, opening of low-cost restaurants and food-supply services, by expanding the network of supermarkets, and promoting various services for the daily material and social requirements of the family;

the uninterrupted improvement of housing conditions and better flats for workers; a revision of relations in the system of housing construction and the distribution and utilization of flats;

the construction of hotels and homes for the aged; facilities for the rest, entertainment and general well-being of the aged;

the improvement of living conditions of individuals and families who are incapable of earning their own living; comprehensive social assistance shall also be extended to farmers' families which are no longer capable of making a living off their land-holdings;

the more effective resolution of financial and other problems with respect to neglected children and young people;

the development of varied forms of solidarity and mutual assistance in individual spheres of associated labour which implies the consistent application in practice of the principle that those who make a higher income should contribute more to the satisfaction of common needs.

14. Organizations of the League of Communists in the social services, and communists in self-managed communities of interest, should spare no effort to ensure more rational organization of work, more effective utilization of resources and to raise the quality of social services.

The League of Communists is duty-bound to urge the establishment and functioning of communities of interest in the field of housing and in the social services in accordance with the Constitutional provisions. Interest communities shall include in their activities, programmes and development plans all the indispensable aspects of social welfare policy.

15. Within an integral and socially responsible development policy it is necessary systematically to ensure, by economic and other measures, a higher level of coordination between material and social development on the one hand, and the protection and betterment of human environment, on the other.

In implementing this policy it will be necessary to work out and apply new criteria and social norms in assessing the value of natural and man-made environments, starting from socialist self-management relations and humanitarian objectives of our society.



16. Working people and citizens should decide, in their local communities, on questions of significance for their living and working conditions: on the organization of settlements; protection of the natural environment; housing; opening of child care institutions and other facilities to help the family; education, culture, physical culture; protection of consumers; defence and social self-protection, solidarity in satisfying the needs of old and feeblebodied workers and citizens, and on other matters.

Programmes of social welfare policy which are elaborated in local communities should be drafted in cooperation and close association with the basic organizations of associated labour and self-managed communities of interest, bearing in mind the current situation, clearly defined needs and priorities. On the basis of self-management agreements and social compact, these programmes should be integrated into comprehensive programmes of activities to meet common needs in the communes and beyond, on the basis of the principle of socialist solidarity and in harmony with the overall range of needs and possibilities.

Communists must strive to assert the local community also as a significant vehicle of social welfare policy.

17. Organizations of associated labour, local communities, self-managed communities of interest and socio-political communities play a responsible part in establishing the overall system and mechanisms of social welfare policy. Their activities should create better conditions for the life and work of workers, for the satisfaction of the corresponding minimum of personal and common needs, for agreement to be reached on the priority of those needs, etc. They should be guided in those activities by the interests of associated labour, of local communities and self-managing communities of interest.

It is necessary to reach agreement at federal level, on those questions of social welfare policy and social development which are highlighted by the policy of the League of Communists of



Yugoslavia, the integral system of socialist self-management and the country's unified development policy.

18. Social welfare work should be promoted as a specific kind of activity aimed at fulfilling the goals of social welfare policy and humanizing living and working conditions.

Communists are under the obligation to encourage the development and promote the work of humanitarian organizations, such as the Red Cross, the Association of old-age pensioners, the War Disabled Veterans federation, and others, and to support all initiatives and drives of a humanitarian nature. It is the duty of self-managed interest communities dealing with social welfare, and other interested parties, to strive as one, and starting from the principles of socialist solidarity and mutuality, to achieve a maximum degree of satisfaction of the elementary needs of children and the aged.

19. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia draws attention to the need of an even more consistent and better organized ideological and socio-political drive to fulfil the tasks of economic stabilization, as an essential precondition for the speedy overcoming of unfavourable tendencies in individual areas of welfare policy and for ensuring the security and stability of the material and social position of the working people.

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The Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia stresses that the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists are duty-bound to fight for the assertion of social welfare policy in our society and for the achievement of its goals and tasks, thereby contributing to the successful resolution of social problems, to more humane relationships among people and to the reaffirmation of the view that work and solidarity are the essential values of our society.

EXPLANATION OF SOME  
EXPRESSIONS AND NOTIONS USED  
IN THE S.F.R.Y. CONSTITUTION

Delegates

- are members of delegations (collective representatives), elected by the working people in basic self-managing organizations, local communities and socio-political organizations. Delegations take part, in an organized way, in the performance of the functions of the assemblies of socio-political communities and for this purpose they elect from among their members delegates to the assemblies of the communes, provinces, republics and the Federation. Delegates are bound to take stands in accordance with what was previously decided by the delegation or the assembly which has elected them.

Delegational system

- is the groundwork upon which assemblies (communal, provincial, republican and federal) are constituted on the basis of collective delegations of work organizations, local communities and socio-political organizations. The delegation system ensures the direct presence of the working people in the assemblies, makes impossible political outvoting of one category of the population by another, and ensures functional linkage of short- and long-term interests of individual sections of society and of society as a whole. The delegational system is an institutionally new and special kind of link between self-management and government. It is the universal principle underlying the entire socio-political system of Yugoslavia.

### Social organizations

- are bodies of persons organized with a view to pursuing their interests, performing specific social affairs and developing various activities of general social interest (welfare-humanitarian, cultural, scientific, technical, tourist, sports, and other similar organizations).

