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THE IMPACT OF LEGISLATION AND LAWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YUGOSLAV ECONOMY (1945-1980)

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Abstract

Like the European countries, Yugoslavia was destroyed by the events of the Second World War. The country lived through one of its worst eras, as a result of the destruction that befell it in various aspects of life, as it included infrastructure and economic institutions such as factories and commercial companies, as well as service institutions such as educational and health institutions. Accordingly, the post-war conditions forced the need to combine various efforts to address the effects of the war on the sectors, especially the economic ones, as they are the backbone of life. In light of this, the government, after the end of the war, carried out several actions, most notably the issuance of many laws and legislations that contribute to the government's budget with funds, as well as the issuance of laws that contribute to the development of the Yugoslav economy after the losses suffered by its facilities during the Second World War.

Socialist Yugoslavia

When the Constitution of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was enacted in January 1946, significant changes occurred in social, economic and political relations. The 1946 Constitution laid the foundation stone for the Yugoslav economy, according to Articles 14 and 15, according to which all the country's resources in all their forms became the property of the state. It is managed within a central economic plan, the policy of which is drawn up by the central government, as well as the exercise of general control over the private sector. In order to achieve the general economic plan and economic control, the state relied on the cooperation of trade unions, employees and other working people's organizations (Articles of

Association, 1976). In order to ensure the success of the economic plans, advance the country's economic reality and address the mistakes made by the government, a number of constitutional amendments had to be made. The constitution was amended in 1953, and then a new constitution for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was adopted in 1963, and a series of reforms were adopted. It continued until 1965, when the constitution was later amended in the years (1971, 1968, 1967) up to 1974, when a new constitution for the state was enacted.

On the social level, during the period (1945-1980), the various ethnic groups in Yugoslavia lived in relative peace, under the constitutions in force, and the source of national unity was (Serbian-Croatian language) as it was the mother tongue of more than (80%) of the population (Kristan, 1985, str.44-57).

The adoption of the Constitution of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, issued in 1946, introduced a new system of government that took into account the achievements of the socialist revolution and the war of liberation as well as economic and social changes, organized a new government, and recognized the existence of several Yugoslav peoples, introducing a federal state system (Svetozar Marković, 1995, стр.33). Below are the most important legislations and laws that had a significant impact on the economic development of Yugoslavia:

First: The Agrarian Reform Law of 1945:

The reform of agricultural lands began after the adoption of the Agricultural Land Reform Law. The law was approved by the Provisional National Assembly of Democratic Federal Yugoslavia on the 23rd of August 1945, and the law consisted of six sections. In addition, the general provisions and transitional regulations, as it clarified in detail the confiscation of land, and the groups benefiting from the Agrarian Reform Law, and the process of implementing agrarian reform was in accordance with the law, which was referred to the Statistics Committee in each republic, and one of its tasks was to list all abandoned agricultural lands, Large lands, ecclesiastical and German lands, and peasant lands with an area of more than (17) hectares, are included in the confiscated lands under the slogan "the land belongs to whoever cultivates it." Accordingly, committees were established in each county with the authority to implement that law (Maticka, 1987, str.32-33).

With the enactment of the Law on the Nationalization of Private Enterprises on December 5, 1946 in the National Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, (Maticka,1992, str.142-143). The first nationalization began like all other laws related to social private property, as this law was passed without wide discussions, and with urgent procedures, as it was voted on in the National Assembly only one day after the issuance of the resolution, the law consisted of (24) articles and referred to the nationalization of private companies In total (42) economic branches (listed individually), they included the mining and metals sectors; shipbuilding and automobile manufacturing; the agricultural implements industry; trade; the food industry; banks; transport, traffic, etc. The law provided for compensation of nationalized property (movable and immovable), and there

was the possibility of payment in cash, but only with the special approval of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and the law also provided for the prohibition of the establishment of new private companies from the economic branches included in Article 1, except with the permission of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (Službeni list, 1946).

According to the communist doctrine, the law should have been passed as soon as it took power, so this example shows how important it is for the ruling party to consolidate power at all levels, and only then does the application of its doctrine begin after all. In the Federal Council of the National Assembly, he reasoned that nationalization was not carried out immediately after the end of the war by saying:

“We cannot nationalize immediately after liberation, because the economic sector of the state has not been sufficiently strengthened, as well as the masses are not aware of this step, then we are endangering our successful economic activity, in the specific conditions of our development, it was necessary, first of all, to strengthen the government from the political side, which actually sought new social and economic development” (Maticka, 1992, str. 142-143).

