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29 September 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1591

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TRANSYLVANIANS' DESIRE TO UNITE WITH ROMANIA RECALLED

Bucharest MAGAZIN ISTORIC in Romanian Jul 78 pp 14-17, 57

/Article by Dr Augustin Deac/

/Text/ The centuries-old struggle of the Romanians from the Romanian historical provinces under the domination of the Habsburg Empire for freedom and national unity took on some of the most diverse forces--from the petitioning movement up to uprisings and revolutions. As an anonymous person who had visited Transylvania wrote in 1784 in a letter to Emperor Joseph II, "The Romanians have the right to revolt as long as they are slaves and are unhappy." Emperor Joseph II himself admitted during the journey he made in Transylvania in 1773: "These poor oppressed Romanians who unquestionably are the oldest and most numerous inhabitants of Transylvania are oppressed and overwhelmed by injustices so that, really, their fate, if it is well researched, seems to be worthy of all compassion."*

Despite all these hostile circumstances and restrictions, the ethnic preponderance of the Romanians, coupled with the continual resistance shown to the invaders at all levels, explains why Transylvania throughout the foreign domination kept its individuality, which was distinct and Romanian ethnically, religiously, economically, culturally and politically.

Following conclusion of the 1867 dualist pact between the dominant Austrian and Hungarian classes, when Transylvania was incorporated into the Hungary of the counts and barons by ignoring the will of the predominant Romanian nationality, oppression of them intensified. Leading Hungarian circles systematically sought among the most treacherous and evil rule and complete annihilation of the national existence and manifestation of the Romanians as well as all the other oppressed peoples and nationalities.

* MAGAZIN ISTORIC, no 5, 1978.

Faced with this obvious policy of forced denationalization, the Romanians closed ranks and organized themselves in a national political party,* which allowed them to intensify their movement of national liberation, marked by the large memorandist action. The Transylvanian Romanians launched their petitionary action not so much to entreat the kindness of "the nice emperor" in Vienna but rather to uncover to the whole world what was happening in a multinational state in middle Europe. Thus, the problem of the Romanians as well as other oppressed peoples of Austro-Hungary became a European problem, just as the situation of the Moldavian principality and the Romanian Country had become in 1856-1859.

"They Did Not Merge With Any Other People"

Under these circumstances, at the national conference of 1881, when the two regional Romanian parties (from Transylvania and from Banat) unified into a single one--called the Romanian National Party--it also was decided to work out a memorandum which would analyze the situation of the Romanians of Austro-Hungary and the injustices and oppressions to which they were subjected. The memorandum, edited by George Barit and in four languages--Romanian, Hungarian, French and German--was printed in Sibiu in 1882. In 1887 at the Romanian National Party Conference, the decision was made to draw up a new memorandum for publication and to be forwarded to Emperor Franz Joseph. Composing of this document was entrusted to Aurel Muresianu and Iuliu Coroianu. Giving specific recommendations on the way it should be written, Ioan Ratiu, the party's president, recommended to Aurel Muresianu on 3 June 1888: "In my opinion it should be as short as possible but should include in writing all our demands; it should be in a diplomatic style, with nice words, but not servile; it should tell the truth and should combat the Hungarian system and regime but not the Hungarian nation; it should restrict its attack to the aristocrats and privileged, since they are and have been our irreconcilable enemies while they have enslaved their people and the Szeklers at the same time as us."

The period up to the drafting and forwarding of the "Memorandum" to the Court of Vienna was preceded by a series of other statements and retorts which aided to prepare public opinion in Romania and abroad. Toward this end a special role was played by the establishment of the League for the cultural unity of all Romanians, in Bucharest in 1891. Under the aegis of this organization the statement of the Romanian students was drafted and published in French with regard to the situation of the Romanians in the provinces invaded by the dominant Hungarian classes; it made an accusation against the policy of the reactionary Hungarian classes to oppress the Romanians and other oppressed nationalities. The Hungarian students of Cluj, the sons of the

* MAGAZIN ISTORIC No 6, 1978

aristocratic classes, also published a statement in July 1891 which rose against the demands formulated by the diligent Romanian youth. This document caused the appearance of "A Retort," the answer of the Romanian students of Cluj, Budapest, Vienna and Graz; its text was drafted by Aurel C. Popovici and printed in French, German, English and Italian. All these created the atmosphere favorable for launching the "Memorandum." At the new Romanian National Party Conference of January 1892 it was decided that it would be forwarded to the Court of Vienna on 28 May 1892.

In light of the Romanian National Party Program of 1881, in the first part of the document the Romanians decisively came out against annexation of Transylvania to Hungary 25 years before, asserting that through this arbitrary act "the Romanian people feel their historic and national rights have been wronged" because "the union was made without the Romanians' participation in a form which corresponded with their number and importance in this country" and "it was set forth through the Diet which as such had its own representatives on the basis of the electoral laws from darkest feudalism." The Romanian people felt themselves wronged by this union also because through that act "it worked to carry out a merger without consideration for the laws which had guaranteed the autonomy of this country." As the "Memorandum" felt, the union and approval of it by law were "downright lack of consideration for all the rights of the Romanian people as the element which in the absolute majority comprised old Transylvania as well as of all the basic laws which had ensured the autonomy of this kingdom and they were total elimination of the Romanian element and an injustice both from a legislative, legal as well as political viewpoint."

The state policy promoted by the dominant Hungarian classes for 25 years was felt as being opposed "to the political and traditional aspirations of the Romanian people and to their interests of national existence and also opposed to the demands of the constitutional organizations of the modern states." It was shown that due to the nationalist and reactionary orientation of the dominant Hungarian classes in each area of activity--social, economic, political and cultural--the Romanians felt the yoke of national oppression more and more heavily. Thus, examining the electoral law, particularly in Transylvania toward Hungary we see that although the Romanians formed nearly three-fourths of Transylvania's population and "possessed the country's land in the same proportion," they were hindered from exercising their right to vote, since the electoral law provided a higher census for Transylvania than for Hungary. The Romanians, who although they formed the majority of the population of this province and

also had public taxes in the same proportion, were not entitled to be representatives in the Diet and to participate in the state leadership in proportion to their number. The document unmasks the unjust and arbitrary measures used by the governors in establishing the electoral circles (districts).

It then analyzed the backward nature of the so-called "Law for equal entitlement of the nationalities" adopted by the parliament of Hungarian counts and barons from Budapest in 1848. The chauvinistic nature of this, according to the "Memorandum," is clear "even in its first sentence which denies our existence as a political factor." The document stresses that the Romanians always struggled to keep their national individuality just as in the most difficult times they preserved their language, customs and habits and that despite all the measures intended to denationalize them "they did not merge with any other people" and that "no gift for them is higher than the right to free development."

The policy to oppress the Transylvanian Romanians also was illustrated with a number of figures and data. Although Romanians formed "nearly the only population" in the 23 counties of Transylvania, Banat, Crisana and Maramures, there was no supreme chairman or even a vice chairman elected from the Romanians in one of these counties. There was just one Romanian as president of the tribunal while there were one or two prosecutors who were Romanians. The situation was just as bad in certain ministries such as the Ministry of Cults and of Public Instruction, of Finances and of Trade. For example, there was just one university professor and just one Romanian school inspector.

The law regarding the organization of municipalities also was conceived in the same spirit of excluding the Romanians from public life. The Romanians could not be representatives according to their number and importance either in the county or district councils.

With regard to church and school it was stated that they remained "the sole spheres of common life" in which the Romanian population believed that its freedom for national development had still been protected. However, shortly after achievement of dualism in this regard "draft laws were only brought into discussion, whose purpose was to diminish their autonomy and limit them to frameworks in which the cultural progress was beyond their power."

In all holdings of Transylvania, Banat, Crisana and Maramures, where "we Romanians, a compact population of more than 3 million souls," the document stressed, "are contributing with our blood and wealth to maintain the state, we still do not have a state-supported settlement for our cultural progress."

The "Memorandum" at the same time showed that the law of the press was "tailored" to oppress the Romanians. It was more severe for Transylvania than for Hungary and it hindered the expression of opinions, while Romanian publications, editors and their collaborators were sentenced to severe punishments.

The Hungarian Government's agrarian policy was characterized as also being oriented toward the same goal of subjugating the Romanian population. Following abolishment of serfdom, the Romanian peasants "did not receive the land, their rightful land, for which they worked." A number of explanations and reexplanations of the imperial taxes and the agrarian laws "favored the possessorial element (of the counts and barons) in judicial practice against the interests and indubitable rights of the rural population until they were insupportable."

Europe Listened to What Vienna and Budapest Did Not Listen To

Discussed and approved by the meeting of the Romanian National Party Committee of 25 and 26 March 1892, the "Memorandum" was printed in more than one language. A delegation comprised of more than 300 Romanians from Transylvania, Crisana, Maramures and Banat, coming from all social strata, left for Vienna to present the document to the imperial court. In the Habsburg capital, the Romanians had an interview with the capital's mayor, Karl Lueger, and with deputies Schneider, Brianchini and others. In the name of the delegation, the president of the Romanian National Party, Dr Ioan Ratiu, requested an audience with Emperor Franz Joseph on 28 May. Upon the request of the Hungarian Government, the monarch refused to receive the delegation. It submitted the "Memorandum" to the bureau of the imperial chancellor, the sovereign sent it without reading it to the Hungarian minister in the imperial court who, in turn, returned the envelope, unopened, on 26 July 1892 through the prefect of Sibiu County, Dr Ioan Ratiu.

The news that the delegation had not been received and not even the "Memorandum" by the emperor deeply displeased all Romanians. They were once again convinced that their legitimate desires would not be able to be achieved except through joint struggle with their brothers on the other side of the Carpathians. Vasilie Lucaciu, in a speech held while he was in Vienna, a believer in the forces of his people, stated: "Even if we who have come to Vienna as representatives numbering more than 300 persons perish, our nation will not perish. Today we are speaking to Europe." Really, what the emperor and his governors from Vienna and Budapest did not want to listen to, Europe did listen to and it felt that an attempt was being made to do away with certain nations between the borders of the great Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The memorandist action gave a powerful impetus to the movement for the national liberation of the Romanians, a fact also confirmed by many reports of the Austro-Hungarian authorities. On 5 August 1892, in a report forwarded to the Hungarian minister of the interior, the prefect from Tirnaveni stated the great influence which the "Memorandum" had among the Romanians: "The waves stirred up by the Romanian 'Memoradum,' "he wrote, "are beginning to spread more and more and the agitation made by it is beginning to take proportions which require the application of special measures. The popular masses, calm until now, have become involved in the current movement so that at home and in public places as well as during work in the field they are concerned only with this problem and they are discussing, which gives a dangerous nature to the movement." On 16 August 1892, the prefect of Tirnava Mica County informed the Hungarian minister of the interior that agitation among the people is being observed on the territory of this county from the demonstrations of Vienna," while in turn the prefect of Arad found intensification of the national movement in his county: "In Birsa Village, the priest brought together the parishoners at the school and discussed with them representation in the delegation. The priests, instructors and some members of the village leadership in Magherad and Cuvin signed a statement in TRIBUNA praising the memorandists." This same prefect further mentioned that night meetings were being organized in Romanian villages in Arad, Deva, Sebes and particularly Gura-hont counties and the surroundings, in the homes of priests and instructors and fiery speeches were being made.

A Powerful Aid in Free and Independent Romania

Large patriotic actions with a view to unmasking the oppressive policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government took place in the portions on the other side of the Carpathians, in the independent Romanian state.

Several months following the return from Vienna, Dr Ioan Ratiu, Dr Vasile Lucaciu and other leaders of the Transylvanian Romanians came to Bucharest, being received with special warmth by the capital's population. The delegations of the Gheorghe Lazar Scientific Literary Society sent the following wishes to those on the other side of the Carpathians: "The Romanian young people from the Gheorghe Lazar Scientific Literary Society of Bucharest are today enthusiastically celebrating your arrival on the land of free Romania. We piously salute the defenders of our name since in you we salute the indelible memory of the heroes of 1784--Horea, Closca and Crisan--and we recall the patriotic event of 1848. We have been and always will be with you."

Warm messages also were received from many locations in the country. The cultural league from Tecuci, for example, saluted

Ioan Ratiu with the following words: "Ever forward for the liberation and rise of the Romanian name and recognition of history. May you live many years for the triumph of our lofty dreams, which are the ideals of the entire nation." The citizens of Botosani wrote: "Martyrs to the holy cause of Romanianism, do not waver since all Romanians are watching you, are admiring you and with their heart and soul recall the acts and the correctness of the cause you are supporting; the liberty of transcarpathian Romania will result from the battles you are waging."

The memorandists enjoyed broad help from the socialist movement, who "many times made statements of sympathy," according to the statements of one of the leaders of the national movement, Aurel C. Popovici.

In December 1893, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate also brought praise to the Transylvanian leaders. In the chamber meeting A. Stolojan, Ion Gradisteanu and Misu Bals spoke, while Dimitrie Sturdza, V. A. Urechia and P.S. Aurelian spoke in the Senate. For example, after recalling the claims of the Romanians from Austro-Hungary, D. Sturdza added: "We should not be afraid of talking about the problem of the Romanians from Hungary; no, we should not be afraid of doing this, since if we were, if we kept quiet in our parliament, then what would Romania mean? It would not mean anything, it would be a vassal country; are we to change our relations of vassalage toward Turkey for relations of vassalage toward Hungary?"

It should be mentioned that even Count Goluchowski, the plenipotentiary Austro-Hungarian minister in Bucharest had to recognize the correctness of the oppressed Romanians' claims in one of his letters of July 1894 sent to the Austrian Government: "The complaints are too well-founded and, if this state of affairs is not reconsidered as soon as possible, then the fatal results of such a policy (of oppression) will lead to the most extensive and unpleasant complications." Clearly evaluating the situation, Count Goluchowski wrote that the Romanians' struggle for national liberation had included "the broadest strata of the people," with "the nature of a national movement which daily is becoming increasingly more serious and widespread." With regard to the effect of independent Romania on the struggle for national liberation in Transylvania, this same minister felt: "Thus it would be pure insanity (for the Austro-Hungarian Government) to even think of denationalizing an extremely bold people who number more than 2.5 million souls in the countries which are part of the crown of Saint Stephen, who are finding a powerful aid in free and independent Romania."

The most diverse circles and political, scientific and cultural personalities--democratic and progressive--were on the side of the Transylvanians.

For example, French writers Leconte de Lisle, Francois Coppee, Emile Zola, Sully Prudhomme showed their sympathy with the action of the memorandists. On 29 April 1894 Georgette Rodolfo, president of the university association in Padua, Italy, wrote with much sympathy about the memorandists. Menotti Garibaldi, the son of the great Garibaldi, said in Rome that the Hungarian governors "are unworthy of Italy's sympathy since in the most barbarian way they are oppressing 3 million of our brothers."

Students from the well-known British university, Oxford, organized a large meeting of sympathy for the Romanians of Transylvania, in which professors of world renown participated, such as Dr I. N. Bridges, the great historian Thomas Carlyle and W. R. Morphill. The illustrious professors in a telegram to the president of the Romanian National Party wrote: "We admire your devotion in the struggle for national life. We wish you courage and total success." In turn, students in Geneva wrote, among other things, that "they state their solidarity with the oppressed Romanians in the noble and courageous struggle undertaken to reclaim the so very legitimate rights of their nation," while students from Sofia sent a warm appeal to the drafters of the "Memorandum": "The Bulgarian student youth condemns the illegal and inhuman acts of the Hungarian Government on the accused Romanians from Transylvania."

Many newspapers denounced the antidemocratic states of affairs practiced by the foreign masters of Ardeal. Thus, L'INDEPENDANCE BELGE on 4 June 1892 incriminated the policy of forced magyarization promoted by the Hungarian state on the Romanians, writing: "Everything that the most exalted chauvinism could concoct in insults was put into play in order to oppress the Romanian people and extinguish their sentiment of individuality and make them ready for magyarization."

The unmasking force of the "Memorandum," a powerful act of accusation against Austro-Hungarian rule as well as the response it had in Europe, worried the Hungarian authorities, who took bitter measures against the memorandists. The Hungarian Government put out orders to investigate the leading Transylvanian Romanians. After Aurel C. Popovici had been brought to court on 21 September 1892 for editing "Retort" and Eugen Brote, for printing and putting the "Memorandum" into circulation on 13 May 1893, Vita Sandor, the general prosecutor of Cluj, extended the denunciation to the entire Executive Committee of the Romanian National Party of Transylvania.

Thus, a monstrous legal scenario was played out and entered into history as "the trial of the memorandists," about which we will be concerned in the next issue.

ALBANIA

REPORTER IN TIRANA SEES COUNTRY MANAGING WITHOUT PRC AID

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Aug 78 p 16

[Article by Svend Garbarsch: "Albania Sees All Others as Heretics"]

[Text] Since Albania's recent break with China, the small Balkan republic finds itself more isolated than ever before. But this is not the way the Albanians themselves view the situation.

They are convinced that they are on the right socialist path, and that there are allied leftist communist groups throughout the world ready to help them.

It does not worry them at all that these groups are small and without any real significance in most countries. The Albanian news media so exaggerate their importance that it would appear that these small groups are governing a number of nations.

Apparently the Albanian leaders calculate that no foreign power is interested in attacking Albania. The few countries which might be in that category know full well it would be like putting one's hand in a hornet's nest.

Since the end of the 1940's, when Albania broke relations with its foremost ally and neighbor Yugoslavia, it has based its foreign policy on alliances with great communist powers who had hostile or cold relationships with Yugoslavia. If these great powers improved their relations with Yugoslavia, Albania immediately broke with them.

This happened, first with the Soviet Union, and most recently with China, who discovered that Albania does not believe in the proverb that your friend is my friend. Now, for the first time, the Albanians stand without any ally at all, and that does not seem to really bother them either.

The reason for this might be that the country today is technically and economically well provided for. Its leaders specialized in getting as much as possible from the previous donors while they still felt generous and were in the mood for giving.

Albania thankfully accepted so-called fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union, while simultaneously courting China's favor. Therefore China stood ready to extend assistance when the Soviet Union suspended its aid.

The break with the Soviet Union followed Albanian accusations of Soviet ideological heresy against Marxist-Leninism. Now the Chinese have been similarly told that they are opportunists ready to sell their communist soul for a piece of bread from the great powers.

China's position is that it is necessary to cooperate with the enemy--USA--in order to defend itself against its main threat, the Soviet Union.

For Albania it is more important to have a pure communist soul, and they have informed the Chinese about this in a number of letter exchanges. Parts of this exchange have been made public in political notes.

It is clear that the Chinese gradually grew tired of Albanian interference in Chinese policies. Finally, the Chinese did not even deign to reply to the Albanian letters.