### Social compacts

- are self-management enactments concluded on an equal basis by organizations of associated labour, chambers of economy, government agencies and socio-political organizations under which the parties thereto ensure the regulation of socio-economic and other relations of a broad interest. Their purpose is to replace the state's role in the resolution of social contradictions and the realization of cooperation and solidarity in the economic and other spheres of life. Social compacts have the character of law. Parties to a social compact determine by it measures for its implementation and define their material and social responsibility for the execution of jointly undertaken obligations.

### Social attorney of self-management

- is an independent agent of the social community whose duty is to take appropriate measures and legal action to ensure social protection of the self-management rights of working people and social property, and is for the purpose vested with other statutorily-defined rights and duties.

### Socio-political organizations

- are political bodies of working people organized on a programmatic, socialistically-oriented platform (the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Trade Unions, the War Veterans Federations, the Youth League).

### Socio-political communities

- are all territorial communities in which working people and citizens exercise the constitutionally-defined functions of power and management of other social affairs (Federation, republics, autonomous provinces, communes and big cities having the status of special socio-political communities).

### Cooperation in agriculture

- means the pooling of labour and means of production by private farmers (directly or through agricultural cooperatives) with organizations of associated labour, i.e. with agricultural estates, factory-farms or factories processing agricultural products.

### Local communities

- are self-managing territorial units concerned with questions of local significance. In rural areas such communities are established for one or several villages, and in urban areas for individual sections of a city. They do not perform any function of public power and in this sense they differ from socio-political communities (communes, autonomous provinces, republics, Federation).

#### Past labour

- is an economic category which represents materialized or objectified labour and ensures in practice economic and social security for workers, or rather, their right to share in the benefits of increased productivity achieved through the accumulation of the results of their labour over many years.

#### Nationality

- is a term used for members of nations whose native countries border on Yugoslavia, and for members of other nations living permanently in Yugoslavia. The Constitution lays down the principle of equality of the nations and nationalities living in Yugoslavia.

#### Organs of self-management workers' supervision

- are special bodies in organizations of associated labour whose duty is to exercise workers' supervision aimed at realizing and safeguarding workers' self-management rights.

#### Organization of associated labour

- is a generic term for those economic and non-economic organizations which carry out their activities with socially-owned resources and are organized on a self-management basis. This is in fact what was earlier referred to as an "enterprise" (for the economic sector) and "institution" (for the non-economic sector).

#### Basic organization of associated labour

- is a component part of an organization of associated labour which makes up a technologically rounded whole, an independent economic and self-managing unit which can have the character of a legal entity. (Basic organizations of associated labour were earlier referred to as work units, plants or independent departments in non-economic organizations).

#### The right to work with social resources

- is an individual, inalienable and constitutionally-guaranteed right of every worker in Yugoslavia to work in order to satisfy his personal and social needs, and to manage, freely and on an equal footing with other workers in associated labour, the conditions and results of his labour.

#### Self-managing communities of interest

- are communities formed by working people directly or through their self-managing organizations and communities for the purpose of satisfaction of specific common needs. Their aim is to link the interests of those who render specific, public services with those who use these services. Under the Constitution, the assemblies of self-managing communities of interest in the spheres of education, science, culture, health and welfare are authorized to decide, together and on an equal footing with the competent assemblies of the socio-political communities (communes, provinces, republics), on matters falling within these spheres. There are also communities of interests in the fields of housing construction, power production, water management, transport, etc.

### Self-managing organizations and communities

- are organizations of associated labour, organizations of business associations, banks, insurance communities, agricultural and other cooperatives, contractual organizations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interests, local communities, and work communities performing affairs for state and other agencies and organizations.

### Self-management agreements

- are self-management enactments adopted on terms of equality by workers in work organizations and working people in local communities, communities of interest and other self-managing organizations with a view to regulating and adjusting their interests (a more rational division of labour, pooling of resources for the pursuance of common aims, regulation of mutual relations in this cooperation, etc.). In this way the regulative and intermediary role of the state concerning relations among working people is diminished. A self-management agreement is only binding on those who have signed or acceded to it.

### Self-management court

- are courts of associated labour, arbitration tribunals, conciliation councils, chosen arbitration courts and other forms of self-management courts. They have in principle the same status as regular courts and are independent in the performance of judicial functions. They administer justice on the basis of the Constitution, statute and self-management enactments, and are elected from among working people and citizens from the relevant environments.

### Composite organizations of associated labour

- are a form of organization of associated labour established through the merger of several work organizations or basic organizations of associated labour operating within them (for example: railways, postal and telecommunication services, industrial and other integrated works, etc.).

### Socially-owned resources

- are resources used in production and other resources of associated labour, products of associated labour, income generated by associated labour, means for the satisfaction of common social needs, natural resources and goods in general use. These resources are managed by workers who operate them, in accordance with the Constitution and statute.

### Tenant's rights

- is the right of a citizen to permanent occupancy of a socially-owned dwelling under conditions laid down by statute.

### Associated labour

- is a Yugoslav economic and legal category denoting economic and non-economic activities performed with socially-owned resources and organized on the principles of self-management.

### Associations of citizens

- are bodies of citizens organized for the pursuance of joining interests or hobbies (professional associations, various clubs pursuing activities motivated by their hobbies or recreational wishes -



philatelists', hunters', bee-keepers', amateur photographers', choral societies, etc.).

Contractual organizations of associated labour

- are a specific form of organization of associated labour in which working people (e.g. craftsmen) independently perform activities with their own means of production (in private ownership) and which pool their labour and means of labour with other persons on a self-management basis. A contractual organization of associated labour is a transitional phase from individual work with private means of production to collective labour with social means of production.

DOCUMENTS ON THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS POLICY IN THE SOCIALIST  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

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