This law also led to the nationalization of all immovable property owned by foreign citizens or foreign institutions, and the law excluded only the immovable property of peasants, residential property buildings, as well as the buildings of diplomatic representations of foreign countries, and thus this law led to the liquidation of foreign capital, which participated in The industrial and mining sectors in Yugoslavia before the war by about (50%), as the nationalization of private banking services in Yugoslavia was completed under the Law on the Nationalization of Private Commercial Companies issued on December 6, 1946. Under this law, the entire private banking sector was nationalized and liquidated (Službeni list, 1946).

In order to change the economy of Yugoslavia, the ruling party expropriated the property of the National Party and the class opposition in its favor with the following forms of nationalization:

1- Confiscation:

Based on the nationalization law under which three laws were enacted for years (1958, 1948, and 1946) and the aforementioned, the process of confiscation required the transfer of ownership from the private sector to the state sector through the courts, and the property that was mainly affected by that law was the property in which there is a trial Individuals with war crimes, or economic and political cooperation There is no doubt that many of these confiscations were illegal, but were an instrument of revolutionary retaliation and “cooperative” reform is often interpreted broadly in terms of the size of the relevant property (Prinčić, 1995, str. 32).

In light of this, the central form was the forced confiscation of all property (full confiscation) or a certain part of it (partial expropriation) in favor of the state without compensation, which was carried out as a form of punishment during World

War II, under the pretext of national treason, or political opposition. Which was described as hostile to nationalism and revolution, as well as the confiscation of the property of German nationals, regardless of their political positions, and thus this law equated the Nazi groups with the German civil minorities residing in Yugoslavia, and the law considered them in the hands of war criminals, and all confiscated property was transferred to the State Administration of National Assets (DUND-Državna Uprava Narodnih Dobara) which has absolute discretion. Whatever the case, the industrial establishments were placed under the management of a manager with the rank of expert, with the deputy being a member of the Communist Party and having the same powers as the manager (Starič, 1992, str. 182).

The procedure for expropriation was determined by the Property Confiscation Act of June 1945. In accordance with the law, the expropriation committees (federal, county and city) were responsible for the confiscation of German property, while in other cases the confiscation was ordered by the courts (military and civil), the confiscation reached the maximum extent. In the industry and banks, by December 1946, (47) companies were completely expropriated and (8) companies were partially expropriated, and among (168) companies declared to be of national importance, (108) companies were completely expropriated and (12) companies partially (Prinčič, Ph. Iz, str. 33-34; Starič, 1992, str. 182).

2- Insulation:

The central government approved this punishment in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as isolation was applied in cases where the fate of the owners of the property taken by the occupier, or who migrated or fled on their own, is not known, and in cases related to the assets of the property of the allies (Britain and France) that became under the control of another party, and under Property Confiscation Act 1946, segregation was defined as the temporary confiscation of all or part of property that was expected to be confiscated for the benefit of the state (Prinčič, Ph.Iz, str.33-34). In other words, the state had mortgaged these properties and pledged their disposal until the final decision was made, so the isolation law was a form of confiscation that would almost certainly put it under the control and disposal of the state, and at the same time, prevent its owner from disposing of his property, thus exacerbating the confiscation problem in which the state took full control of the property, where it became its owner, so sequestration was a hidden form of confiscation in the hope of recovering it to its original owners, but in practice, over time, it became part of the state's property (Neven Borak [et al.], 2005, str. .875).

3- Forced Purchase:

This measure aimed to buy surplus goods from the wealthier citizens, from the army, in exchange for bonds of deposit instead of paying for their goods, which

Josip Broz Tito, President of the Republic, opposed, as he found in it what diminished the reputation of the popular authorities and created a state of dissatisfaction among the people. Therefore, on the 18th of March 1946, he ordered the army to prevent seizure and confiscation, otherwise it would be punished (Šnuderl, 1949, str.117).