China has expressed disappointment over the lack of Albanian gratitude. Albania alone received as much aid from China as all the other developing countries together.

In return, the Albanians accuse the Chinese of taking credit for the country's development which has brought it by leaps and bounds to the point of almost 100 percent self-sufficiency in most areas.

The raw materials which earlier were exported, are now being sold as either finished or semi-finished products. While ten years ago the country was totally dependent on the outside world it is today in an entirely different situation.

Albania is in the unique position of apparently conducting its foreign trade the way it wants to. If the trade with other nations should go wrong, it would be a loss, but not catastrophic for the country.

Albania is well armed to defend its independence. The country is a little larger than Hedmark county, but according to foreign calculations it has a 45,000 man army for a population of 2.5 million.

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BULGARIA

DIRECTOR OF BULGARIAN TELEVISION INTERVIEWED

Sofia BULGARSKI ZHURNALIST in Bulgarian No 8, 1978 pp 22-23

[Interview with Ivan Slavkov conducted by Nikolay Gavrilov: "In the Creative Laboratory of the Publicist." Ivan Slavkov was born in 1940 and is a graduate of the Machine-Electrical Engineering Institute in Sofia. He has worked as editor for the newspaper TRUD. Currently he is general director of Bulgarian Television. Author of the following books: "Desant v Neizvestnoto" [Drop into the Unknown] and "Ustremena v Budeshteto" [Directed toward the Future]. He is an Honored Worker in Culture]

[Text] [Question] When did you reach the decision to become a journalist and how did you accomplish this?

[Answer] At one point my desire to be a journalist yielded to the belief that I must become an engineer (sometime in the mid-1950's), when motor-cycling and, in general, my exposure to automobiles led me to enroll in the Lenin VMEI [Higher Machine-Electrical Engineering Institute]. Perhaps journalistic propaganda played a certain role as well, as it was then that technical thinking gained respect.

Later on, I was directed into journalism quite by accident as a result of a conversation with my cousin Asen Zakhariev (also a journalist and, if I remember, deputy editor in chief of SPORT). I was then doing my military service. He told me that TRUD was looking for a suitable engineer for journalistic work. During one of my furloughs I went to see the head of the economic department (our colleague Delcho Delchev). We talked, I tried, and . . .

[Question] Have you ever regretted your choice? And if so why?

[Answer] So far I have not regretted it in the least that this profession has become my destiny. I can not see how a profession one loves could become a subject of bitterness.

[Question] Would you compare our profession with another one which, in your view, would be equally difficult and significant?

[Answer] I do not place our profession above any other, for in a humane and harmoniously developed society, as ours claims to be, the balance excludes the grading of professions. The grading of people is a different matter.

[Question] What do you mean by professionalism in journalism? How do you, personally, strive to achieve it?

[Answer] A professional among us is the one who is able to formulate and enumerate the first ten questions or problems of interest to the reader and try to answer them honestly. That is what I aspire to achieve.

[Question] What about the self-confidence of the journalist? How is it achieved?

[Answer] I have never met a journalist without self-confidence. I agree with those who have achieved it as mentioned in my previous answer.

[Question] What is your view of the modern reader?

[Answer] Generally, vague, for no scientific institute has helped me to establish his clear image. The question of the way I would like to see him is a different one.

[Question] Is there, in your view, a gradation of journalistic genres or is each genre valuable by itself? What are your personal preferences?

[Answer] There should be no gradation unless it is made for momentary expediency. I would prefer the commentary or, perhaps, reporting . . .

[Question] Do you distinguish between journalism, publicism, and literature? What separates them? Is spilling over allowed?

[Answer] There is a difference. However, the distinctions are abolished in terms of the impact on the reader. Such a spilling over has long become a fact which, it seems to me, is even mandatory when it is a question of the way the author expresses himself through mass information and propaganda media.

[Question] What are your models in publicism? Please give us names and titles of their works.

[Answer] Zakhari Stoyanov, Khristo Botev, Ernest Hemingway, and David Frost ("To England with Love") with his political shows on television.

[Question] When do you write--morning or evening? What do you think of shorthand, tape recording, typewriters, and personal documentation?

[Answer] Usually evenings. These facilities are necessary and I regret that so little attention is paid to this fact by the schools.

[Question] Could a person become a publicist without having been a reporter?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Kish and Hemingway used to change their headings as many as 10 times. How do you reach yours?

[Answer] With a great deal of difficulty, and so far I have been pleased with one or two of my headings.

[Question] Who are the modern journalists you like and what are the names you follow in the press and on the radio and television? And is so, why?

[Answer] I follow those who linked their destinies and lives with television journalism, for they began from scratch, yet rapidly gained the recognition of the public and of their colleagues in more traditional media.

[Question] In your view, what are the worst shortcomings in our present day journalism?

[Answer] Formalism, verbosity, and the occasionally horrible cliches.

[Question] What is your view of the young journalist generation--are you satisfied or concerned and what would you wish it?

[Answer] With few exceptions I am not satisfied. My wishes are addressed not to that generation but the leadership of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Department of Journalism who should organize a permanent system for the retraining of journalists within the union who already number about 4,000, and specialists in one or another area engaged in journalistic work.

[Question] What aspects of our reality, in your view, have not been adequately interpreted in the press? Which ones have been excessively exploited? What is your recommendation in this respect as a creative worker?

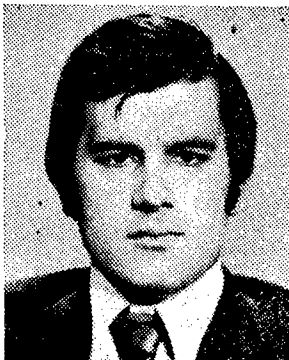
[Answer] I think that we have not found the way to create heroes of our time worthy of emulation. Therefore, we do not speak sufficiently about man, and human relations. I believe that the time has come to abandon some formal technological and pseudo-topical economic data having checked the real usefulness of their use.

[Question] What is your view concerning ethics in our profession? Could you give us a negative and a positive example of immoral and moral journalistic actions . . .

[Answer] Ethics is obligation number one for every journalist. I would rather not give you striking examples which, however, could be found in the work of each one of us and are consistent with our individual ethics.

[Question] Finally, could you share your credo as a publicist...

[Answer] Honesty and an uncompromising attitude.



Ivan Slavkov

5003

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TEXT OF CSSR-CYPRIOT COMMUNIQUE

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Czechoslovak-Cypriot communique: "Appreciation of our Assistance"]

[Text] Nikos A. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, came on 6-9 September 1978 for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus began his visit by laying a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier on Zizkov Hill.

During his visit Nikos A. Rolandhis was received by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, who conveyed to Spyros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, the CSSR president's invitation to visit Czechoslovakia officially.

Negotiations took place between the ministers of foreign affairs B. Chnoupek and N. Rolandhis, the subject of which were the most important questions of the international situation, the prospects for solving the Cyprus issue, and the present state and possibilities of the further all-round development of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In discussing the international issues, the two ministers agreed in the opinion that the basic trend in the present international situation is the process of detente. They expressed their countries' resolve to strive to make this process a lasting and irreversible one.

In this connection, they underscored the historic significance of the Helsinki conference for the development of relations among the European states, and stressed the imperative need for all signatory states to strictly see to the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the final act, which represents an indivisible entity.

The two sides discussed the results of the Belgrade meeting, and the meeting of the experts of states participating in the CSCE for the preparation of a scientific forum, and stated with gratification that these had

reaffirmed the significance of the final act for safeguarding peace, security, and all-round cooperation in Europe. They expressed the conviction that the mutual exchange of opinions and experience is important for the further development of relations and a mutually advantageous cooperation on the European continent and in the world, in the sense of the stipulations of the final act of the Helsinki conference.

The two sides agreed that international detente should also be transferred to the military sphere, and that effective measures should be taken for stopping the arms race and for disarmament. The two sides primarily spoke in favor of limiting the nuclear armament, of measures for reducing the danger of a nuclear war, and of a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The two sides positively appraise the results of the UN General Assembly's extraordinary disarmament session, and they resolved to contribute to the maximum to the realization of the stipulations of its final act in practice. In this connection, the Czechoslovak minister welcomed the proposal of his excellency President Spyros Kiprianou on the demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus.

The two sides are of the opinion that the successful conclusion of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Vienna, and the reduction of the number of troops and armaments in Central Europe, would be of extraordinary significance as an example of complementing political detente by realistic steps in the sphere of disarmament.

The two sides stressed the role of the United Nations as an important instrument of world peace and the development of international cooperation. They expressed the resolve to continue their efforts for strengthening this organization as a universal and irreplaceable instrument for consolidating international cooperation and solving the international problems.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to the assessment of the Cyprus issue and the grave situation on the island. They expressed their deep concern that progress had not yet been achieved in the just and lasting solution of this problem, and that the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus still continues. They stated that it is urgently necessary to solve the problem of Cyprus, which endangers peace and security in Europe and the world in general, by materializing the UN resolutions--particularly the General Assembly resolution No 365 (1974), and by applying the principles of the final act of Helsinki.

N. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, stated that his government adheres to the negotiation process as stipulated by the appropriate UN resolutions, and underscored the fact that significant and constructive negotiations between the two communities cannot be conducted on the basis of proposals proceeding from a division of the island.

The ministers agreed that a just, lasting, and viable solution of the Cyprus crisis for the benefit of the Cypriot people should be achieved without further delays, through concrete and constructive negotiations, and in keeping with the aims and principles of the UN charter, the appropriate UN resolutions, and the final act of the CSCE.

The two sides spoke in favor of withdrawing all foreign armed forces from the territory of Cyprus, and stressed the inevitability of stopping all foreign interference, and of full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus as a unified [jednotná] country.

The two ministers expressed their support for the convocation of an international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework, which would--in accordance with the UN charter principles--lead to a speedy implementation of approved resolutions.

The ministers devoted considerable attention to the situation in the Middle East which represents a grave danger not only to the peace in this area, but also throughout the world. It is their view that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only when the Israeli troops are withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, when the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and establishing their own state are implemented, and when all states in the area have their independent and secure existence insured. The two sides regard a Geneva peace conference to be the most suitable place for discussing these problems.

The two foreign ministers assessed the present situation in Africa and expressed themselves to be in favor of a consistent respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of the boundaries, territorial integrity of the individual African states, and in favor of noninterference in their internal affairs in accordance with the UN charter. They also favor the extension of the detente policy and insuring peace on the African continent.

The two foreign ministers emphasized that the policy of racial discrimination and all forms of discrimination in general lead to the creation of conditions endangering peace and world security. They express their full support to the people of southern Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their efforts for freedom and national independence, and in this spirit the two sides will press for the implementation of all pertinent UN resolutions.

The two sides agreed that the nonaligned movement is a positive factor in international relations. It is a dynamic component of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and exploitation, of the struggle for peace, equality, and economic and social progress. In this connection, they welcomed the spirit of the positive conclusions of the recent Belgrade conference, and expressed the conviction that the conference in Havana will yield further positive results. Czechoslovakia values the positive role played by the Republic of Cyprus in this movement.

The two ministers noted that in the period which has elapsed since CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek's official visit to the Republic of Cyprus in May 1977, the relations between the two countries have been successfully developing in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation, and that all prerequisites exist for their further expansion and deepening in all spheres of mutual interest.

The two ministers attach a special importance to the development of contacts between the political representatives of their two countries. The two sides also confirmed their interest in continuing the regular interministerial consultations on topical international questions, and on questions concerning the further development of bilateral relations on the level of deputy foreign ministers.

The two sides exchanged views on the current state of and prospects for trade relations, and on the possibility of the development of economic cooperation. They emphasized the recent positive development of these relations and, at the same time, noted that an effective fulfillment of the 1976 agreement on economic cooperation and the new trade agreement of 1978 will be suitable instruments for their further expansion.

The two foreign ministers further devoted attention to the relations between their two countries in the sphere of culture, education, science, and health. They assessed positively their recent activation. They expressed the wish to continue supporting and deepening this cooperation, and expanding contacts between the radio and television of their two countries.

They expressed the conviction that the new executive plan of the 1979-81 cultural agreement will contribute to the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of culture.

They agreed that the existing contractual base provides a broad base for mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. At the same time, they assessed the feasibility of concluding further mutually advantageous contractual documents.

Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis, in the name of the Republic of Cyprus, invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek for an official visit to Cyprus. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visits will be set via diplomatic channels.

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

FRG-GDR POPULATION STRUCTURE, DENSITY COMPARED

Bonn DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German No 35, 25 Aug 78 p 4

[Article by Ernst von Eicke: "GDR: The Exodus to the Cities--Socioeconomic Structure Problems on the Other Side of the Elbe River"]

[Text] Migration from medium-size and large cities has been increasing in the FRG in recent years. In all big cities having more than 500,000 inhabitants population figures declined in 1977. The only exception was Munich, which is much of a fun city.

In the GDR, on the other hand, migration into the cities, especially the large ones, continues. Bezirk capitals are growing even more than other big cities because in them the party and administrative bureaucracies are concentrated, steadily swelling in a communist state which must administer everything. And then also, housing construction seems to make headway faster in those bezirk capitals than in other places. Especially there, large-scale pre-fabricated projects are being assembled nowadays.

While communities with populations less than 2,000 in the GDR lost one out of every 20 inhabitants between 1971 and 1975, in cities with populations above 100,000, one of 30 has been a new arrival. The smallest population shifts have in recent years been found in places between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants. The larger a city, the larger also has been as a rule the new influx per 1,000 inhabitants. The influx into East Berlin has even been above average between 1971 and 1975. Circa 20,000 new arrivals settled there in these 5 years. If new residency permits were not so hard to obtain, the number would presumably have been much higher still.

The mobility of the GDR population has been negligible in comparison with the FRG population. Between 1971 and 1975 three times as many FRG citizens moved from one town to another than did GDR citizens. Thus the GDR's settlement structure changes much more slowly than the FRG's. Population density also has changed much less there than in the FRG, where today only approximately 8 percent of the population remains in communities with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants, that is in villages, whereas one-fourth of the GDR population still is rural.

In contrast to the FRG, only minor differences in per capita income are found in the various regions of the GDR today. Only in East Berlin income is higher by one-third than in the rest of the GDR. Average income differences among the other GDR bezirks are relatively small. Based on an index of 100 for all of the GDR, the figure for the northern bezirks would be 101, for the southern, 97. The relatively high costs of farm products in the GDR have brought it about that the differences between industrial and agricultural areas have become minimal.

Only in the cultural field and in social welfare there still are marked differences. Fewer hospitals, physicians, colleges and theaters, for example, are available to the inhabitants of the northern GDR bezirks than in the urban sprawls. A predominantly rural bezirk like Neubrandenburg has one-fourth less of a capacity in repair workshops and sales outlets than other bezirks have, mainly the urban sprawls such as Chemnitz Bezirk.

In terms of total industrial production in the GDR, 6 percent comes from East Berlin, 30 percent from the northern bezirks, and 64 percent from the south. But while the southern bezirks produce as much as 64 percent, they cover only 39 percent of the entire territory of the GDR today.

After the industrial installations existing in the GDR had been put back into operation after 1945, the communists made great efforts in giving priority to developing those industrial branches which previously had not existed at all or only to a minor extent. That offered the opportunity to strongly industrialize areas which had previously had hardly any industry. That has to a certain extent been successful.

Current development is marked primarily by a strong rationalization of all economic areas. That, among other things, also means that the question of the most favorable site location now enjoys a higher place value than the effort at industrializing areas that previously had had less of an industrial development. This may lead to the consequence that greater disproportions among the various GDR regions develop in the future, which they had wanted to eliminate in previous years mainly by establishing new enterprises.

5885

CSO: 2300

HUNGARY

'PRAVDA' CITES 'TARSADALMI SZEMLE'S' ATTACK ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Policy of Great Powerism and Hegemonism"]

[Text] Budapest, 10 September--TARSADALMI SZEMLE, the theoretical and political journal of the MSZMP, has published an article analyzing the hegemonist foreign policy course of the present Peking leadership, which is uniting with the most reactionary forces of imperialism.

China, the journal writes, is currently the only country to have elevated the inevitability of a new world war to the rank of official party and state policy, rejects the relaxation of international tension and is openly opposed to disarmament and to efforts contributing to the security of states and peoples. China's leaders preach and implement a great-power, chauvinist and anti-Soviet policy. Maoism is alien to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The "three worlds" concept, the slogan of the inevitability of a new world war and the knocking together of a united anti-Soviet front, clearly express the anti-Marxist position of the Chinese leaders. The "three worlds" concept is the result of a distorted view of questions of classes and hegemony, as well as of a deliberate distortion of reality.

The Chinese leaders are seeking particularly actively to hinder the process of supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere. Peking, in point of fact, supports the plan to develop neutron weapons in the United States and to deploy them in West European countries, and enthusiastically welcomes the buildup of NATO's military might.

China's great-power aspirations and methods manifest themselves most crudely in Africa. The Peking leaders welcomed the Egyptian and Sudanese leaders' shift toward anti-Sovietism. In the struggle of independent, progressive Angola, they openly took the side of the imperialist, neocolonialist forces. They behaved in just the same way with Ethiopia, which wished to take the path of building socialism, when they aided Somalia's aggression. China supports the aspirations of reactionary Arab forces in the Red Sea region and establishes links with countries intending to stifle the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The nature of Peking's policy in Latin America is graphically evidenced by the fact that, while worsening relations with socialist Cuba, China maintains good relations with the fascist junta in Chile.

Southeast Asia, the article states, naturally occupies a special place in Chinese foreign policy: For Peking this region serves as a place for the direct implementation of its policy and overt great-power aspirations. China today makes territorial claims against almost all its neighbors.

Mao Tse-tung repeatedly declared that "It is necessary to conquer the south." Openly, or in a veiled manner, China is demanding territory comprising a total of 3 million square km from neighboring states and countries in Southeast Asia--particularly Vietnam--not to mention the fact that it is seeking to acquire the exclusive right to control the whole of the south China Sea.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries, their concerted peace-loving policy and the international communist movement, are the biggest obstacle in the way of implementing Peking's hegemonist policy. China rudely rejected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's message to the National People's Congress Standing Committee which set the task of normalizing relations between the two countries. The Chinese leaders are concentrating their fire on the Soviet Union and trying to set other socialist countries against it by pursuing a policy of "differentiation" and "splittism." China's policy, which used to be aimed at earnest rivalry with the nonaligned movement, now intends to put pressure on the nonaligned movement and to undermine its anti-imperialist nature.

The great-power, chauvinist foreign policy of the Chinese leadership threatens mankind's interests, peace and the security of all countries. It corresponds to the interests of the extreme reactionary forces of imperialism, TARSADALMI SZEMLE emphasizes.

CSO: 1800

ROMANIA

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF ROMANIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING COMPANY NAMED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 78, 29 Aug 78 pp 7-11

[Presidential Decree, issued 25 Aug 78: "Establishment of the National Council and Executive Bureau of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company"]

[Text] The president of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Single Article: The National Council and the Executive Bureau of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company are established with the composition provided in the annex listed as an integral part of this decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, 25 Aug 78
No 221

Annex

Composition of the National Council and Executive Bureau of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company

I. The National Council of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company

Chairman

1. Dumitru Popescu

-- member of the Executive Political Committee,
secretary of the CC of the PCR

First Vice Chairman

2. Valeriu Pop

-- director general of the Romanian Radio and
Television Broadcasting Company

Vice Chairmen

3. Nicolae Lazar -- vice chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Workers, worker at the Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise
4. Cornelia Filipas -- secretary of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions
5. Ioan-Traian Stefanescu -- first secretary of the CC of the UTC, member of the CC of the PCR
6. Maria Ciocan -- secretary of the National Council of Women, member of the Central Auditing Commission
7. Stan Soare -- deputy to the Minister of Education and Instruction
8. Valeriu Ceoceanica -- vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology
9. Ladislau Banyai -- vice chairman of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CC of the PCR
10. Constantin Istrate -- vice chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives

Members

11. Gheorghe Airinei -- deputy to the Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications, candidate member of the CC of the PCR
12. Anica Albu -- master workman at the Savinesti Synthetic Fiber and Thread Combine, member of the bureau of the combine party committee, candidate member of the Neamt County Party Committee
13. Stela Albu -- quality controller at the Bucharest TV Tube Enterprise, member of the party committee of sector 8, deputy in the people's council of Bucharest municipality
14. Ion Anton -- vice chairman of the Academy of the RSR, hydraulic machinery engineer, member of the CC of the PCR, member of the State Council

15. Gheorghe Anghel -- director of the National Institute of Information and Documentation
16. Gheorghe Astefanei -- secretary of the party committee of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
17. Gheorghe Atanasiu -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
18. Eugen Barbu -- writer, chief editor of the magazine SAP-TAMINA, candidate member of the CC of the PCR
19. Nicolae Barbulescu -- university professor, director of the Institute of Research for Pesticides
20. Ion-Dodu Balan -- university professor at Bucharest University, candidate member of the CC of the PCR
21. Elisabeta Bedo -- worker at the Odorheiu Secuiesc Clothing Enterprise, Harghita County, candidate member of the municipal party committee, deputy to Grand National Assembly
22. Constantin Bostina -- chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers Organization
23. Ernest Breitenstein -- chief editor of the newspaper NEUER WEG
24. Pal Bodor -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Broadcasts in the Languages of Cohabiting Nationalities
25. Petre Brincusi -- chairman of the Union of Composers
26. Nicu Ceausescu -- secretary of the CC of the PCR
27. Constantin Chirita -- writer, script writer, vice chairman of the Union of Writers in the RSR
28. Vasile Ciobanu -- boilermaker worker, director of the Workers Club at the Grivita Rosie Chemical Equipment Enterprise, Bucharest
29. Nicu Constantin -- director general of the Central for Power and Metallurgical Equipment and Lifting Machinery, member of the Management Council of the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry

30. Valeriu Cristescu -- director general of the Central Institute for Research in Constructions
31. Maria Diaconu -- weaver, secretary of the party committee at the Dacia Enterprise, Bucharest
32. Romus Dima -- secretary for propaganda problems in the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee
33. Tamara Dobrin -- vice chairwoman of the Council of Culture and Socialist Education, member of the CC of the PCR
34. Marin Dragnea -- general-locotenant, first vice chairman of the National Council for Physical Education and Sport
35. Ion Dumitrascu -- master workman, secretary of the party committee at the Vulcan Enterprise, Bucharest
36. Nicolae Dumitrescu -- electrician at the Bucharest Enterprise for Installation, Assembly and Insulation, deputy secretary of the bureau of the primary organization on site and member of the party committee for enterprises
37. Nicolae Dumitru -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
38. Zoe Dumitrescu -- engineer, deputy secretary for propaganda problems in the party committee of the Electroaparataj Enterprise, Bucharest
39. Martin Fellencz -- technician, secretary of the party committee in the Electrometal Enterprise, Timisoara, member of the Council of Workers of German Nationality
40. Iuliu Fejes -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company, member of the CC of the PCR
41. Constantin Georgescu -- subengineer, secretary of the party committee at the Bucharest Enterprise for Equipment and Spare Parts

- 42. Dumitru Ghise -- professor of philosophy, vice chairman of the Council of Culture and Socialist Education, member of the CC of the PCR
- 43. Constantin Glavan -- deputy to the Minister of Agriculture and the Food Industry
- 44. Ioan Grigorescu -- vice chairman of the Association of Cinema Workers
- 45. Ileana Iacobescu -- vice chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania
- 46. Nestor Ignat -- dean of the Journalism Department within the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy
- 47. Viorica Ignat -- knitting mill worker, secretary of the party committee in the Tricodava Enterprise, Bucharest
- 48. Alexandru Ionescu -- secretary for propaganda problems in the Ilfov County Party Committee, member of the CC of the PCR
- 49. Alexandru Kopandi -- secretary of the Council of Workers of Hungarian Nationality, candidate member of the CC of the PCR
- 50. Ioan Laszlo -- rector of the Tirgu Mures Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute, member of the Higher Health Council
- 51. Ion Lavric -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Domestic and Foreign Political News, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
- 52. Constantin Lelea -- worker, deputy secretary for propaganda problems in the party committee of the 23 August Enterprise, Bucharest
- 53. Viorel Margineanu -- painter, vice chairman of the Union of Plastic Artists
- 54. Gheorghe Marinescu -- sector chief in the Press, Radio and TV Section of the CC of the PCR, candidate member of the CC of the PCR

55. Teodor Marinescu -- deputy to the chief of the Press, Radio and TV Section of the CC of the PCR, member of the CC of the PCR
56. Gheorghe Mihoc -- member of the Academy of the Romanian Socialist Republic
57. Constantin Mitea -- chief editor of the newspaper SCINTEIA, member of the CC of the PCR
58. Tiberiu Muresan -- rector of the Nicolae Balcescu Agronomic Institute, Bucharest
59. Adalbert Millitz -- secretary of the Council of Workers of German Nationality
60. Florea Nedelcu -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Cultural Broadcasts, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
61. Aurel Negucioiu -- secretary for propaganda problems in the Cluj County Party Committee
62. Sorin Pamfil -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Economic Broadcasts, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
63. Constantin Pasaliu -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Social-Educational and Ideological Broadcasts, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
64. Stefan Pascu -- historian, member of the Academy of the Romanian Socialist Republic, candidate member of the CC of the PCR
65. Nicolae Petrovici -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Broadcasts for Youth and Children, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
66. Traian Puscasu -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CC of the PCR

67. Ilie Radulescu -- minister state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, vice chairman of the National Council for Promotion of Friendship and Collaboration with Other Peoples
68. Viorica Rotariu -- technician at the Wool Industry Enterprise in Timisoara, member of the party committee, chairman of the Trade Union Committee for Enterprises
69. Adrian Rogojan -- vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activities
70. Ion Sasu -- chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania
71. Gheorghe Similea -- chairman of the Independent Agricultural Production Cooperative, Ialomita County, member of the bureau of the communal party committee
72. Ion Sirbu -- first deputy to the chief of the Organizational Section of the CC of the PCR, member of the Executive Bureau and secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, member of the CC of the PCR
73. Carmen-Eugenia Stanescu -- artist emeritus, member of the Association of Artists in Theatrical Institutes
74. Alexandru Szabo -- deputy to the chief of the Propaganda Section of the CC of the PCR, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CC of the PCR
75. Zoltan Szabo -- master workman at the Sfintu Gheorghe Enterprise for Electrical Equipment, Automotive Equipment and Electrical Motors, Covasna County, member of the city party committee
76. Dezideriu Szilagyi -- chief editor of the newspaper ELORE, member of the CC of the PCR
77. Ion Totu -- director general of the Central Institute for Economic Research

- 78. Amalia Trica -- master workman, secretary of the party committee at the Enterprise for Reed Furniture, member of the bureau of the party committee of sector 6, Bucharest
- 79. Dumitru Turcus -- deputy to the chief of the Foreign Relations Section of the CC of the PCR, member of the Central Collegium of the Party
- 80. Ecaterina Vasile -- agronomic technician, chairman of the Mihailesti Agricultural Production Cooperative, Ilfov County, member of the county party committee
- 81. Gheorghe Vasiu -- secretary for economic problems of the Hunedoara County Party Committee
- 82. Victor Voichita -- general-maior, deputy secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Armed Forces
- 83. Radu Voinea -- academician, rector of the Bucharest Polytechnical Institute

II. The Executive Bureau of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company

Chairman

- 1. Valeriu Pop -- director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company

Members

- 2. Gheorghe Astefanei -- secretary of the party committee of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
- 3. Gheorghe Atanasiu -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
- 4. Ladislau Banyai -- vice chairman of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CC of the PCR
- 5. Pal Bodor -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Broadcasts in Languages of Cohabiting Nationalities

6. Constantin Bostina -- chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers Organization
7. Petre Brancusi -- chairman of the Union of Composers in the Romanian Socialist Republic
8. Nicu Ceausescu -- secretary of the CC of the UTC
9. Valeriu Ceoceanica -- vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology
10. Maria Ciocan -- secretary of the National Council of Women, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CC of the PCR
11. Constantin Chirita -- writer, script writer, vice chairman of the Union of Writers in the RSR
12. Nicolae Dumitru -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
13. Iuliu Fejes -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company, member of the CC of the PCR
14. Cornelia Filipas -- secretary of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions in Romania
15. Constantin Istrate -- vice chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives
16. Ion Lavric -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Domestic and Foreign Political News, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
17. Nicolae Lazar -- vice chairman of the executive bureau of the National Council of Workers, worker at the Bucharest Enterprise for Heavy Machinery
18. Gheorghe Marinescu -- sector chief in the Press, Radio and TV Section of the CC of the PCR, candidate member of the CC of the PCR
19. Florea Nedelcu -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Cultural Broadcasts, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company

20. Traian Puscasu -- deputy director general of the Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CC of the PCR
21. Sorin Pamfil -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Economic Broadcasts, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
22. Constantin Pasaliu -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Social-Educational and Ideological Broadcasts, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
23. Nicolae Petrovici -- chief editor in the Editorial Staff for Broadcasts for Youth and Children, Romanian Radio and Television Broadcasting Company
24. Ion Sasu -- chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania
25. Stan Soare -- deputy to the Minister of Education and Instruction
26. Ioan-Traian Stefanescu -- first secretary of the CC of the UTC, member of the CC of the PCR
27. Dumitru Turcus -- deputy to the chief of the Foreign Relations Section of the CC of the PCR, member of the Central Collegium of the Party
28. Ioan Totu -- director general of the Central Institute for Economic Research

6010
CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

ROLE OF MILITARY IN PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

Bucharest VIATA MILITARA in Romanian Jul 78 pp 14-15

[Interview with Major-General Dr Eng Ion Angheloiu by Col Ion Capet:
"Our Army Has a Fine Tradition of Promoting Technical-Scientific Progress."]

[Text] Major General Dr of Engineering Ion Angheloiu, well known for his activities in the Military Academy and in the scientific field thinks that he belongs to a generation which, to a certain extent, has wished to explore new roads in the vast domains of science. An electronics engineer since 1955, he began, in 1960, to feel attracted by the problems of information theory, a scientific trend which has strongly asserted itself since the World War II. As a consequence of this passion he defended his doctoral thesis in 1968, a problem of information theory, more precisely, of the theory of codes, the first doctoral thesis in this area in our country.

Author of 11 works (textbooks, monographs, courses) and of more than 100 studies, articles, reviews and scientific papers published by the Military Academy, the Military Publishing House in various publications or presented at different conferences.

Our subject spoke about all these with lightly hidden pride. That is why we asked the following question:

[Question] From the way you talk about this success comrade Major-General your satisfaction shows through... Am I wrong?

[Answer] No! You are right! It is the satisfaction of work accomplished, of realizing that my activities and efforts have not gone unnoticed and that they were of interest to engineers, which probably determined my being included in the "Technical Dictionary of Radio and Television." Some specialists openly admit that there is a school in this field in the Military Academy and look favorably upon the pioneer work in the area of coding. Also I am requested as a reviewer for many doctoral dissertations outside of the Academy, especially for those that are presented in the field of coding theory in the faculty of mathematics. I am also scientific supervisor of the doctoral candidates. Some of them have penetrated deeply, in their doctoral

dissertations, into various aspects of information theory of codes and cybernetics. At present, among the seven doctoral candidates that I supervise, some dissertations will be based on this topic of great significance for the army and for science and technology in general. I believe however that in our discussion we must not talk only about personal satisfaction.

[Question] These are not without importance especially since they offer us the opportunity of treating a subject of larger interest: the contribution of researchers and scientists--who were or are military personnel--to the development of military science and technology.

[Answer] It is a great pleasure for me to point out that our army has a fine tradition regarding scientific training of its personnel and the promotion of technical-scientific progress. It is interesting to recall that the first Romanian author of a work in higher mathematics, published in 1841, was Dimitric Asachi, engineer and officer and that between 1856-1857 the work of establishing the map of Muntenia was led by Constantin Bazozzi, an officer with a wealth of knowledge about mathematical geodesy. I would also recall that officer Constantin Capitaneanu was the first Romanian who was a member of the Paris Mathematics Society since its beginnings and that General Stefan Falcoianu was a member of the Romanian Academy since 1876, General Iacob Lahovari, professor at Bucharest University had as students Spiru Haret, Gheorghe Titeica and others. Likewise, General Ion George Manu is among the first Romanian authors of math books, and General Eremia Grigorescu--the hero of the hot summer of 1917--printed the first course of probability calculus in our country.

There are also other military names that were significant in the technical-scientific area in the period between the two world wars: such as General Burileanu and commander Lintes. And in order to answer the second half of your question I might stress that at present many military engineers who have been in the army or are graduates of technical faculties of the Military Academy are making valuable contributions to the most diverse branches of science and technology. Let me mention Reserve Colonel Professor Dr of Engineering Vasile Catuneanu, former department head at the Military Academy and at present department head at the Polytechnical Institute, who is outstanding in his work in the area of operations security, Colonel (reserve) engineer Valeriu Ciocionica and Colonel (reserve) Engineer Nicolae Sotirescu, who head as director and scientific director, the Electronic Research Institute, Major-General Dr Engineer Dinu Buznea and Colonel Dr of Engineering Florin Munteanu who head the Institute of Computer Technology. I could add the well-known name of Colonel Tintea Teodorescu, director of the Institute of Technical Creativity, and of Col Dr of Engineering E. Moisel, the director of the Institute of Aeronautics who, together with his collaborators, continues the ideas of the great Romanian scientist Henri Coanda.

There are many others who have come forward in various sectors as specialists with high qualifications contributing through their work and activities to the development of Romanian science and technology. That is why I beg your forgiveness that I cannot mention all of them in our discussion.

[Question] The same thing could be said about researchers and scientists who work in the army....

[Answer] That's right. At present our army has a significant number of researchers who contribute to the realization of the task assigned by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of our armed forces--the task of developing our own weapons production and combat techniques, keeping in mind our party's views on the defense of our country.

In the course of time numerous scientific and technical achievements found broad utilization in the creation of means of combat. For example the development of knowledge about internal combustion engines and about electricity have resulted in the appearance of new technical means on the battlefield: automotive vehicles, tanks, planes, radio electronic means, etc. And I think that it is normal that it should be so, since the technical-scientific revolution has marked a new phase in the development of the armed forces. And it is no secret for anyone that in military technology all the most important successes of the contemporary technical-scientific progress have been achieved: nuclear energy, electronics, cybernetics, jet technology. By saying that modern armies are the armies of complicated machinery and precision installations, I do not think that I am saying anything new. Under these conditions it is a normal process to create conditions for developing scientific research and for promoting military engineers with valuable contributions in various scientific and technical branches. Once again without claiming to name all those who deserve mention, I will first of all cite Major-General Engineer Dumitru Andreescu the director of the Technical Institute for Research and Design in the Armed Forces, a Romanian specialist in the area of aeronautics, well-known for his work in the area of rocket technology and space flights. In addition, he heads a group of young military engineer researchers who are awaiting their scientific acceptance in the coming years. With the same pleasure I will talk about Colonel Dr of Engineering Nicolae Gr. Popescu--military specialist in laser use, Major-General Engineer Virgil Dobrin who is directing his efforts in the area of the introduction of automation means in leading the forces.

[Question] Taking all these conditions into consideration we will ask you to refer also to the activity of the group of specialists who work in the Military Academy--heads of departments or professors.

[Answer] Without listing them in hierarchical order but considering the technical areas in which they distinguish themselves, I could refer to Colonel Dr of Engineering Constantin Manea--tanks and automotive vehicles--, Colonel Dr of Engineering Ion Manole and Colonel Dr of Engineering Vasile

Avadanei--in aviation--Major General Dr of Engineering Gheorghe Ardeleanu and Colonel Dr of Engineering Eugeniu Oancea--in radioelectronics--as well as many others. And a fact that is not without importance: engineering officers such as Gheorghe Ciobanu, Petre Otlacan, Andrei Dragan, Alexandru Ghita, have mathematical expertise in addition to engineering training, having been outstanding in the new fields of cybernetics and electronic calculators.

[Question] Comrade Major-General, please permit me another question. Our units have at their disposal a "technical corps" that is very valuable. What can you tell us about these former subordinates of yours, about their contribution and tasks in promoting technical progress?

[Answer] I have already stated that our party and state constantly take care to permanently provide our armed forces with the most modern military technology. Combat readiness and maintaining the technology in operating condition require the assimilation of some complex scientific methods of measurement and analysis of certain processes and phenomena of great precision. Measuring instruments which earlier were inconceivable except in well-endowed laboratories are, at present, in current use on the training field, and are basic elements for important decisions of the commanders and general staffs. An important characteristic of cybernetization and computerization of military techniques is the extension of research activities beyond the limits of laboratories directly to the units, rifle ranges, workshops as well as on-the-spot exercises where both the forces and the means are involved. Engineers in military units study the functioning of combat technology, the efficiency of its use, the methodology of tracing and locating in a short time any damage, and of repairing and putting in order these defects. These unit activities are of a different nature today than they were in the not too distant past, they have a scientific quality and content of the same kind of complexity as the planning and realization of combat technology.