4- Seizure of Former Royal, Provincial and Municipal Property:

This measure involved the central government's management of the assets of the railways, road and river transport, the postal, telegraph and telephone networks, tobacco, heavy industry, mines, power stations and credit institutions, which were administered under the administration of the municipalities and counties of the republics, so that the enterprises came under the direct management of the central government (Prinčič, Ph.Iz, str.33-34).

5- Gift Contracts (Bounties):

Many landowners and wealthy owners of institutions and factories presented their private properties in the form of gifts to the state, as a few of them presented their properties as an expression of their convictions in the principles of the Revolutionary Communist Party, while the majority presented their properties under pressure or for fear of being prosecuted because of their positions. class or their activities during the war, and some made an agreement with the government in exchange for being employed in their old companies, and with a pension or other compensation (Prinčič, Ph. Iz, str.33-34).

In fact, the principle of nationalization came in two stages, the first stage, which included the nationalization of companies, economic establishments and private sector trade, which was based on the nationalization law of 1946, and then the law of 1948, which complemented the first law, in which sanatoriums, hospitals, public baths and health resorts were included. The buildings and facilities of health clubs and hotels, as well as printing houses, cinemas and commercial magazines are on the list of nationalization targets (Službeni list, 1948).

As for the second stage, which included civil private property, it was applied under the 1958 law, and it consisted of (80) articles, as it included much more industrial and banking institutions and civil buildings than the first stage, and this law entered into force on the day of its issuance on the twenty-sixth of December 1958, and the law came with ambiguous formulas and phrases in many of its articles, which made it subject and the focus of controversy and discussion regarding the method and method of implementation. With Article (11) as this article excluded the property of religious sects from nationalization, which made it a reference for the Serbian Orthodox Church to appeal against the nationalization decision, Article 11 of the law stipulated:

The provisions of this law do not apply to buildings and buildings that serve religious denominations to perform their religious activities, such as churches,

temples, chapels, houses of worship, monasteries, religious institutes, religious schools or buildings that serve as parish, episcopal, patriarchal courts, and other similar courts that must not be nationalized (Car, 2016, str.159):

Among the other articles that were the object of astonishment and disapproval by many owners of real estate and private buildings, are articles (19 and 12). These two articles confirmed the nationalization of residential buildings that consist of more than one or two floors, then they are completely nationalized. But if one of the apartments is inhabited by the owner of the building, The rest of the apartments are nationalized while keeping it in the used apartment, provided that it does not exceed (20%) of the value of similar apartments (Car, 2016, str.160).

In fact, the 1958 law was not of "of great economic importance" (Vjesnič, 1958, str.1-2), especially since all industrial and banking economic establishments were nationalized under the first stage, but on the other hand it created a kind of class struggle between On the one hand, the law created housing for poor families who do not have adequate housing for them while maintaining a kind of stability, but on the other hand, it created resentment and hatred among the owners of the buildings whose property was confiscated on behalf of the families who lived in their property and paid them for housing wages. Thus, this law created a class conflict between groups and segments of society, as well as eliminating any investment project in the field of housing.

Third: The Autonomous Administration Law:

The exit of Yugoslavia from Soviet domination in 1948, and the central government's receipt of all institutions under public ownership of what was known as (self-administration), which marked the end of the economic dependence of the Soviet Union on Yugoslavia, and the fall of starlight on what was known as Soviet communist economic thought, especially after the enactment of the Law "Managing Commercial Enterprises". Government and economic associations" on July 5, 1950, according to which the system of self-management was implemented, which was considered a productive and economic technical unit responsible for all production facilities in industrial enterprises and has full powers through (electing the administrative body, determining working hours and dividing profits, etc. (Bombelles, 1968, p.17). In Tito's speech before the National Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on June 26, 1950, regarding the importance of enacting the Autonomous Administration Law, he said:

"Comrades Deputies, a draft of one of the most important laws of socialist Yugoslavia, the Draft Basic Law on the Administration of State-Owned Economic Enterprises and Supreme Economic Associations of Trade Unions, is currently being considered before the National Assembly. The adoption of this law will be the most important historical act of the National Assembly after the passage of the Nationalization Law Putting it in the hands of the state, the slogan of labor for the labor movement was the factories for the workers, because the motto of land for

the peasants was not an abstract propaganda slogan, but a single slogan. This has a deep essential meaning, as it contains within itself the entire program of socialist relations in production: in terms of social ownership, In terms of the rights and duties of workers - so it can be achieved in practice, if we really want to build socialism" (Kardelj, 1977, str.65).