Among the tasks assigned to military engineers in units is the education of subordinates in the spirit of strong patriotism in order to carry out their army duties with revolutionary fervor. It is a normal preoccupation since modern technology can and must be handled under favorable conditions by conscientious people who understand their mission and have a thorough training. In this connection I must admit the fact that practice, experience and the assiduous work in units are essential criteria of an engineer's activity. Therefore life in the units is a vast field of investigation, of applying but also of developing scientific theory and knowledge.

[Question] I would ask you then to please refer also to the long-range problems and to present concerns in regard to training engineers and developing valuable cadres who would make their contribution to scientific and technical development in general and especially to the progress of military science and technology.

YUGOSLAVIA

BLAZEVIC DISCUSSES LC WEAKNESSES, DANGERS OF CONSUMER SOCIETY

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 78 pp 4-6

[Interview with Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia by correspondent Mirko Galic, held in Samobor in the second half of July: "Anatomy of an Orientation"]

[Excerpts] [In the first 2 pages Blazevic talks about the national and religious intolerance in his native Lika during pre-war Yugoslavia, the underground activity of the Party, the revolutionary days, his persecution and imprisonment as a communist]

[Vjesnik: How did you experience the resistance to the revolution, which manifested itself in different stages of its growth? How did you understand and explain them [the stages]?

[Blazevic] The resistance to the revolution in all its development stages and forms manifested itself on the whole in turning back to the past and adopting a motto under the pretext of freedom, abstract national freedom, general social liberties, against a concrete development program in our country, etc. This resistance is in its basis conditioned by the class, it came from those elements which could not forget that our revolution has been won, that in the process of creating a new socialist society an old system was liquidated, a bourgeois system, and that it [the revolution] has been developing in a specific way, without models, which someone wanted to force on us.

The slowness and insufficient participation of subjective forces, above all of the LC, leaves room for technocrats, statisticians, liberalists, nationalists, unitarists, cominformists... Some deviate maybe even out of good intentions, but in the process of deviating completely hostile groups and organizations can be born, which act directly against the socialist order. Some thus look for a society with a strong order, while some, mostly in intellectual professions, think that, based on the platform of human rights, they have acquired the power to attack socialism and self-management by adhering to general formulas of democracy, ethics, esthetics, etc.

[Answer] Ensuring tomorrow's new personnel and not just any personnel but a detachment of competent engineers with training that is always improving is one of the important concerns of the present generation in the Military Academy.

Regarding the direction to be taken by education we keep in mind the fact that in future years there will be very complex technical means in the army with a high level of automation. Our task is to adapt teaching to such demands because the truth is that preparing engineers strictly for the present would actually mean preparing them for the past.

Therefore, in light of the fact that under present conditions the knowledge obtained by engineers is eroded at a rate of approximately five percent per year, logical instruction of a methodological character is of decisive importance and has as a goal the development of the capacity of the students to critically select and organize information, the assimilation of certain techniques and algorithms for processing information. We are educating the future engineers in the spirit of presenting everything that is new in science, of perseverance at work, and in the hope of succeeding in the scientific field consistently aiming at their training not only as good specialists but also as political activists. In other words we try to inculcate in our students a spirit of responsibility, love for work, the desire for scientific investigation as well as developing moral qualities and qualities of will necessary to overcome difficulties of any kind. And because the results do not come by themselves, they require commitment, dedication, even the renouncing of some pleasures in life. I am convinced that the present and future "technical and scientific corps"--to use a well-known expression--knows the road well and will add new dimensions to the rich tradition of our military science and technology.

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Their force is not great, and it depends on force or weakness of us communists in realizing our own program. As it was emphasized at the 11th Congress, we must develop a many-sided activity, criticism and self-criticism, critical analysis of our acts and of the policy of the leadership, our cadre policy.

[Vjesnik] At the end of 4 hours of our talks, let me ask you a question on morality and moral traditions of our revolution, a question which in itself ties up the two periods about which we talked: the past and the present. Several times recently you, yourself, mentioned morality as an essential question of our human, democratic relations. Do you think that moral relations between people, and that means friendship, honesty, sincerity, openness, justice, consistence, etc. are threatened by the expansion of the consumer society? And, especially, can one talk about morality today from the aspect of moral traditions of our struggle?

[Blazevic] One speaks about morality in a rather abstract way and precisely because of this indefiniteness it becomes a weapon for a struggle which is used by everybody, for different goals and concepts. Some are criticizing immorality, they paint everything in dark colors, they exaggerate one case or another, they give them an absolute and permanent significance of a tendency with which we allegedly hurl ourselves into the depths of demoralization, destruction and dehumanization. I am against such a pessimistic outlook, against that which falsifies, abuses our life, our society. One should fight against this with our policy, with out morality, with results, even with moral results, which our revolution created. And it created a lot, it gave a lot.

And now a few words about the consumer society: everyone took up arms against the consumer society in 1968, when in our country there were repercussions of some European student and other revolts, under the leadership of the red Dutschke, Con-Bendith, and other kinds of leaders. Here one could see how a disorganized movement and disorganized ideologies, these outbursts, these eruptions of protests against some general, abstract evil and in favor of a common man and humanity, can attract many young people, but it is unfortunate that they did not carry any real, historical solutions. We all know how all this finished--like a volcano which spewed out its lava and died down very quickly. After 10 years it amounted to a handful of confirmed desperados, and some have, as enemies, served prison terms, not because of 1968, but because they later joined in criminal activity against this order and society. Although at first sight it seems that they attracted the masses which asked for morality, humanity, justice, these masses were already victims of abuse, naivete and lack of resourcefulness. All the greater is our obligation and duty as communists to analyze how masses of people, especially youth, experience us, how they look at us. Do they see us as former revolutionaries from whom one cannot ask anything anymore, like used transistor radio batteries, or do they appreciate us and believe in us? We communists should not become carried away with our role, our role of many years in the revolution, with advantages which we have adopted and won for ourselves; if we behave in such a way, then we are like used batteries. We have to prove ourselves all the

time, we have to be batteries which are being constantly charged, with experience and knowledge, and we have to influence even more strongly our milieu and young people who are not always asking just for a model to follow, they are not just emotional, they behave in a rational way, they are capable of weighing in a critical way what they have before themselves.

Let me repeat: this bureaucratism in our Party, this exclusive group decision-making and dictating from positions of party power, these are new forms of alienating the people and ignoring the opinions of others, they represent the inability and fear to enter into a dialogue, into polemics, they represent withdrawal... In these cases the result is negative, and doubly negative, for both sides: one side, the one which is closing up, is alienating itself from the masses and becoming incapable of acting within them, and the other side, the working people, self-managers, the class, communists, youth are losing the capacity for finding a place for themselves in that which we call the continuity of the revolution, for proving themselves, for developing their abilities in building the socialism; thus they remain isolated, and in this isolation they can follow different paths and accept a differing ideology.

When one says the consumer society, who is not for that, who is not for spending and possessing as much as possible? Only, this supposes larger consumption, larger production, richer life, more possessions, providing that the process of acquiring these possessions is not exploitation of those who produced them, but distribution which satisfies both morality and human relations--according to the results of the work.

To say that our society has also begun to follow the consumer path, that it is important to grab as much as possible for oneself and to create as comfortable conditions of life as possible is above all inexact. Our society is creating better conditions of life, but in a way which stimulates the person, both morally and in his work, so that by increasing the economic force of society, the means of production and distribution, he can improve his economic life and all other social conditions, cultural, hygienic, etc., by which life is rendered more human and which influence the homogenization of society in the moral, political and ethical sense. Therefore, the consumer mentality, such as voraciousness, amorality, loss of feeling for common social goals and interests appear in parts of our society, in those places where our system does not function as we would like it to, so that the solipsistic, egoistic, and divisive tendencies foreign to society, are given room to emerge. That which is the rule in capitalist society, which testifies about how capitalism has lost all social, progressive, political, and moral meaning, can appear in our country as a remnant of old relations and as a reaction to the slowness in solving all those problems and tasks which are before us, economically, politically and morally. We communists must develop party-like conduct, openness, criticism and self-criticism, friendship, sincerity, that which is in the tradition of our work and activity. It seems that we do not cultivate this always sufficiently, so that it is easier for

various rituals to settle under these conditions, while certain forums become collectively alienated from the masses, by stifling their initiative and creativity.

[Vjesnik] How could you, comrade Blazevic, at the end, sum up your personal 50-year long revolutionary experience, into one, let us say, lesson?

[Blazevic] My total experience, from the underground and later work, tells me that I have been a successful communist insofar as I won over and brought to the Party new people, insofar as I created sympathizers, insofar as I was respected as a member of the Party and I had influence on the milieu in which I lived and acted. These criteria for evaluating a communist are for the most part valid even today, they are dominant in our party in spite of the fact that there are cases when some climb to high positions without having been sufficiently present in their work and without having been known enough in their milieu, among the people, so that they are not politically sufficiently convincing and strong in order to attract the people, direct them and mobilize them for the action in building the socialism. Precisely because this is one of the most important values and experiences, the criterium for having a standing among the masses, among the ordinary people, is a condition for further developing that which is the ripe heritage of our revolution--its constant affirmation, namely by participation of masses themselves, by confirmed confidence between the communists and the people.

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YUGOSLAVIA

ACCUSED CROATIAN TERRORIST GETS ASYLUM IN SWEDEN

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Aug 78 p 3

[Article by Leif Dahlin: "Croatian Threatened by Extradition--Fled Across Mountains--Granted Asylum Here"]

[Text] One of the eight Croatians Yugoslavia wants extradited from West Germany, in exchange for two West German terrorists imprisoned in Belgrade, has fled to Sweden. The man, 29 year old lawyer Damir Petric, has been wanted by police in all of West Germany, but succeeded in escaping to Sweden via France 20 August on unguarded roads. He has obtained a residence permit and is staying in a secret location in Stockholm. DAGENS NYHETER has met with him.

It was in mid-May when four persons, suspected of belonging to the Red Army Faction (RAF), were caught in Yugoslavia. The West German authorities immediately asked for the extradition of all four.

Later the demand was reduced to two. In return, Yugoslavia demanded that eight Croatians, living in West Germany and designated as members of the Ustasja movement, be extradited.

The affair developed into a hot domestic issue in West Germany and the media devoted great attention to the impending "human trade."

On 22 May the Yugoslav authorities submitted a list of eight names with attached criminal records to the West German Department of Justice.

On Friday, 11 August, both countries' foreign ministers discussed what was thought to be the final stage of their negotiations.

But the Court of Appeals in Cologne had found that only one of the Croatians, Stjepan Bilandzics, could be subject to extradition. This question ultimately is decided by the government.

"Absurd"

Damir Petric recounts that he, according to Yugoslav authorities, should be extradited on suspicion of belonging to the "Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood," whose aim it is to commit murders and other terrorist acts directed against the Yugoslav state.

"The accusations are absurd. I used to be the vice chairman of the Croatian students' organization and was politically active in promoting a freer and less bureaucratic society. I was arrested by the police in Split and sentenced to three and a half years of prison for political crimes in 1972.

"Before the sentence was legally put into effect I was set free but obliged to report regularly to the police. A couple of Serbian jailers, sympathetic to my cause--I was only 24 years old at the time--helped me to flee across the Austrian border to West Germany with the use of a forged passport. Since August 1973 I have been living in Bochum, in the Ruhr district, where I received assistance from the West German government to study Slavic languages and Slavic culture. The West German government even commissioned me to research the social adjustment problems faced by Croatians."

Received a Telephone Call

"During a stay in Karlsruhe at the end of May, I received a telephone call from a good friend. He warned me against returning to my place in Bochum. The police had been there and turned everything inside out in my apartment. They said I was wanted in connection with some trouble with the Yugoslav authorities.

"I immediately went underground and received help from good friends. I could read the newspapers by myself and listen to the radio about the impending exchange and that I was one of those wanted.

"I could of course have reported to the police, but the uncertainty as to how I would be treated pressed on me psychologically. I decided to continue my escape.

"When I fled to West Germany, I had plans to continue to Sweden, but I liked it so well in my second country that I thought I would stay there.

"Now I no longer dared to stay. I imagined that the West Germans' desire to get hold of those in Belgrade, suspected of terrorism, was so great that they would agree to Yugoslav demands.

Across the Mountains

"Some mountain climbers finally helped me to get to France. I stayed in Paris a couple of weeks, got in touch with my fellow countrymen in Stockholm

"and they prepared for my arrival in Malmo on 20 August. They brought me to the Division for Aliens at the Criminal Police, where I asked for political asylum.

"As recently as a couple of days ago, I received confirmation that the West German police had asked some of my acquaintances about me. The police wanted to have my address in Sweden. My friends have been threatened with deportation if they did not show 'loyalty.'

"I do not feel secure any place now, but I hope that the support my fellow countrymen give me in Sweden will save me. It is enough that I have been subjected to attempted murder by a Yugoslav agent, and now this, to be used in an exchange for West German terrorists in Yugoslavia."

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YUGOSLAVIA

VRATUSA SPEAKS AT LITTORAL UNIFICATION CELEBRATIONS

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sezana--Over 50,000 working people and citizens gathered today in the village of Komen between Sezana and Nova Gorica in the Kras area to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the decision of AVNOJ [Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] on the unification of the littoral, Istria, and the islands with Yugoslavia.

After the "Internationale" was sung by the combined singing choirs of the Littoral, including choirs from abroad, the celebration was opened by Boris Bernetic, president of the Sezana Municipal Assembly. He read Edvard Kardelj's greetings letter, which says:

"Dear littoral inhabitants, comrades, I regret very much not being able to participate in the magnificent gathering in Komen, which is made special by the fact that Comrade Tito, president of the SFRY, is the patron of the celebration."

"I wish to express in this way to the people of the littoral, who have achieved in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia exceptional results in all spheres of economic and social life, my hope that they will, by their endeavors, continue to contribute to the prestige in the world of Slovenia and Yugoslavia."

Edvard Kradelj's letter of greetings was received with enthusiasm by the rally. The next to speak was Dr Anton Vratusa:

"We celebrate today the 35th anniversary of the historic day when AVNOJ confirmed the decision of the Slovene National Liberation Council on the unification of the littoral and all annexed parts of Slovenia to a free Slovenia in democratic Yugoslavia. Thus the vision on the unification of the Slovene and other Yugoslav people was realized, and the conditions created for the realization of the century-old aspirations of the struggle of the working class and the entire working people for national and social liberation. Therefore, today is a holiday for all of us, not only of Slovenes, but also of other peoples and nationalities in their mutual homeland of Yugoslavia," Vratusa said at the beginning of his speech.

The growing power of the democratic forces in Italy, and above all the power of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, has restricted the area of activity of reactionary forces. Matters are also changing due to the growing influence of the working class and democratic forces in Europe, Anton Vratusa stressed, in the view of our international relations. The anticolonialist and anti-imperialist movement thwarts directly the danger of a new world catastrophe. Socialism as a world process is being implemented on all continents. The nonaligned movement is becoming an increasingly significant international political, economic, and moral factor, Vratusa said, and went on to stress: "Even the exponents of the cold war are at long last becoming aware that in case of a general conflict they would lose the most. Therefore, they have reconciled themselves to the policy of peaceful coexistence, although they think that this is applicable only to relations between the great and the strong. In their struggle for the protection of their privileges, and in their desire to rule over others, they demonstrate their aggressive nature when they assess the opponent to be weaker or to have no support from the rear. Thus, along with the continuous arms race, they represent a continuous danger for peace and a threat to mankind."

Dr Vratusa expressed satisfaction that our relations with neighboring Italy are developing favorably. The border cooperation, as a consequence of the democratic cooperation between the two neighboring states, has contributed to this in particular.

The implementation of such positive processes on the open border represents, at the same time, a path for the establishment of direct and democratic contact between national minorities on both sides of the border with the majority population. We have been advocating the implementation of these principles on all our borders, even when pressures have been exerted on us from the other side. With good will, wisdom, and a sense of reality, solutions have at long last been arrived at on our border with Italy by which foundations for comprehensive friendly cooperation at all levels and in all areas where joint interests exist, have been laid.

It is with satisfaction that we note that democratic forces in Italy, and in particular in the neighboring Friulivenezia Giulia, are resolved to persist in speedily implementing the Osimo agreements. It is with justification that we can expect that the process of deepening of mutual cooperation will be increasingly enriched with concrete programs and creativity. Thus, the working people of Trieste, Muggia, Monfalcone, and Gorizia will easily expose the total hypocrisy of the leadership of the new party, the "Trieste civic list." I must say, Vratusa stressed, that it has become even entertaining to listen to the wailings of capitalists and others who polluted man's environment throughout the whole of Europe, and who are now lamenting the free industrial zone allegedly choking Trieste. The truth is that Trieste would be choked in fact by those who, for the sake of their anti-democratic interests, want to cut it off from its natural Slovene hinterland, and from the democratic forces in Italy itself.

In ending this part of his speech, Dr Vratusa said that with the accelerated construction of modern roads through Slovenia, and with the construction of the tunnel under the Karawanken mountain range, the centers of Central and Northern Europe will be brought even closer to the free industrial zone, to the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

We shall be united as we were united under the leadership of the League of Communists and Comrade Tito in the struggle for freedom and in the overcoming of difficulties after the liberation, when monkey wrenches were thrown into our works from various sides. We are also united today in socialist construction, and in the safeguarding of revolutionary achievements. Our borders are wide open to all who come with good intentions. All who hope to weaken the unity of our ranks or to derive some benefit for themselves from our difficulties and problems are mistaken, Dr Anton Vratusa said.

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YUGOSLAVIA

ANTON VRATUSA MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Slovene Assembly, today received a group of 30 journalists from all republics and provinces who have already been in Slovenia 3 days. The conversation was attended by Dusan Sinogoj, vice president of the Republic Executive Council, and Joze Zakonjsek, chairman of the Republic Committee for Planning.

Dealing with the position of the Slovene minorities in neighboring countries, Dr Vratusa said that in spite of the good relations between our country and Italy and Austria, one could not remain silent before the attempts at assimilation of these minorities or the violations of international agreements concerning these matters. This will also be stressed at the republic celebration of the 35th anniversary of the reunification of the Slovene littoral with Yugoslavia. Slovenia, said Dr Vratusa, is burdened by problems of the environment. These problems are becoming more serious, and they should be resolved by all possible means.

In reply to questions put by the journalists, Vratusa noted in particular the need to link the Slovenian economy to the economies of the other republics and autonomous provinces. There are still examples of market isolation. For Slovenia, the question is still unsolved as to how to implement and realize its constitutional obligation toward the undeveloped republics, particularly the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. An analysis of experience so far in this association will be one of the elements in the new medium-term plan. A transfer of material resources, science, and manpower is needed. Throughout the whole of Yugoslavia, the problem of the processing industry will arise and the only way it can be solved is through the planned direction of joint interests. Slovenia, which for the last 15 years, has certain surpluses of energy, has, together with Croatia, provided an example of expedient inter-republican association of resources in this sphere by the construction of the nuclear power station in Krsko. Through joint investments with Bosnia-Hercegovina, an approach will be made toward opening up new sources of thermal energy. Likewise, joint investments will be undertaken with agricultural areas such as Vojvodina and Macedonia in the production of food.

Therefore, Dr Vratusa underlined, those relations are being realized whose necessity was indicated by Edvard Kardelj at the conference of opcinas 3 years ago.

YUGOSLAVIA

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL ACTS

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 45, 11 Aug 78 pp 1950-1985

[Decision issued by Ibrahim Latific, director of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, on 14 June 1978 in Belgrade: "Decision on Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts"]

[Text] 1. The Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts is hereby prescribed for application in statistical surveys of adult and juvenile offenders.

2. The Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts is published along with this decision and constitutes an integral part of it.

3. The Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts shall be applied in statistical surveys as of 1 January 1978.

4. This decision shall take effect on the eighth day after publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts

Name of Criminal Act	Code Number			Article, Paragraph and Point of Criminal Code	
	Of Group	Of Act	Of Degree	New*	Old**
	2	3	4	5	6
<u>1</u>					
Criminal Acts Against the Foundation of the Social System of Socialist Self- Management and the Security of the SFRY					
Counterrevolutionary action threatening the social system	01	01	01	114	100
			02	114	100
			03	v.139.1	v.122
				114	--
Recognition of capitulation and occupation	01	02	01	115.1	
			02	115.1	
			03	v.139.1	--
				115.1	--
			04	v.139.2	
Action threatening territorial integrity	01	03	01	116.1	101.1
			02	116.1	--
			03	v.139.1	
				116.1	--
			04	v.139.2	
			05	116.2	--
			06	116.2	--
Action threatening independence	01	04	01	117	101.2
			02	117	--
			03	v.139.1	
				117	--

* "Krivicni zakon Socijalisticke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije"
[Criminal Code of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia], SLUZBENI
LIST SFRJ, No 44, 1976.

** "Krivicni zakonik" [Criminal Code], SLUZBENI LIST FNRJ, No 30, 1959;
No 11, 1962; and No 31, 1962; and SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 15, 1965; No 15,
1967; No 20, 1969; and No 6, 1973.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Obstruction of combat against an enemy	01	05	01 02 03 04	118.1 118.1 v.139.1 118.2 118.2 v.139.1	101a.2 -- -- --
Service in the armed forces of an enemy	01	06	01 02 03 04	119.1 119.1 v.139.1 119.2 119.2 v.139.1	106.1 -- 106.2 --
Aiding the enemy	01	07	01 02 03 04	120.1 120.1 v.139.1 120.2 120.2 v.139.1	107 107 v.122 108
Undermining military and de- fensive capability	01	08	01 02 03 04	121.1 121.1 v.139.1 121.2 121.2 v.139.1	102.1 -- 102.2 --
Murder motivated by hostility toward the SFRY	01	09	01	122	103
Violence motivated by hostility toward the SFRY	01	10	01 02 03	123.1 123.1 v.139.1 123.1 v.139.2	116.1 116.2 -- 116.1 v.122 116.2 v.122
Armed rebellion	01	11	01 02	124.1 124.1 v.139.1	104.1 104.3 104.3 v.122

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Armed rebellion	01	11	03	124.1 v.139.2	--
			04	124.2	104.2
			05	124.2	--
				v.139.1	
			06	124.2	--
				v.139.2	
Terrorism	01	12	01	125	113a
			02	125	--
				v.139.1	
			03	125	
				v.139.2	
Destruction of important economic facilities	01	13	01	126	114
			02	126	--
				v.139.1	
			03	126	--
				v.139.2	
Sabotage	01	14	01	127	115
			02	127	--
				v.139.1	
			03	127	--
				v.139.2	
Espionage	01	15	01	128.1	105.1
			02	128.1	--
				v.139.1	
			03	128.1	--
				v.139.2	
			04	128.2	105.2
			05	128.2	--
				v.139.1	
			06	128.2	--
				v.139.2	
			07	128.3	--
			08	128.3	--
				v.139.1	
			09	128.3	--
				v.139.2	
Betrayal of a secret of state	01	16	01	129.1	105a.1
			02	129.2	105a.3
			03	129.3	105a.4

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Betrayal of a secret of state	01	16	03		v.105a.1 105a.4 v.105a.3
Conclusion of a treaty detrimental to the SFRY	01	17	01	130	112
Participation in hostile activity	01	18	01	131	109 110.1
Sending and infiltrating armed groups, weapons and ammunition onto the territory of the SFRY	01	19	01	132	111.1
			02	132	--
			03	v.139.1	
				132 v.139.2	--
Hostile propaganda	01	20	01	133.1	118.1
			02	133.2	118.2
			03	133.3	118.3
			04	133.4	118.4
Provocation of ethnic, racial and religious enmity, discord or intolerance	01	21	01	134.1	119.1
			02	134.2	119.3
			03	134.3	119.2
			04	v.134.1	
				134.3 v.134.2	--
Violation of territorial sovereignty	01	22	01	135	113.1
Association for purposes of hostile activity	01	23	01	136.1	110.2
					117.1
					117.3
			02	136.1	111.2
				v.139.1	117.1
					v.122
			03	136.1	--
				v.139.2	
			04	136.2	117.2
			05	136.2	--
				v.139.2	
			06	136.3	117.4

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Rendering aid to an offender after a crime has been com- mitted	01	24	01	137.1	120
Penalty for preparation	01	25	01	138	121.1
Criminal Acts Against Humanity and International Law					
Genocide	02	01	01	141	124
War crime against civilian population	02	02	01	142	125
War crime against wounded and sick	02	03	01	143	126
War crime against prisoners of war	02	04	01	144	127
Organizing a group and incite- ment to commit genocide and war crimes	02	05	01	145.1	128
			02	145.2	--
			03	145.3	--
			04	145.4	--
Unlawful killing and wounding of the enemy	02	06	01	146.1	129.1
			02	146.2	129.2
Unlawful taking of articles from the killed and wounded on the battlefield	02	07	01	147.1	129a.1
			02	147.2	129a.2
Use of outlawed weapons	02	08	01	148.1	129b.1
			02	148.2	129b.2
Mistreatment of an emissary	02	09	01	149	130
Brutal treatment of wounded, sick and prisoners of war	02	10	01	150	131
Destruction of cultural and historical monuments	02	11	01	151	132
Incitement to aggressive war	02	12	01	152	--

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Misuse of international signs	02	13	01 02	153.1 153.2	133.1 133.2
Racial and other discrimination	02	14	01 02 03	154.1 154.2 154.3	-- -- --
Establishment of slavery and transport of slaves	02	15	01 02	155.1 155.2	-- --
Criminal Acts Against the Armed Forces of the SFRY					
Failure and refusal to execute an order	03	01	01 02 03 04	201.1 201.2 201.3 201.4	327.1 327.2 327.3 327.4 327.5
Refusal to receive and use arms	03	02	01 02	202.1 202.2	327a --
Resistance of a superior of- ficer	03	03	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	203.1 203.2 203.3 v.203.1 203.3 v.203.2 203.4 v.203.1 203.4 v.203.2 203.5 203.6 v.203.1 203.6 v.203.2 203.6 v.203.3	328.1 328.2 328.3 v.328.1 328.3 v.328.2 328.4 -- 328.5 328.6 v.328.1 328.6 v.328.2 328.6 v.328.3
Resistance of a sentry, guard, patrol, officer on duty or other serviceman performing a similar function	03	04	01	204	329

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Use of force against a serviceman performing his official duty	03	05	01 02	205.1 205.3	330.1 330.3
Assault on a serviceman performing his duty	03	06	01 02 03 04	206.1 206.2 206.3 206.4	331.1 331.2 331.3 331.4
Mistreatment of a subordinate or junior serviceman	03	07	01 02	208.1 208.2	333 --
Violation of guard duty, patrol duty, or other similar duty	03	08	01 02 03 04 05 06 07	209.1 209.2 209.3 v.209.1 209.3 v.209.2 209.4 v.209.1 209.4 v.209.2 209.5	334.1 334.2 -- -- 334.3 v.334.1 334.3 v.334.2 --
Violation of protection of the national order	03	09	01 02 03 04	210.1 210.2 210.3 210.4	335.1 335.2 335.3 v.335.1 335.3 v.335.2 --
Filing of untruthful reports and accounts	03	10	01 02 03	211.1 211.2 211.3	336.1 336.2 336.3
Failure to take steps to protect a military unit	03	11	01 02 03 04	212.1 212.2 212.3 212.4	337.1 337.2 337.3 v.337.1 337.3 v.337.2 --

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Failure to take proper security measures in military exercises	03	12	01 02 03 04	213.1 213.2 213.3 213.4	338.1 338.2 338.3 v.338.1 338.3 v.338.2 --
Failure to answer a callup and evasion of military service	03	13	01 02 03 04 05 06	214.1 214.2 214.3 214.4 v.214.1 214.4 v.214.2 214.4 v.214.3	339.1 339.2 339.3 339.4 v.339.1 339.4 v.339.2 339.4 v.339.3
Evasion of military service by rendering oneself unfit or by deception	03	14	01 02 03	215.1 215.2 215.3	340.1 340.2 340.3
Illegal exemption from military service	03	15	01	216	341
Absence without leave and desertion of the armed forces	03	16	01 02 03 04 05 06 07	217.1 217.2 217.3 217.4 217.5 217.6 v.217.1 217.6 v.217.2	342.1 -- 342.2 342.3 -- 342.4 v.342.1 342.4 v.342.2 342.4 v.342.3
Evasion of listing and inspection	03	17	01	218	343.1 343.2
Failure to discharge property obligation	03	18	01	219	344.1 344.2
Careless manufacture and receiving of military supplies	03	19	01 02	220.1 220.2	345.1 345.2

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Careless manufacture and re- ceiving of military supplies	03	19	03	220.3 v.220.1	345.3 v.345.1
			04	220.3 v.220.2	345.3 v.345.2
			05	220.4 v.220.1	345.4 v.345.1
			06	220.4 v.220.2	345.4 v.345.2
			07	220.5	345.4 v.345.3
Improper and negligent atti- tude toward a weapon issued	03	20	01	221.1	346.1
			02	221.2	346.2
			03	221.3	346.3
			04	221.4	346.4
			05	221.5	--
Illegal possession of a weapon issued	03	21	01	222	347
Theft of a weapon or part of a weapon	03	22	01	223.1	347a.1
			02	223.2	347a.2
			03	223.3	--
Disclosure of a military secret	03	23	01	224.1	348.1
					348.2
			02	224.2	348.3
					v.348.1
					348.3
					v.348.2
			03	224.3	348.4
					v.348.1
					348.4
					v.348.2
					348.4
					v.348.3
Unauthorized entry of military facilities and the making of sketches or drawings of mili- tary facilities and weapons	03	24	01	225.1	349.1
			02	225.2	349.2

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Penalty for criminal acts committed during a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war	03	25	01 02 03	226.1 226.2 226.3	360a.1 360a.2 --
Surrender to the enemy	03	26	01	227	350
Failure to perform duties during combat	03	27	01 02	228.1 228.2	352.1 352.2
Desertion of duty during combat	03	28	01 02	229.1 229.2	353 --
Abandoning position against orders	03	29	01 02	230.1 230.2	354 --
Abandoning a damaged vessel or aircraft prematurely	03	30	01 02 03 04	231.1 231.2 231.3 v.231.1 231.3 v.231.2	355.1 355.2 -- -- --
Relinquishment of undamaged weapons to an enemy	03	31	01 02 03 04	232.1 232.2 232.3 v.232.1 232.3 v.232.2	356.1 356.2 356.3 v.356.1 356.3 v.356.2
Action detrimental to combat morale and the combat situation	03	32	01 02 03 04	233.1 233.2 233.3 v.233.1 233.3 v.233.2	357.1 357.2 -- 357.3
Failure to secure a military unit	03	33	01 02 03 04	234.1 234.2 234.3 234.4	-- -- 358.1 358.2
Failure to inform military authorities	03	34	01 02	235.1 235.2	359.1 359.2

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Failure to perform duties in carrying out mobilization	03	35	01 02 03 04	236.1 236.2 236.3 236.4	360.1 360.2 360.3 v.360.1 360.3 v.360.2 --

Key numbers 1-14 indicate columns heading throughout. Key numbers 15-34 refer to pages 68-72.

1. Name of criminal act
2. Of group
3. Of act
4. Of degree
5. SFRY (new)
6. Bosnia-Hercegovina
7. Montenegro
8. Croatia
9. Macedonia
10. Slovenia
11. Serbia
12. Kosovo
13. Vojvodina
14. Criminal code (old)
15. (a) Code number; (b) Article, paragraph and point of the criminal code
16. Criminal acts against life and body
17. Murder
18. Manslaughter in the heat of passion
19. Manslaughter resulting from negligence
20. Infanticide
21. Causation of suicide and aiding in suicide
22. Feticide
23. Serious bodily injury
24. Minor bodily injury
25. Participation in a fight
26. Threat with a dangerous weapon in a fight or argument
27. Exposure to danger
28. Abandonment of a helpless person
29. Failure to extend aid
30. Aiding a minor in committing the criminal act of murder
31. Preparation of an action for the criminal act of murder
32. Criminal acts against the freedoms and rights of human beings and citizens
33. Violation of the equality of citizens
34. Violation of the equality of written and spoken languages

Key to pp 72-78

35. Coercion
36. False imprisonment
37. Kidnapping
38. Extortion of testimony
39. Mistreatment in performance of duty or exercise of public authority
40. Action endangering others
41. Violation of the inviolability of the dwelling
42. Illegal search
43. Violation of the secrecy of letters or other mail
44. Unauthorized disclosure of a secret
45. Unauthorized eavesdropping and taping
46. Unauthorized taking of pictures
47. Prevention or obstruction of a public meeting
48. Violation of the right to take action in law
49. Prevention of the printing and distribution of printed matter
50. Violation of patent right
51. Misconduct
52. Unauthorized publication of writing of a personal nature
53. Restriction of freedom of movement motivated by revenge
54. Criminal acts against self-management
55. Violation of self-management
56. Violation of rights to self-management
57. Abuse of self-management
58. Violation of the right to vote
59. Violation of the freedom of choice in voting
60. Use of authority as retaliation because of voting
61. Abuse of the right to vote
62. Violation of the secrecy of a vote
63. Falsification of the results of an election or vote
64. Destruction of ballots or other election material
65. Action to jeopardize and prevent an election
66. Criminal acts against employment relations
67. Violation of rights arising out of the employment relation
68. Violation of rights arising out of social security
69. Abuse of rights arising out of social security
70. Violation of rights during temporary unemployment
71. Failure to ensure workplace safety
72. Failure to carry out an order to reinstate a worker
73. Criminal acts against honor and reputation
74. Defamation
75. Insult
76. Disclosure of personal and family affairs
77. Disparagement by alluding to a crime
78. Injury to the reputation of the SFRY, a socialist republic or socialist autonomous province
79. Subjecting the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia to ridicule

Key to pp 82-94

80. Sodomy
81. Seduction
82. Enticement to commit fornication and aid thereto
83. Pandering
84. Production and distribution of pornographic material
85. Committing sexual intercourse in front of a child
86. Bigamy
87. Conclusion of a false marriage
88. Abetting conclusion of a prohibited marriage
89. Extramarital community with a minor
90. Abduction of a minor
91. Change of marital status [literal translation--translator's note]
92. Neglect and abuse of a minor
93. Nonsupport
94. Violation of family obligations
95. Incest
96. Abandonment of a child
97. Obstruction and nonperformance of measures to protect a minor
98. Coercion to enter into marriage
99. Criminal acts against human health
100. Pollution of the environment
101. Transmission of an infectious disease
102. Failure to abide by health regulations during an epidemic
103. Transmission of a venereal disease
104. Employment of persons who are sick with an infectious disease
105. Medical malpractice
106. Failure to furnish medical aid
107. Quackery
108. Production and offering for sale of harmful foodstuffs
109. Negligent inspection of meat for human food
110. Contamination of drinking water and food
111. Serving of alcoholic beverages to minors
112. Unauthorized production and offering for sale of narcotics
113. Assisting the use of narcotics
114. Preparation of harmful medical drugs
115. Negligence in the preparation and issuance of drugs
116. Prohibited transplantation of parts of the human body
117. Criminal acts against the economy
118. Violation of equality in performance of economic activity
119. Violation of equality in hiring
120. Causing disturbances in production or on the market
121. Disloyal competition in export-import transactions
122. Unauthorized use of another's trade name
123. Unauthorized possession in export-import transactions
124. Trade in gold coin, foreign currency and foreign exchange
125. Counterfeiting
126. Forgery and passing of false tokens or securities

Key to pp 94-104

- 127. Making, purchasing or alienating equipment used in forgery
- 128. Forgery of labels, measures and weights
- 129. Passing a worthless check
- 130. Negligent business operation in the economy
- 131. Causing bankruptcy
- 132. Injury of a creditor
- 133. Abuse of authority in the economy
- 134. Conclusion of a harmful contract
- 135. Disclosure and unauthorized procurement of a trade secret
- 136. Unlawful occupancy of publicly owned land
- 137. Damage of residential and office buildings and space
- 138. Deception of customers
- 139. Prohibited trade
- 140. Prohibited production
- 141. Prohibited use of overtime
- 142. Prohibited possession of dwellings
- 143. Violation of price regulations
- 144. Preferential treatment of customers
- 145. Improper measurement
- 146. Tax evasion
- 147. Production of harmful agents for treatment of animals
- 148. Veterinary malpractice
- 149. Transmission of communicable diseases of animals, plants and trees
- 150. Contamination of livestock feed or water
- 151. Destruction of plantations by the use of harmful substances
- 152. Destruction of forest
- 153. Forest theft [literal translation--translator's note]
- 154. Unlawful hunting
- 155. Unlawful fishing
- 156. Criminal acts against property
- 157. Larceny
- 158. Grand larceny
- 159. Compound larceny
- 160. Robbery
- 161. Aggravated cases of compound larceny and robbery
- 162. Misappropriation
- 163. Fraud
- 164. Petit larceny
- 165. Petit misappropriation
- 166. Petit fraud
- 167. Looting
- 168. Theft of a motor vehicle
- 169. Theft of another's property
- 170. Damage of another's property
- 171. Negligent safekeeping of public property
- 172. Unlawful alienation and appropriation of public property
- 173. Breach of trust