In other words, workers were given the right to manage and invest in their enterprises without legally owning them. The law of self-management or self-management stipulated that workers in every enterprise must elect its labor councils and transfer to them the responsibility for operating their enterprises, and according to the law, workers councils must examine and approve economic plans. The management elements in the institution, besides the manager, who has great powers that authorize him to take important decisions, consist of the Workers' Council, which consists of (15-120) members according to the size of the institution, the majority of which are productive workers and the rest are engineers. And specialists, in addition to the workers council, there is a small management board or the so-called (management committee) to assist the director of the institution, the number of its members consists of (3-11) members who are elected annually by the workers council, and thus this law was considered the beginning of the work of the system of self-management, and the replacement of Detailed central planning in which individual companies obtained production quotas, with a planning system in basic proportions. The companies had to follow certain rules, such as the minimum use of raw materials, in return. It no longer has specific production quotas to meet (Chittle, 1975, p.15).

Despite the establishment of the Autonomous Administration Law in July 1950, it did not come into effect until 1952, when the government began to reorganize the central planning apparatus with ministries and directorates in 1951, and central production planning was reduced in favor of long-term strategic planning (Flakierski, 1989, p.4).

Whatever the case, the three constitutions of Yugoslavia (1974, 1963, 1946) as well as constitutional amendments regulated the country's economic situation, as changes were introduced in the state organs as a federal republic and began to build a socialist political system in which relations between state bodies are characterized by the concentration of legislative power. The executive branch is based on the principle of unity of power, and a presidential system bears the ideological character of the ruling party (Орловић, 2018, стр.115). And soon the power was concentrated in the hands of the central government, which became the source of decision-making with the support of the ruling party authority, and the legislation of the self-management system aimed at eliminating the complex bureaucratic administrative system that hinders economic development by taking fundamentalist approvals from the higher references, which led to the loss of many Opportunities (Слободан Орловић, Пх.Из.стр.118).

The important stage in the economic development of Yugoslavia came under the first constitutional amendment, which was issued on the thirteenth of January

1953, according to which a lot of economic legislation was carried out, perhaps the most important of which was the legislation of articles related to trade unions, and thus created these articles of law for what will be known Administrative System for Workers (Уставног Закона, 1953

Thus, the first constitutional amendment of 1953 enacted what is known as the workers' self-management, which workers will continue in it for a whole decade (1953-1963), so we can summarize the characteristics of this stage according to the following points (Živković, 2006, str.61):

- The company is managed by a group of workers as the primary stakeholder in the success of the institution.
- The institution has the freedom to choose the economic activity.
- The funds and assets managed by the Foundation belong to the people.
- The establishments independently distribute part of the profits after settling the contractual and tax obligations to the workers and according to their specializations.
- Institutions have the powers of their own legal legislation, provided that it does not contradict the general principles of the Autonomous Administration Law.

In general, the Autonomous Administration that operated in Yugoslavia from 1950 until its dissolution was characterized by a very high rate of economic growth, as the country recorded the highest economic growth during that period, as well as high rates of investment, as critics believed that when they gave them strength for workers, The workers will distribute all the company's income among themselves, and not enough investment will be made in the institutions, but on the contrary, high investment rates occurred. Steele,1992, p.323).

On the social side, housing units were built. In the fifties of the twentieth century and in the stage of self-management, an estimated two million housing units were built, and if we take into account that the average number of members of one family is four, housing has been prepared for eight million people. In this way, on the health side, health care became free and available to everyone in Yugoslavia, as well as free education, as primary, secondary and university education became available to all segments of society (Curtis,1992, p.114-115).

One of the advantages of self-management is also the balance of life with work, as the working hours start from seven in the morning until three in the evening, with a break that is usually spent in a restaurant inside the institution where a meal is served according to vouchers distributed to workers and employees. In addition, employees and workers enjoy annual leave, and the support that the worker's family obtains, as a family member has the right to replace him if his death occurred during his working life, and not during his retirement, as he is appointed without any complications in order to ensure that the family on financial income (Bilandžić, 1969, str.133).