Key to pp 104-117

174. Extortion
175. Blackmail
176. Conclusion of a contract affording a disproportionate property gain
177. Infringement of others' rights
178. Concealment
179. Arson
180. Unlawful tenancy
181. Criminal acts against public safety of people and property
182. Causation of a public hazard
183. Destruction or damage of public facilities
184. Damage of safety devices in the workplace
185. Performance of construction work contrary to regulations and sound practice
186. Damage to dams
187. Destruction, damage or removal of signs warning of a hazard
188. Failure to remove a hazard
189. Misuse of call signs
190. Handling of goods which represent a public hazard
191. Contamination of food or livestock feed
192. Criminal acts against safety of public transportation
193. Endangering public transportation
194. Endangering public transportation because of intoxication
195. Endangering public transportation by a hazardous act or means
196. Negligent performance of supervision over public transportation
197. Failure to extend aid to a person injured in a transportation accident
198. Unauthorized shipment of explosive or flammable materials
199. Skyjacking
200. Endangering the safety of an aircraft's flight
201. Destruction and removal of signs used in air traffic safety
202. Criminal acts against justice
203. Failure to report the preparation of a crime
204. Failure to report a crime or criminal
205. Aiding a criminal after commission of a crime
206. False accusation
207. False testimony
208. Obstruction of presentation of evidence
209. Violation of the secrecy of proceedings
210. Riot by prison inmates
211. Escape from prison
212. Assisting an escape from prison
213. Unlawfully assisting the conduct of certain transactions
214. Criminal acts against law and order and legal proceedings
215. Obstruction of an official in performance of an official act
216. Assault of a security officer on duty
217. Participation in a group obstructing an official from performance of an official act

Key to pp 117-128

218. Appealing for resistance
219. Failure to heed an order to remove oneself
220. Spreading false news
221. Bullying
222. Failure to participate in removing a public hazard
223. Removal or damage of an official seal or symbol
224. Theft or destruction of an official seal or official document
225. Misrepresentation
226. Arbitrary use of power
227. Conspiracy
228. Criminal association
229. Manufacture and purchase of weapons and equipment intended for committing a crime
230. Unauthorized possession of weapons or explosives
231. Participation in a group which commits a crime
232. Misuse of a symbol used to call for aid or to warn of a hazard
233. Gambling
234. Forgery of a document
235. Certification of false information
236. Issuance and use of an untruthful medical or veterinary certificate
237. Unlicensed practice as a scribe
238. Misuse of religion and the church for political ends
239. Unlawful performance of wedding rites
240. Hindering of religious services
241. Violation of a grave
242. Violation of a corpse
243. Unauthorized crossing of the national border
244. Unauthorized possession and use of a radio transmitter
245. Criminal acts against official duty
246. Abuse of official position
247. Violation of law by a judge
248. Embezzlement
249. Unlawful release of a prison inmate
250. Negligence in performance of duty
251. Unlawful collection and payment
252. Fraud in performance of duty
253. Falsification of an official document
254. Disclosure of an official secret
255. Unlawful appropriation of property in the conduct of a search or execution proceeding
256. Unauthorized use of property
257. Unlawful performance of the function of an intermediary
258. Bribetaking
259. Bribery
260. Unlawful release from a required payment
261. Criminal acts against cultural monuments, archive materials and natural rarities

Key to pp 128-130,78-80

- 262. Destruction, damage, concealment and transportation abroad of monuments which have cultural and historical importance
- 263. Appropriation of cultural monuments, archive materials or natural rarities
- 264. Destruction or concealment of unprocessed archive materials
- 265. Miscellaneous criminal acts provided for in specific laws
- 266. Law on copyright
- 267. Law on election and recall of delegates to the Federal Chamber
- 268. Law on models and patterns
- 269. Law on security of payment in transactions between users of public property
- 270. Customs law
- 271. Law on prevention of abuse of freedom, the press and other news media
- 272. Law on purchase and sale of poisons
- 273. Law on bookkeeping
- 274. Law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries
- 275. Law on the offering of drugs for sale
- 276. Law on maritime and inland navigation
- 277. Other specific federal, republic and provincial laws
- 278. Injury to the reputation of a foreign state
- 279. Injury to the reputation of an international organization
- 280. Rape
- 281. Coercion to commit sexual intercourse
- 282. Sexual intercourse with a defenseless person
- 283. Sexual intercourse or act against nature with a person under age 14
- 284. Misuse of position to procure sexual intercourse or act against nature
- 285. Obscene acts

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

(15a) Sifra

Naziv krivičnog djela	grupe	djela	kvalifikacija	SFR Jugoslavije	SR Bosne i Hercegovine ¹	SR Crne Gore ²	SR Hrvatske ³
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(16) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV ŽIVOTA							
(17) Ubojstvo	04	01	01	—	36.1.	39.1.	35.1.
			02	—	36.2.1.	39.2.1.	35.2.1.
			03	—	36.2.2.	39.2.3.	35.2.2.
			04	—	36.2.3.	39.2.2.	35.2.3.
			05	—	36.2.4.	39.2.4.	35.2.4.
			06	—	36.2.5.	39.2.5.	35.2.5.
			07	—	36.2.6.	39.2.6.	35.2.6.
			08	—	36.2.7.	—	—
			09	—	—	—	—
			10	—	—	—	—
(18) Ubojstvo na mah	04	02	01	—	37.	40.	38.
(19) Ubojstvo iz nehata	04	03	01	—	38.	42.	38.
(20) Ubojstvo djeteta pri porođaju	04	04	01	—	39.1.	41.1.	37.1.
(21) Navođenje na samoubojstvo i pomaganje u samoubojstvu	04	05	01	—	40.1.	43.1.	39.1.
			02	—	40.2.	43.2.	39.2.
			03	—	40.3.	43.3.	39.3.
			04	—	40.4.	43.4.	39.4.
			05	—	—	—	—
(22) Protupravan prekid trudnoće	04	06	01	—	41.1.	44.1.	40.1.
			02	—	—	44.4.	40.2.
			03	—	41.2.	44.2.	40.3.
			04	—	41.3.	44.3.	40.4.
			05	—	v.41.1.	v.44.1.	—
			06	—	41.3.	44.3.	40.5.
				—	v.41.2.	v.44.2.	—

1 Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, SLUŽBENI LIST SR BiH [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA], No 16, 1977.

2 Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, SLUŽBENI LIST SR CG [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO], No 22, 1977.

3 Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, NARODNE NOVINE [OFFICIAL GAZETTE], No 25, 1978.

4 Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, SLUŽBEN VESNIK NA SRM [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA], No 25, 1977.

5 Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, URADNI LIST SRS [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA], No 12, 1977.

6 Criminal Code of the Socialist Republic of Serbia SLUŽBENI GLASNIK SRS [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SERBIA], No 26, 1977.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

Clan, stav i točka krivičnog zakona (15b)					
SR Makedonije ⁴	SR Slovenije ⁵	SR Srbije ⁶	SAP Kosova ⁷	SAP Vojvodine ⁸	Krivičnog zakonika
9	10	11	12	13	14
I TIJELA					
37.1.	46.1.	47.1.	30.1.	28.1.	135.1.
37.2.1.	46.2.1.	47.2.1.	30.2.1.	28.2.1.	135.3.1.
37.2.2.	46.2.2.	47.2.3.	30.2.2.	28.2.3.	135.3.2.
37.2.3.	46.2.3.	47.2.2.	30.2.5.	28.2.2.	—
37.2.4.	46.2.4.	47.2.4.	30.2.3.	28.2.4.	135.3.3.
			30.2.4.		
37.2.5.	46.2.5.	47.2.5.	30.2.6.	28.2.5.	135.3.4.
		47.2.6.			
37.3.	46.2.7.	47.3.	30.3.	28.3.	135.4.
	46.3.				
	46.2.6.				
—	46.4.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	135.2.
38.	47.	48.	33.	29.	136.
39.	48.	49.	34.	30.	137.
40.1.	49.1.	50.1.	35.1.	31.1.	138.1.
41.1.	50.1.	51.1.	36.1.	32.1.	139.1.
41.2.	50.2.	51.2.	36.2.	32.2.	139.2.
41.3.	50.3.	51.3.	36.3.	32.3.	139.3.
41.4.	50.4.	51.4.	36.4.	32.4.	139.4.
—	50.5.	—	—	—	—
42.1.	51.1.	52.1.	37.1.	33.1.	140.1.
42.2.	51.3.	52.2.	37.2.	33.2.	—
42.3.	51.2.	52.3.	37.3.	33.3.	140.2.
42.4.	51.4.	52.4.	37.4.	33.4.	140.3.
v.42.1.	v.51.1.	v.52.1.	v.37.1.	v.33.1.	v.140.1.
42.4.	51.4.	52.4.	37.4.	33.4.	140.3.
v.42.3.	v.51.2.	v.52.3.	v.37.3.	v.33.3.	v.140.2.
42.4.		52.4.	37.4.	33.4.	—
v.42.2.		v.52.2.	v.37.2.	v.33.2.	

7 Criminal Code of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, SLUŽBENI LIST SAP KOSOVA [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO], No 20, 1977.

8 Criminal Code of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, SLUŽBENI LIST SAP VOJVODINE [OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF VOJVODINA], No 17, 1977.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(23) Teška tjelesna povreda	04	07	01	—	42.1.	45.1.	41.1.
			02	—	42.2.	45.2.	41.2.
			03	—	42.3.	45.3.	—
					v.42.1.	v.45.1.	
			04	—	42.3.	45.3.	41.3.
					v.42.2.	v.45.2.	
			05	—	42.4.	45.4.	41.4.
					v.42.1.	v.45.1.	v.41.1.
			06	—	42.4.	45.4.	41.4.
					v.42.2.	v.45.2.	v.41.2.
			07	—	42.5.	45.5.	41.5.
					v.42.1.	v.45.1.	
					42.5.	45.5.	
					v.42.2.	v.45.2.	
				—	42.5.	45.5.	
					v.42.3.	v.45.3.	
(24) Laka tjelesna povreda	04	08	01	—	43.1.	46.1.	42.1.
			02	—	43.2.	46.2.	—
(25) Sudjelovanje u tučnjavi	04	09	01	—	44.	47.	43.1.
(26) Ugrožavanje opasnim oružjem pri tučnjavi ili svađi	04	10	01	—	45.	48.	
(27) Izlaganje opasnosti	04	11	01	—	46.1.	49.1.	44.2.
			02	—	46.2.	49.2.	44.3.
(28) Napuštanje nemoćne osobe	04	12	01	—	47.1.	50.1.	45.1.
			02	—	47.2.	50.2.	45.2.
(29) Nepružanje pomoći	04	13	01	—	48.	51.	44.1.
(30) Pomaganje maloljetniku u izvršenju krivičnog djela ubojstva	04	14	01	—	—	—	—
(31) Priprema radnje za krivično djelo ubojstva	04	15	01	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
43.1.	53.1.	53.1.	38.1.	34.1.	141.1.
43.2.	52.1.	53.2.	38.2.	34.2.	141.2.
	53.2.				
43.3.	52.2.	53.3.	38.3.	34.3.	141.3.
v.43.1.		v.53.1.	v.38.1.	v.34.1.	v.141.1.
43.3.	53.3.	53.3.	38.3.	34.3.	141.3.
v.43.2.		v.53.2.	v.38.2.	v.34.2.	v.141.2.
43.4.	52.3.	53.4.	38.4.	34.4.	141.4.
v.43.1.		v.53.1.	v.38.1.	v.34.1.	v.141.1.
43.4.	53.4.	53.4.	38.4.	34.4.	141.4.
v.43.2.		v.53.2.	v.38.2.	v.34.2.	v.141.2.
43.5.	52.4.	53.5.	38.5.	34.5.	—
v.43.1.	v.52.1.	v.53.1.	v.38.1.	v.34.1.	
43.5.	52.4.	53.5.	38.5.	34.5.	—
v.43.2.	v.52.2.	v.53.2.	v.38.2.	v.34.2.	
43.5.	53.5.	53.5.	38.5.	34.5.	
v.43.3.	v.53.1.	v.53.3.	v.38.3.	v.34.3.	
	53.5.				
	v.53.2.				
44.1.	54.1.	54.1.	39.1.	35.1.	142.1.
44.2.	54.2.	54.2.	39.2.	35.2.	142.2.
45.1.	55.	55.	40.	36.	143.
46.	56.	56.	41.	37.	144.
47.1.	57.	57.1.	42.1.	38.1.	145.1.
47.2.	—	57.2.	42.2.	38.2.	145.2.
48.1.	58.	58.1.	43.1.	39.1.	146.1.
48.2.	—	58.2.	43.2.	39.2.	146.2.
49.	59.	59.	44.	40.	147.
—	—	47.2.7.	31.	—	—
—	—	47.4.	32.	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(32) KRIVICNA DIJELA PROTIV SLOBODA I PRA							
(33) Povreda ravnopravnosti građana	05	01	01	186.	49.1.	52.1.	46.1.
(34) Povreda ravnopravnosti jezika i pisma	05	02	01	—	49.2.	52.2.	46.2.
(35) Prinuda	05	03	01	—	51.1.	53.1.	52.1.
(36) Protupravno lišenje slobode	05	04	01	—	52.1.	54.1.	47.1.
			02	189.1.	52.4.	54.3.	47.3.
			03	189.2.	v.52.1. 52.3.	54.4.	47.4.
			04	189.3.	52.4. v.52.3. 52.5.	54.5.	47.5.
(37) Otmica	05	05	01	—	50.1.	55.1.	48.1.
			02	—	50.2.	55.2.	48.2.
(38) Iznuđivanje iskaza	05	06	01	190.1.	53.1.	56.1.	49.1.
			02	190.2.	53.2.	56.2.	49.2.
(39) Zlostavljanje u obavljanju službe ili javnog ovlaštenja	05	07	01	191.	54.	57.	50.
(40) Ugrožavanje sigurnosti	05	08	01	—	55.1.	58.1.	51.1.
			02	—	55.2.	58.2.	51.2.
(41) Narušavanje nepovredivosti stana	05	09	01	—	56.1.	59.1.	53.1.
			02	192.1.	56.2.	59.2.	53.2.
(42) Protuzakonita pretraga	05	10	01	193.	57.	60.	54.
(43) Povreda tajnosti pisama ili drugih pošiljki	05	11	01	—	58.1.	61.1.	55.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
VA ČOVJEKA I GRADANA					
50.	60.1.	60.	—	—	148.
51.1. 51.2.	60.2.	61.	45.1. 45.2.	41.	—
52.1.	61.1.	62.1. 62.2.	46.1.	42.1.	149.1.
53.1. 53.3.	62.1. 62.3.	63.1. 63.3.	— —	— —	150.1. 150.3.
53.4.	62.4.	63.4.	—	—	150.4.
53.5.	—	63.5.	—	—	150.5.
54.1. 54.2.	63.1. 63.2.	64.1. 64.2.	— —	— —	— —
55.1. 55.2.	199.1. 199.2.	65.1. 65.2.	— —	— —	151.1. 151.2.
56.	198.	66.	—	—	152.
57.1. 57.2.	64.1. 64.2.	67.1. 67.2.	48.1. 48.2.	43.1. 43.2.	153.1. 153.2.
58.1. 58.2.	71.1. 71.3. v.71.1.	68.1. 68.2.	— —	— —	154.1. 154.2.
59.	66.1. 66.2. 71.2. 71.3. v.71.2.	69.	—	—	155.
60.1.	69.1. 69.2. 69.3. v.69.1.	72.1.	—	—	156.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			02 03	— 194.1.	58.2. 58.3. v.58.1.	61.2. 61.3. v.61.1.	55.2. 55.3. v.55.1.	
			04	194.2.	58.3. v.58.2.	61.3. v.61.2.	55.3. v.55.2.	
(44)	Neovlašteno otkrivanje tajne	05	12	01	—	59.1.	62.1.	56.1.
(45)	Neovlašteno prisluškivanje i tonsko snimanje	05	13	01	—	60.1.	63.1. 63.2. 63.3. v.63.1. 63.3. v.63.2.	58.1. 58.2. 58.3.
				02	195.1. 195.2.	60.2.		
(46)	Neovlašteno fotografiranje	05	14	01	—	61.1.	64.1.	—
(47)	Sprečavanje ili ometanje jav- nog skupa	05	15	01 02	— —	62.1. 62.2.	65.1. 65.2.	57.1. 57.2.
(48)	Povreda prava na podnošenje pravnog sredstva	05	16	01 02	— 196.	63.1. 63.2.	66.1. 66.2.	— 59.
(49)	Sprečavanje tiskanja i raspa- čavanja tiskanih stvari	05	17	01	—	64.	67.	60.
(50)	Povreda izumiteljskog prava	05	18	01 02	250.1. 250.2.	— —	— —	— —
(51)	Loše postupanje	05	19	01	—	—	—	—
(52)	Nedopušteno objavljivanje pis- mena osobnog karaktera	05	20	01	—	—	—	—
(53)	Ograničenje slobode kretanja iz osвете	05	21	01	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
	69.3.				
	v.69.2.				
	69.4.				
60.2.	—	72.2.	—	—	156.2.
60.3.	69.5.	72.3.	—	—	156.3.
v.60.1.	v.69.1.	v.72.1.	—	—	v.156.1.
	69.5.				
	v.69.2.				
	69.5.				
	v.69.3.				
	69.5.				
	v.69.4.				
60.3.	—	72.3.	—	—	156.3.
v.60.2.	—	v.72.2.	—	—	v.156.2.
61.1.	72.1.	73.1.	50.1.	45.1.	157.1.
62.1.	67.1.	70.1.	—	—	—
62.2.	67.2.	70.2.	—	—	—
62.3.	67.3.	70.3.	—	—	—
v.62.1.	v.67.1.	v.70.1.	—	—	—
62.3.	67.3.	70.3.	—	—	—
v.62.2.	v.67.2.	v.70.2.	—	—	—
63.1.	68.1.	71.1.	49.1.	44.1.	—
63.2.	68.2.				
66.1.	74.1.	76.1.	—	—	158.1.
66.2.	74.2.	76.2.	—	—	158.2.
64.1.	73.1.	74.1.	51.1.	46.1.	—
64.2.	73.2.	74.2.	51.2.	46.2.	161.
65.	75.	75.	—	—	162.
—	—	—	—	—	164.1.
—	—	—	—	—	164.2.
—	65.1.	—	—	—	—
—	70.1.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	47.1.	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(54) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV SAMOUPR							
(55) Povreda samoupravljanja	06	01	01 02	187. —	65.1. 65.2.	68.1. 68.2.	61.1. 61.2.
(56) Povreda prava na samouprav- ljanje	06	02	01 02	— —	66.1. 66.2.	69.1. 69.2.	62.1. 62.2.
(57) Zloupotreba samoupravljanja	06	03	01 02 03 04	188.1. 188.2. 188.3. v.188.1. 188.3.	67.1. 67.2. 67.3. v.67.1. 67.3. v.188.2.	70.1. 70.2. 70.3. v.70.1. 70.3. v.70.2.	63.1. 63.2. 63.3. v.63.1. 63.3. v.63.2.
(58) Povreda prava glasanja	06	04	01	—	68.	71.	64.
(59) Povreda slobode opredjeljenja pri glasanju	06	05	01 02	— —	69.1. 69.2.	72.1. 72.2.	65. —
(60) Pozivanje na odgovornost zbog glasanja	06	06	01	—	—	—	—
(61) Zloupotreba prava glasanja	06	07	01	—	70.	73.1. 73.2.	66.
(62) Povreda tajnosti glasanja	06	08	01 02 03	— — —	71.1. 71.2. 71.3.	74.1. 74.2. 74.3.	67.1. 67.2. —
(63) Falsificiranje rezultata izbora ili glasanja	06	09	01	—	72.1.	75.	69.1.
(64) Uništenje izbornih isprava	06	10	01	—	73.	76.	68.
(65) Ugrožavanje i sprečavanje iz- bora	06	11	01 02	— —	— —	— —	— —
(66) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV RADN							
(67) Povreda prava iz radnog od- nosa	07	01	01	—	74.	77.	70.
(68) Povreda prava iz socijalnog osiguranja	07	02	01	—	70.	79.	72.
(69) Zloupotreba prava iz socijalnog osiguranja	07	03	01	—	77.	80.	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
AVLJANJA					
67.1.	76.1.	77.1.	—	—	160a.
67.2.	76.2.	77.2.	—	—	—
68.1.	77.1.	78.1.	—	—	—
68.2.	77.2.	78.2.	—	—	—
69.1.	78.1.	79.1.	—	—	160b.
69.2.	78.2.	79.2.	—	—	—
69.3.	78.3.	79.3.	—	—	—
v.69.1	v.78.1.	v.79.1.	—	—	—
69.3.	78.3.	79.3.	—	—	—
v.69.2.	v.78.2.	v.79.2.	—	*	—
70.	79.	80.	52.	47.	159.
71.1.	80.1.	81.1.	53.1.	48.1.	160.1.
71.2.	80.2.	81.2.	53.2.	48.2.	160.2.
73.	82.	81.3.	53.3.	48.3.	—
74.	81.	82.	54.	49.	—
76.1.	85.1.	83.1.	55.1.	52.1.	—
76.2.	85.2.	83.2.	55.2.	52.2.	—
77.	84.	84.	56.	51.	—
72.	83.	85.	57.	50.	—
75.1.	—	—	—	—	—
75.2.	—	—	—	—	—
IH ODNOSA					
78.	86.	86.	58.	53.	165. 168.1.
79.	90.	87.	59.	54.	166.1.
80.	91.	88.	60.	55.	168.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(70) Povreda prava za vrijeme privremene nezaposlenosti	07	04	01	—	75.	78.	71.
(71) Nepodužimanje mjera zaštite na radu	07	05	01	—	79.1.	81.1.	73.1.
(72) Neizvršenje odluke o vraćanju radnika na rad	07	06	01	197.	78.	82.	74.
(73) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV ČASTI							
(74) Kleveta	08	01	01	—	80.1.	83.1.	75.1.
			02	—	80.2.	83.2.	75.2.
			03	—	80.3.	83.3.	75.3.
(75) Uvreda	08	02	01	—	81.1.	84.1.	76.1.
			02	—	81.2.	84.2.	76.2.
(76) Iznošenje osobnih i porodičnih prilika	08	03	01	—	82.1.	85.1.	77.1.
			02	—	82.2.	85.2.	77.2.
			03	—	82.3.	85.3.	77.3.
(77) Omalovažavanje prebacivanjem za krivično djelo	08	04	01	—	83.	86.	78.
(78) Povreda ugleda SFRJ, socijalističke republike i socijalističke autonomne pokrajine	08	05	01	157.	85.1.	89.	80.1.
(79) Izlaganje poruzi naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije	08	06	01	—	85.2.	90.	80.2.
(278) Povreda ugleda strane države	08	07	01	158.	—	—	—
(279) Povreda ugleda međunarodne organizacije	08	08	01	159.	—	—	—
(280) Silovanje	09	01	01	—	88.1.	93.1.	83.1.
			02	—	88.2.	93.2.	83.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
81.	89.	89.	61.	56.	—
82.1.	87.1. 87.2.	90.1.	62.1.	57.1.	167.1.
83.	88.1. 88.2.	91.	63.	58.	168a.1.
I UGLEDA,					
84.1.	107.1. 108.1.	92.1.	64.1.	59.1.	169.1.
84.2.	107.2. 108.2.	92.2.	64.2.	59.2.	169.2.
84.3.	107.3. 108.3.	92.3.	64.3.	59.3.	169.3.
85.1.	106.1.	93.1.	65.1.	60.1.	170.1.
85.2.	106.2.	93.2.	65.2.	60.2.	170.2.
86.1.	109.1.	94.1.	66.1.	61.1.	171.1.
86.2.	109.2.	94.2.	66.2.	61.2.	171.2.
86.3.	109.3.	94.3.	66.3.	61.3.	171.3.
87.1.	110.1.	95.1.	67.1.	62.1.	172.
87.2.	110.2.	95.2.	67.2.	62.2.	
90.	112.	98. 99.	70.1. 70.2.	64.1. 64.2.	174.
91.	113.	100.	71.	65.	
—	—	—	—	—	175.1.
—	—	—	—	—	176.1.
—	—	—	—	—	176.2.
—	—	—	—	—	175.2.
					176.3.
94.1.	100.1.	103.1.	74.1.	68.1.	179.1.
94.2.	100.2.	103.2.	74.2.	68.2.	179.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(281) Prinuda na obljudu		09	02	01	—	89.	94.	85.
(282) Obljuba nad nemoćnom osobom		09	03	01 02	— —	90.1. 90.2.	95.1. 95.2.	84.1. 84.2.
(283) Obljuba ili protuprirodni blud s osobom koja nije navršila četrnaest godina		09	04	01	—	91.1.	96.1.	87.1. 88.2.
				02	—	91.2.	96.2.	87.3. 88.3.
				03	—	91.3. v.91.1.	96.3. v.96.1.	87.4. v.87.1.
								87.5. v.87.1. 88.5. v.88.2.
				04	—	91.3. v.91.2.	96.3. v.96.2.	87.4. v.87.3.
								87.5. v.87.3. 88.5. v.88.3.
(284) Obljuba ili protuprirodni blud zloupotrebom položaja		09	05	01 02 03	— — —	92.1. 92.2. 92.3.	97.1. 97.2. 97.3.	86.1. 86.2. 87.2.
								87.4. v.87.2. 87.5. v.87.2.
(285) Bludne radnje		09	06	01	—	94.	99.	89.1. 89.2. 89.3. v.89.1. 89.3. v.89.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
96.1	100.3. 101.1. 101.2. 101.3.	104.	75.	69.	—
95.1.	102.1.	105.1.	76.1.	70.1.	180.1.
95.2.	—	105.2.	76.2.	70.2.	180.2.
97.1.	103.1. 103.4. v.103.1. 103.4. v.103.2.	106.1.	77.1.	71.1.	181.1.
97.2.	103.2.	106.2.	77.2.	71.2.	181.2.
97.3.	—	106.3.	77.3.	71.3.	181.3.
v.97.1.		v.106.1.	v.77.1.	v.71.1.	v.181.1.
97.3.	—	106.3.	77.3.	71.3.	181.3.
v.97.2.		v.106.2.	v.77.2.	v.71.2.	v.181.2.
98.1.	104.1.	107.1.	78.1.	72.1.	182.1.
98.2.	104.2.	107.2.	78.2.	72.2.	182.2.
98.3.	103.3.	107.3.	78.3.	72.3.	182.3.
99.	102.2.	108.	79.	73.	183.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(80) Protuprirodni blud		09	07	01	—	93.1.	93.1.	88.1. 88.5. v.88.1.
				02	—	93.2.	—	88.4. 88.5. v.88.4.
				03	—	—	—	—
				04	—	93.3.	93.2.	—
(81) Zavođenje		09	08	01	—	95.1.	—	—
(82) Podvođenja i omogućavanje činjenja bluda		09	09	01	—	96.1.	100.1.	91.1.
				02	—	96.2.	100.2.	—
				03	—	96.3.	100.3.	91.2.
							100.4.	—
(83) Posredovanje u činjenju pros- titucije		09	10	01	251.1.	—	—	—
				02	251.2.	—	—	—
(84) Proizvodnja i raspačavanje pornografskih spisa		09	11	01	251.1.	—	—	—
(85) Zadovoljavanje pohote pred djetetom		09	12	01	—	—	—	90.
(86) Dvobračnost		10	01	01	—	97.1.	101.1.	92.1.
				02	—	97.2.	101.2.	92.2.
(87) Zaključenje ništavog braka		10	02	01	—	—	102.1.	—
(88) Omogućavanje zaključenja ne- dopuštenog braka		10	03	01	—	98.1.	103.	93.
				02	—	98.2.	—	—
(89) Vanbračna zajednica s malo- ljetnom osobom		10	04	01	—	99.1.	104.1.	94.1.
				02	—	99.2.	104.2.	94.2.
				03	—	99.3.	104.3.	94.3.
(90) Oduzimanje maloljetne osobe		10	05	01	—	100.	105.1.	93.1.
				02	—	—	105.2.	—
(91) Promjena porodičnog stanja		10	06	01	—	101.1.	106.1.	99.1.
(92) Zapuštanje i zlostavljanje ma- loljetne osobe		10	07	01	—	102.1.	107.1.	101.1.
				02	—	102.2.	107.2.	101.2.
				03	—	102.3.	107.3.	101.3.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
101.1.	—	110.1.	81.1.	75.1.	186.1.
101.2.	—	110.3.	81.3.	—	186.2.
—	—	110.2.	81.2.	75.2.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
100.1.	—	109.1.	80.1.	74.1.	185.1.
102.1.	105.1.	111.1.	82.1.	76.1.	187.1.
102.2.	—	111.2.	82.2.	76.2.	187.2.
102.3.	105.2.	111.3.	82.3.	76.3.	187.3.
—	—	—	82.4.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	188.1.
—	—	—	—	—	188.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	189.1.
—	—	—	—	—	—
103.1.	92.1.	112.1.	83.1.	77.1.	190.1.
103.2.	92.2.	112.2.	83.2.	77.2.	190.2.
104.1.	—	113.1.	—	—	191.1.
105.1.	—	114.1.	84.	78.1.	192.1.
105.2.	—	114.2.	—	78.2.	192.2.
106.1.	93.1.	115.1.	86.1.	79.1.	193.1.
106.2.	—	115.2.	86.2.	79.2.	193.2.
106.3.	93.2.	115.3.	86.3.	79.3.	193.3.
107.1.	94.1.	116.1.	87.1.	80.	194.1.
107.2.	—	116.2.	87.2.	—	194.2.
108.1.	95.1.	117.1.	88.1.	81.1.	195.1.
109.1.	96.1.	118.1.	—	—	196.1.
109.2.	96.2.	118.2.	—	—	196.2.
—	96.3.	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			04	—	v.102.1. 102.3. v.102.2.	v.107.1. 107.3. v.107.2.	v.101.1. 101.3. v.101.2.
(93) Izbjegavanje uzdržavanja	10	08	01	—	104.1.	109.1.	96.1.
			02	—	104.2.	109.2.	96.2.
(94) Kršenje porodičnih obaveza	10	09	01	—	103.1.	108.1.	95.1.
			02	—	103.2.	108.3.	95.2.
(95) Rodoskrvnuće	10	10	01	—	105.	110.	97.
(96) Napuštanje djeteta	10	11	01	—	—	—	100.
(97) Sprečavanje i neizvršavanje mjera za zaštitu maloljetni- ka	10	12	01	—	—	—	102.1.
			02	—	—	—	102.2.
(98) Prinuda na zaključenje braka	10	13	01	—	—	—	—
			02	—	—	—	—
(99) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV ZDRAV							
(100) Zagađivanje čovjekove okoline	11	01	01	—	173.1.	111.1.	169.1.
			02	—	173.1.	111.1.	169.1.
					v.177.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.
			03	—	173.1.	111.1.	169.1.
					v.177.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.
			04	—	173.1.	111.1.	—
					v.177.3.	v.123.3.	—
			05	—	173.2.	111.2.	169.2.
					—	—	—
			06	—	173.2.	111.2.	169.2.
					v.177.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.
			07	—	173.2.	111.2.	169.2.
					v.177.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.
			08	—	173.2.	111.2.	—
					v.177.3.	v.123.3.	—
			09	—	173.3.	111.3.	169.3.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
—	v.96.1. 96.3. v.96.2.	—	—	—	—
110.1.	98.1.	119.1.	89.1.	82.1.	197.1.
110.2.	98.2.	119.2.	89.2.	82.2.	197.2.
111.1.	97.1.	120.1.	90.1.	83.1.	197a.1.
111.2.	97.2.	120.2.	90.2.	83.2.	197a.2.
112.	99.	121.	91.	84.	198.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	85.1.	—	—
—	—	—	85.2.	—	—
LJA LJUDI					
113.1.	241.1. 241.3. v.241.1.	133.1. 134.1.	92.1.	85.1.	—
113.1.	—	133.1.	92.1.	85.1.	—
v.125.1.	—	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	—
113.1.	—	133.1.	92.1.	85.1.	—
v.125.2.	—	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	—
113.1.	—	133.1.	92.1.	85.1.	—
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	—
113.2.	241.2. 241.3. v.241.2.	133.2. 134.2.	92.2.	85.2.	—
113.2.	—	133.2.	92.2.	85.2.	—
v.125.1.	—	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	—
113.2.	—	133.2.	92.2.	85.2.	—
v.125.2.	—	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	—
113.2.	—	133.2.	92.2.	85.2.	—
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	—
113.3.	241.4. 241.5.	133.3. 134.3. v.134.1. 134.3. v.134.2.	92.3.	85.3.	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				10	—	173.3.	111.3.	169.3.
						v.177.4.	v.123.4.	v.181.3.
				11	—	173.3.	111.3.	169.3.
						v.117.5.	v.123.5.	v.181.4.
(101)	Prenošenje zarazne bolesti	11	02	01	—	106.1.	112.1.	171.
						106.2.	112.2.	
				02	—	106.1.	112.1.	171.
						v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.
					—	106.2.	112.2.	
						v.117.1.	v.123.1.	
				03	—	106.1.	112.1.	171.
						v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.
						106.2.	112.2.	
						v.117.2.	v.123.2.	
				04	—	106.1.	112.1.	—
						v.117.3.	v.123.3.	
						106.2.	112.2.	
						v.117.3.	v.123.3.	
				05	—	106.3.	112.3.	—
(102)	Nepostupanje po zdravstvenim propisima za vrijeme epidemije	11	02	06	—	106.3.	—	—
						v.117.4.		
				07	—	106.3.	112.3.	—
						v.117.5.	v.123.5.	
(103)	Prenošenje spolne bolesti	11	03	01	244.	107.	114.	—
(104)	Zaposlenje osoba oboljelih od zarazne bolesti	11	04	01	—	108.1.	113.1.	172.1.
		11	05	01	—	109.1.	115.1.	—
				02	—	109.1.	—	—
						v.117.1.		
				03	—	109.1.	—	—
						v.117.2.	—	
				04	—	109.1.	—	—
						v.117.3.		
				05	—	109.2.	115.2.	—
				06	—	109.2.	—	—
						v.117.4.		
				07	—	109.2.	—	—
						v.117.5.		

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
113.3.	—	133.3.	92.3.	85.3.	—
v.125.4.		v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	
113.3.	—	133.3.	92.3.	85.3.	—
v.125.5.		v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	
114.1.	116.1.	122.1.	93.1.	86.1.	199.1.
114.2.	116.2.	122.2.	93.2.		
114.1.	116.1.	122.1.	93.1.	86.1.	199.1.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
114.2.	116.2.	122.2.	93.2.		
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.		
114.1.	116.1.	122.1.	93.1.	86.1.	199.1.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
114.2.	116.2.	122.2.	93.2.		
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.		
114.1.	—	122.1.	93.1.	86.1.	199.1.
v.125.3.		v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
114.2.		122.2.	93.2.		
v.125.3.		v.135.3.	v.104.3.		
114.3.	116.3.	122.3.	93.2.	86.2.	199.2.
114.3.	116.3.	122.3.	93.3.	86.2.	199.2.
v.125.4.	v.126.3.	v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	v.212.4.
114.3.	116.3.	122.3.	93.3.	86.2.	199.2.
v.125.5.	v.126.4.	v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	v.212.5.
115.	117.1.	123.1.	94.	87.	200.
	117.2.	123.2.			
116.1.	118.1.	124.1.	95.1.	88.1.	201.1.
117.1.	119.1.	125.1.	96.1.	89.1.	202.1.
117.1.	119.1.	125.1.	96.1.	89.1.	202.1.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
117.1.	119.1.	125.1.	96.1.	89.1.	202.1.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
117.1.	—	125.1.	96.1.	89.1.	202.1.
v.125.3.		v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
117.2.	119.2.	125.2.	96.2.	89.2.	202.2.
117.2.	119.2.	125.2.	96.2.	89.2.	202.2.
v.125.4.	v.126.3.	v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	v.212.4.
117.2.	119.2.	125.2.	96.2.	89.2.	202.2.
v.125.5.	v.126.4.	v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	v.212.5.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(105) Nesavjesno liječenje bolesnika	11	06	01	—	110.1.	116.1.	173.1.	
			02	—	110.1.	116.1.	173.1.	
					v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.	
			03	—	110.1.	116.1.	173.1.	
					v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.	
			04	—	110.1.	116.1.	—	
					v.117.3.	v.123.3.	—	
			05	—	110.2.	116.2.	173.2.	
			06	—	110.2.	116.2.	173.2.	
					v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.	
			07	—	110.2.	116.2.	173.2.	
					v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.	
			08	—	110.2.	116.2.	—	
					v.117.3.	v.123.3.	—	
			09	—	110.3.	116.3.	173.3.	
			10	—	110.3.	116.3.	173.3.	
					v.117.4.	v.123.4.	v.181.3.	
			11	—	110.3.	116.3.	173.3.	
					v.117.5.	v.123.5.	v.181.4.	
(106) Neukazivanje liječničke pomoći	11	07	01	—	117.	117.1.	175.	
			02	—	—	117.2.	—	
(107) Nazoviliječništvo	11	08	01	—	112.	118.	176.	
			02	—	112.	118.	176.	
					v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.	
			03	—	112.	118.	176.	
					v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.	
			04	—	112.	118.	—	
					v.117.3.	v.123.3.	—	
(108) Proizvodnja i stavljanje u promet škodljivih živežnih namirnica	11	09	01	—	113.1.	119.1.	179.1.	
			02	—	113.1.	119.1.	179.1.	
					v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.	
			03	—	113.1.	119.1.	179.1.	
					v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.	
			04	—	113.1.	119.1.	—	
					v.117.3.	v.123.3.	—	
			05	—	113.2.	119.2.	179.2.	
			06	—	113.2.	119.2.	179.2.	
					v.117.4.	v.123.4.	v.181.3.	
			07	—	113.2.	119.2.	179.2.	
					v.117.5.	v.123.5.	v.181.4.	