On the other hand, the self-management system had some negatives, which were embodied in corruption and bribery, as some workers found ways to defraud,

by taking vacations with false health reports in collusion with doctors, in order to escape from work and to work in another job, especially in the summer (harvest season) or working in the poultry fields, and because the sick leave was legal, so the employer could not hold him accountable, and when the cases that became very common increased, he put an end to them by sending an inspection committee to check on his health, but many of the committees were subjected Thus, the phenomenon of bribery spread in Yugoslav society (Korica, 2015, str.67).

Because of the introduction of the market principle, inequality increased in the sixties of the twentieth century, and inequality grew between institutions in the same sector, between rural and urban areas, as well as between republics, as each republic worked to strengthen its economic position at the expense of other republics in the Yugoslav Federation, as Workers' councils in factories at the local level seemed to have greater economic powers than the federal one, which prompted riots in the late sixties and early seventies (Abdul Shater Abd al-Rahman al-Mamari, 2013, p. 94).

Fourth: Constitutional Amendments:

Yugoslavia began the stage of major economic reform starting in 1961, and those reforms followed the completion of the second five-year plan (1957-1961), as the plan was announced after four years. At the local level, the 1961 reforms were directed directly at the banking and financial system, as Increased corporate profits at their disposal, and a new system of foreign exchange and customs were instituted (McFarlane, 1988, p.121).

The Constitutional Committee that drafted the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed on April 9, 1963, sought to remedy the defect in the 1946 Constitution, especially in the economic aspect through the Autonomous Administration System Charter, whose work became under the Constitution, instead of the classic instructions and laws (Слободан Орловић, Пх.Из.стр.119. Therefore, the constitutional legislator sought to set the constitutional articles that made the worker the sole owner of power and management of labor affairs. Thus, the 1963 constitution laid the foundations for self-administration, organizing its work and improving the situation of the Yugoslav republics and their powers related to the economic aspect (Слободан Орловић, Пх.Из.стр.120).

The Federal Parliament also passed its approval to carry out economic reform for short and long-term goals in 1965, and the short goals included reducing inflation, moving the balance of payments towards balance, reducing unemployment and increasing the use of industrial energy. As for the long-term goals, they were concerned with increasing economic efficiency through the market. The decision is to reform the price system, review growth and investment policies, liberalize foreign trade and increase international competition (Chittle, Op.Cit, p.22).

The economic reform of 1965 was somewhat similar to the economic reform

of 1961, but there are stronger motives towards decentralization and increasing competitiveness at the international level in 1965, and the reasons for that reform lie in increasing competitiveness in terms of lower production costs and increased production, and in order to protect industry Yugoslavia, which is basically new compared to the industrialized countries, so the economic reform of 1965 came to take into account the protection of the local product by increasing import restrictions, as well as raising the customs tariff (Milenkovitch, 1971, p.171).

On the other hand, the Economic Reform Law of 1965 allowed the establishment of a new establishment for individuals or partners, provided that the number of its workers is less than five people, provided that these establishments are transferred to a socialist-administered establishment in line with the Autonomous Administration Law after the growth of these establishments and after compensating their founders (Muhammad, Akkar, 2018, p. 265).

The decision to abolish the Public Investment Fund was one of the most important decisions taken in the 1965 reforms, as this fund was the main tool for the central government's dominance over investment, and with this decision the republics' contribution to the fund was terminated, and the Federal Fund for the Development of Underdeveloped Republics was announced to replace The Public Investment Fund, and this fund is financed from the social product tax paid by the republics and regions, and this tax is estimated at (1.85%) (Abdul Shater Abd al-Rahman al-Mamari, previous source, p. 107).

Since 1971, two prominent events have occurred that greatly affected Yugoslavia's economic policy, the first of which was the global monetary crisis in August 1971, known as the (Nixon Shock), which was followed by a rise in global inflation. The second are the amendments that took place to the Yugoslav constitution in December 1971. Despite that, the system of self-administration remained firmly entrenched in the Yugoslav economy, with government attempts to interfere in the market and planning. The constitutional amendments divided the economic situation between the central government and the six federal regions, so that they are Monetary policy, price controls and external exchange under the administration of the central government, and that other decisions are taken through the federal governments or in consultation with the center, in other words that these decisions were in line with the interests of the different republics, and those amendments also called for the establishment of a number of organizations for joint work through establishments Self-management of workers, to preserve workers' rights related to bonuses, promotions and financial rewards (Mohamed, Akkar, previous source, p. 268).

In the same context, the constitutional amendment of 1971 introduced a new economic planning law that required that the plans submitted by the state be directly based on the establishments' work program, and that each establishment presents its program individually, and that its programs are committed to achieving the objectives of investment and prices, as well as wages and production. On the other hand, penalties are imposed on violators, including financial fines. Following

the legislation of the new constitution of 1974, the republics and provinces were granted significantly greater powers, while the powers of the center were reduced, and the republics assumed responsibility for their economic situation and development, and the most prominent feature of the 1974 constitution was the integration of the economy, that is, stimulating the effort to reintegrate the divided economy. and decentralization (Hudson, 2003, pp.58-64).

Based on the 1974 constitution, the republics and territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were able to be completely independent in managing their economic affairs away from central control. In addition, its ability to establish its own banks to finance its projects, and the constitution was not only credited with that, but was credited with strengthening the joint action issued on the twenty-sixth of November 1976, which contributed to the strengthening of decentralization (Abdul Shater Abd al-Rahman al-Mamari, source the former, p. 144).

In the final analysis, we can analyze the factors affecting the Yugoslav economy, which can be divided into two parts. The first part is related to the problem of development, and the second part is related to the problem of equality. These two problems came about because of the country's political system. economic compared to other economically advanced republics that live in a state of prosperity, and this was evident through the high standard of living of its citizens, so the government had to find solutions, which were the most prosthetic by opening small workshops in the poor republics, while factories and large facilities in the rich republics (Bilandžić, 1999, str.684).

Accordingly, we note that the political management of the economic sector has failed to find a suitable plan to get out of some economic crises, because the Yugoslav economic structure did not adapt to the industrialization process, which depended almost entirely on technology transfer from the West, which made the situation more difficult. In addition, the lack of coordination and cooperation between the republics that did not have strong initiatives to start a union towards overcoming the crisis, as economic problems began to appear in daily life through austerity and strict restrictions due to backward economic policies, especially after Yugoslavia was severely affected by the first oil shock of 1973, and the crisis The second oil of 1979, which led to debt insolvency and foreign exchange shortages as well as an increased need for austerity measures, limiting travel abroad, and suspending or reducing imports (Duda, 2010, str.27).

Conclusion and Results

We can conclude the impact of legislation and laws on the development of the Yugoslav economy in number of points, as follows:

- After the end of World War II in 1945, a new stage began in the history of Yugoslavia, namely, the republican system under the constitution adopted in 1946, which emphasized the need to advance the country's economic and political reality.
- The ascension of the Yugoslav Communist Party to power led by Josip Broz

Tito meant the end of capitalism in Yugoslavia, and he had to advance the economic reality of the state by issuing some laws and legislations. Nationalization laws came in order to impose state control over all the country's resources.

- Yugoslavia succeeded in the step of advancing the economic reality, as it announced, in 1950, the implementation of the system of self-management and the abandonment of the central system, which had caused many economic problems, especially the five-year plans, due to the increasing economic gap between the Yugoslav republics, as it was a big difference between the republics The southern (poor) and northern (rich) republics. Which hindered the application of the central system.
- The three constitutions of Yugoslavia, together with the constitutional amendments made between them, organized the country's economic situation, as it was able to build a federal socialist political system and a presidential system bearing the ideological character of the ruling party.
- The Yugoslav government, in accordance with its new economic policy represented by the Autonomous Administration Law, has taken several measures that concern both workers and industrial establishments, and has undertaken several reforms and experiments, most of which have reinforced the principle of decentralization, and it seems that these reforms have focused on the market economy in the first place for the Yugoslav economy and the facilitation of controls It is based on the principle of distributing income to institutions, and working to reduce taxes imposed on these institutions, as well as giving them the power to determine wages for their workers. However, on the other hand, we find that the role of the Yugoslav factor has diminished under the control of the central government, and the high rate of prices set by the market.

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