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
118.1.	122.1.	126.1.	97.1.	90.1.	203.1.
118.1.	122.1.	126.1.	97.1.	90.1.	203.1.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
118.1.	122.1.	126.1.	97.1.	90.1.	203.1.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
118.1.	—	126.1.	97.1.	90.1.	203.1.
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
118.2.	122.2.	126.2.	97.2.	90.2.	203.2.
118.2.	122.2.	126.2.	97.2.	90.2.	203.2.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
118.2.	122.2.	126.2.	97.2.	90.2.	203.2.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
118.2.	—	126.2.	97.2.	90.2.	203.2.
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
118.3.	122.3.	126.3.	97.3.	90.3.	203.3.
118.3.	122.3.	126.3.	97.3.	90.3.	203.3.
v.125.4.	v.126.3.	v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	v.212.4.
118.3.	122.3.	126.3.	97.3.	90.3.	203.3.
v.125.5.	v.126.4.	v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	v.212.5.
119.1.	123.	127.1.	98.1.	91.1.	204.
119.2.	—	127.2.	98.2.	91.2.	—
120.	124.	128.	99.	92.	205.
120.	124.	128.	99.	92.	205.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
120.	124.	128.	99.	92.	205.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
120.	—	128.	99.	92.	205.
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
121.1.	120.1.	129.1.	100.1.	93.1.	209.1.
121.1.	120.1.	129.1.	100.1.	93.1.	209.1.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	212.1.
121.1.	120.1.	129.1.	100.1.	93.1.	209.1.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
121.1.	—	129.1.	100.1.	93.1.	209.1.
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
121.2.	120.2.	129.2.	100.2.	93.2.	209.2.
121.2.	120.2.	129.2.	100.2.	93.2.	209.2.
v.125.4.	v.126.3.	v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	v.212.4.
121.2.	120.2.	129.2.	100.2.	93.2.	209.2.
v.125.5.	v.126.4.	v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	v.212.5.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(109) Nesavjesno obavljanje pregle- da mesa za prehranu	11	10	01	—	114.1.	120.1.	180.1.
			02	—	114.1.	120.1.	180.1.
					v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.
			03	—	114.1.	120.1.	180.1.
					v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.
			04	—	114.1.	120.1.	—
					v.117.3.	v.123.3.	—
			05	—	114.2.	120.2.	180.2.
			06	—	114.2.	120.2.	180.2.
					v.117.4.	v.123.4.	v.181.3.
			07	—	114.2.	120.2.	180.2.
					v.117.5.	v.123.5.	v.181.4.
(110) Zagađivanje vode za piće i živežnih namirnica	11	11	01	—	115.1.	121.1.	170.1.
			02	—	115.1.	121.1.	170.1.
					v.117.1.	v.123.1.	v.181.1.
			03	—	115.1.	121.1.	170.1.
					v.117.2.	v.123.2.	v.181.2.
			04	—	115.1.	121.1.	—
					v.117.3.	v.123.3.	—
			05	—	115.2.	121.2.	170.2.
			06	—	115.2.	121.2.	170.2.
					v.117.4.	v.123.4.	v.181.3.
			07	—	115.2.	121.2.	170.2.
					v.117.5.	v.123.5.	v.181.4.
(111) Služenje alkoholnih pića malo- ljetnim osobama	11	12	01	—	116.	122.	—
			02	—	—	—	—
(112) Neovlaštena proizvodnja i stavljanje u promet opojnih droga	11	13	01	245.1	—	—	—
			02	245.2.	—	—	—
(113) Omogućavanje uživanja opoj- nih droga	11	14	01	246.1.	—	—	—
			02	246.2.	—	—	—
(114) Pripremanje štetnih sredstava za liječenje	11	15	01	—	—	—	177.1.
			02	—	—	—	177.1.
							v.181.1.
			03	—	—	—	177.1.
							v.181.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
122.1.	121.1.	130.1.	101.1.	94.1.	210.1.
122.1.	121.1.	130.1.	101.1.	94.1.	210.1.
v.125.1.	v.126.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
122.1.	121.1.	130.1.	101.1.	94.1.	210.1.
v.125.2.	v.126.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
122.1.	—	130.1.	101.1.	94.1.	210.1.
v.125.3.	—	v.135.3.	v.104.2.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
122.2.	121.2.	130.2.	101.2.	94.2.	210.2.
122.2.	121.2.	130.2.	101.2.	94.2.	210.2.
v.125.4.	v.126.3.	v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	v.212.4.
122.2.	121.2.	130.2.	101.2.	94.2.	210.2.
v.125.5.	v.126.4.	v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	v.212.5.
123.1.	242.1.	131.1.	102.1.	95.1.	211.1.
123.1.	242.1.	131.1.	102.1.	95.1.	211.1.
v.125.1.	v.247.1.	v.135.1.	v.104.1.	v.97.1.	v.212.1.
123.1.	242.1.	131.1.	102.1.	95.1.	211.1.
v.125.2.	v.247.2.	v.135.2.	v.104.2.	v.97.2.	v.212.2.
123.1.	242.1.	131.1.	102.1.	95.1.	211.1.
v.125.3.	v.247.3.	v.135.3.	v.104.3.	v.97.3.	v.212.3.
123.2.	242.3.	131.2.	102.2.	95.2.	211.2.
123.2.	242.3.	131.2.	102.2.	95.2.	211.2.
v.125.4.	v.247.4.	v.135.4.	v.104.4.	v.97.4.	v.212.4.
123.2.	242.3.	131.2.	102.2.	95.2.	211.2.
v.125.5.	v.247.5.	v.135.5.	v.104.5.	v.97.5.	v.212.5.
124.1.	125.1.	132.	103.1.	96.1.	211a.
124.2.	125.2.	—	103.2.	96.2.	—
—	—	—	—	—	208.1.
—	—	—	—	—	208.3.
—	—	—	—	—	208.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	206.1.
—	—	—	—	—	206.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.1.
—	—	—	—	—	206.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.3.
—	—	—	—	—	206.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			04	—	—	—	177.2.
			05	—	—	—	177.2.
							v.181.3.
			06	—	—	—	177.2.
							v.181.4.
(115)	Nesavjesno postupanje pri pripremanju i izdavanju li- jekova	11	16	01	—	—	178.1.
				02	—	—	178.1.
							v.181.1.
				03	—	—	178.1.
							v.181.2.
			04	—	—	—	178.2.
			05	—	—	—	178.2.
							v.181.3.
			06	—	—	—	178.2.
							v.181.4.
(116)	Nedopušteno presađivanje di- jelova ljudskog tijela	11	17	01	—	—	174.1.
				02	—	—	174.2.
				03	—	—	174.3.
(117) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV PRIVR							
(118)	Povreda ravnopravnosti u obavljanju privredne djelat- nosti	12	01	01	161.1.	—	—
				02	161.2.	—	—
				03	161.3.	—	—
					v.161.1.	—	—
				04	161.3.	—	—
					v.161.2.	—	—
(119)	Povreda ravnopravnosti u za- posljavanju	12	02	01	162.	—	—
(120)	Izazivanje poremećaja u pro- izvodnji ili na tržištu	12	03	01	163.1.	—	—
				02	163.2.	—	—
				03	163.3.	—	—
					v.163.1.	—	—
				04	163.3.	—	—
					v.163.2.	—	—
(121)	Nelojalna konkurencija u pos- lovima vanjskotrgovinskog prometa	12	04	01	164.1.	—	—
				02	164.2.	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	206.2.
—	—	—	—	—	206.2.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.4.
—	—	—	—	—	206.2.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.5.
—	—	—	—	—	207.1.
—	—	—	—	—	207.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.1.
—	—	—	—	—	207.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.2.
—	—	—	—	—	207.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.3.
—	—	—	—	—	207.2.
—	—	—	—	—	207.2.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.4.
—	—	—	—	—	207.2.
—	—	—	—	—	v.212.5.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
EDE					
—	—	—	—	—	212a.1.
—	—	—	—	—	212a.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	233.1.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	233.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	217.2.
—	—	—	—	—	217.3.
—	—	—	—	—	217.4.
—	—	—	—	—	v.217.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(122) Neovlaštena upotreba tuđe tvrtke		12	05	01	165.	—	—	—
(123) Neovlašteno posjedovanje u poslovnima vanjskotrgovinskog prometa		12	06	01 02	166.1. 166.2.	— —	— —	— —
(124) Trgovina zlatnim novcem, stranom valutom i devizama		12	07	01 02	167.1. 167.2.	— —	— —	— —
(125) Krivotvorenje novca		12	08	01 02 03 04 05	168.1. 168.2. 168.3. v.168.1. 168.3. v.168.2. 168.4.	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —
(126) Pravljenje i upotreba lažnih znakova za vrijednost ili vrijednosnih papira		12	09	01 02 03	169.1. 169.2. 169.3.	126.1. 126.2. 126.3.	133.1. 133.2. 133.3.	109.1. 109.2. 109.3.
(127) Pravljenje, nabava ili otuđivanje sredstava za falsificiranje		12	10	01	170.1.	127.1.	134.1.	110.1.
(128) Falsificiranje znakova za obilježavanje robe, mjera i utega		12	11	01 02 03	171.1. 171.2. 171.3.	— — —	— — —	— — —
(129) Izdavanje čeka bez pokrića		12	12	01 02 03 04	172.1. 172.2. 172.3. 172.4.	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
(130) Nesavjesno poslovanje u privredi		12	13	01 02	— —	118.1. 118.2.	124.1. 124.2.	103.1. 103.2.
(131) Uzrokovanje stečaja		12	14	01 02	— —	119.1. 119.2.	125.1. 125.2.	104.1. 104.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	225a.1. 225a.2.
—	—	—	—	—	226.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	234.1.
—	—	—	—	—	234.2.
—	—	—	—	—	221.1
—	—	—	—	—	221.2.
—	—	—	—	—	221.3.
—	—	—	—	—	v.221.1.
—	—	—	—	—	221.3.
—	—	—	—	—	v.221.2.
—	—	—	—	—	221.4.
—	—	—	—	—	221.5.
134.1.	153.1.	144.1.	113.1.	106.1.	222.1.
134.3.	153.3.	144.2.	113.2.	106.2.	222.3.
134.2.	153.2.	144.3.	113.3.	106.3.	222.4.
					222.2.
135.1.	154.1.	145.1.	114.1.	107.1.	223.1.
—	—	—	—	—	224.1.
—	—	—	—	—	232.1.
—	—	—	—	—	224.2.
—	—	—	—	—	232a.1.
—	—	—	—	—	232a.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
126.1.	127.1.1.	136.1.	105.1.	98.1.	213.1.
	127.1.2.				
	127.1.3.				
126.2.	127.2.1.	136.2.	105.2.	98.2.	213.2.
	127.2.2.				
	127.2.3.				
127.1.	128.1.	137.1.	106.1.	99.1.	213a.1.
127.2.	128.2.	137.2.	106.2.	99.2.	213a.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(132) Oštećenje vjerovnika	12	15	01	—	120.1.	126.1.	105.1.
			02	—	120.2.	126.2.	105.2.
			03	—	120.3.	126.3.	105.3.
					v.120.1.	v.126.1.	v.105.1.
					120.3.	126.3.	105.3.
					v.120.2.	v.126.2.	v.105.2.
(133) Zloupotreba ovlaštenja u privredi	12	16	01	—	121.1.1.	127.1.1.	106.1.
				—	121.1.2.	127.1.2.	—
				—	121.1.3.	127.1.3.	—
				—	121.1.4.	127.1.4.	—
				—	121.1.5.	127.1.5.	—
				—	121.1.6.	127.1.6.	—
			02	—	121.2.1.	127.2.1.	106.2.
				—	121.2.2.	127.2.2.	—
				—	121.2.3.	127.2.3.	—
				—	121.2.4.	127.2.4.	—
				—	121.2.5.	127.2.5.	—
				—	121.2.6.	127.2.6.	—
(134) Sklapanje štetnog ugovora	12	17	01	—	122.1.	128.1.	107.1.
			02	—	122.2.	128.2.	107.2.
			03	—	—	—	—
(135) Izdavanje i neovlašteno pri- bavljanje poslovne tajne	12	18	01	—	123.1.	129.1.	108.1.
			02	—	123.2.	—	108.2.
			03	—	123.3.	129.2.	108.3.
			04	—	123.4.	129.3.	108.4.
					v.123.1.	—	v.108.1.
			05	—	123.4.	—	108.4.
					v.123.2.	—	v.108.2.
			06	—	—	—	—
(136) Protupravno zauzimanje zem- ljišta u društvenom vlasniš- tvu	12	19	01	—	124.1.	141.1.	140.1.
			02	—	124.2.	141.2.	140.2.
			03	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
128.1.	140.1.	138.1.	107.1.	100.1.	213b.1.
128.2.	140.2.	138.2.	107.2.	100.2.	213b.2.
128.3.	140.3.	138.3.	107.3.	100.3.	—
—	—	v.138.1.	v.107.1.	v.100.1.	—
—	—	138.3.	107.3.	100.3.	—
—	—	v.138.2.	v.107.2.	v.100.2.	—
129.1.1.	132.1.1.	139.1.1.	108.1.1.	101.1.1.	213v.1.
129.1.2.	132.1.2.	139.1.2.	108.1.2.	101.1.2.	—
129.1.3.	140.3.	139.1.3.	108.1.3.	101.1.3.	—
129.1.4.	132.1.4.	139.1.4.	108.1.4.	101.1.4.	—
129.1.5.	132.1.5.	139.1.5.	108.1.5.	101.1.5.	—
129.1.6.	—	—	108.1.6.	—	—
129.2.1.	132.2.1.	139.2.1.	108.2.1.	101.2.1.	213v.2.
129.2.2.	132.2.2.	139.2.2.	108.2.2.	101.2.2.	—
129.2.3.	132.2.3.	139.2.3.	108.2.3.	101.2.3.	—
129.2.4.	132.2.4.	139.2.4.	108.2.4.	101.2.4.	—
129.2.5.	132.2.5.	139.2.5.	108.2.5.	101.2.5.	—
129.2.6.	—	—	108.2.6.	—	—
130.1.	130.1.	140.1.	109.1.	102.1.	217.1.
130.2.	130.2.	140.3.	109.2.	102.2.	217.4.
—	—	140.2.	—	—	v.217.1.
—	—	—	—	—	217.3.
—	—	—	—	—	v.217.1.
131.1.	131.1.	141.1.	110.1.	103.1.	218.1.
131.2.	131.2.	—	—	103.2.	218.2.
—	131.3.	—	—	—	—
131.3.	131.4.	141.2.	110.2.	103.3.	218.3.
v.131.1.	v.131.1.	—	—	—	v.218.1.
131.3.	131.4.	—	—	—	218.3.
v.131.2.	v.131.2.	—	—	—	v.218.2.
131.4.	131.5.	141.3.	110.3.	103.4.	218.4.
v.131.1.	v.131.1.	—	v.110.1.	v.103.1.	v.218.1.
131.4.	131.5.	—	110.3.	103.4.	218.4.
v.131.2.	v.131.2.	—	v.110.2.	v.103.2.	v.218.2.
131.4.	131.5.	—	—	—	218.4.
v.131.3.	v.131.4.	—	—	—	v.218.3.
132.1.	155.1.	142.1.	111.1.	104.1.	218a.1.
132.2.	155.2.	142.2.	111.2.	104.2.	218a.2.
—	155.3.	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(137)	Oštećenje stambenih i poslovnih zgrada i prostorija	12	20	01	—	125.	162.	138.1.
				02	—	—	—	138.2.
(138)	Obmanjivanje kupaca	12	21	01	—	128.1.	130.1.	111.1.
				02	—	128.2.	130.2.	111.2.
(139)	Nedopuštena trgovina	12	22	01	—	129.1.	136.1.	113.1.
				02	—	129.2.	136.2.	113.2.
				03	—	129.3.	136.3.	113.3.
				04	—	129.4.	136.4.	113.4.
				05	—	v.129.1.	v.136.1.	v.113.1.
						129.4.	136.4.	113.4.
				06	—	v.129.2.	v.136.2.	v.113.2.
						129.4.	136.4.	113.4.
						v.129.3.	v.136.3.	v.113.3.
(140)	Nedopuštena proizvodnja	12	23	01	—	130.1.	137.1.	114.1.
(141)	Nedopuštno iskorištavanje dopunskog rada	12	24	01	—	131.	138.	115.
				02	—	—	—	—
(142)	Nedopušteno raspolaganje stanim	12	25	01	—	132.1.	139.1.	116.1.
				02	—	132.2.	139.2.	116.2.
				03	—	132.3.	139.3.	116.3.
(143)	Kršenje propisa o cijenama	12	26	01	—	133.1.	135.1.	117.1.
(144)	Povlašćivanje kupaca	12	27	01	—	134.1.	131.1.	112.1.
				02	—	134.2.	131.2.	112.2.
(145)	Neispravno mjerenje	12	28	01	—	135.1.	132.1.	118.1.
				02	—	135.2.	132.2.	118.2.
(146)	Porezna utaja	12	29	01	—	136.1.	140.1.	119.1.
				02	—	136.2.	140.2.	119.2.
(147)	Proizvodnja štetnih sredstava za liječenje životinja	12	30	01	—	137.1.	—	—
				02	—	137.2.	148.	120.
				03	—	137.3.	—	—
						v.137.2.	—	—
						137.3.	—	—
						v.137.2.	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
133.	181.1.	143.1.	112.1.	105.	220.
—	181.2.	—	—	—	—
—	—	143.2.	112.2.	—	—
136.1.	136.1.	146.1.	115.1.	108.1.	225.1.
136.2.	136.2.	146.2.	115.2.	108.2.	225.2.
137.1.	147.1.	147.1.	116.1.	109.1.	226.1.
137.2.	147.2.	147.2.	116.2.	109.2.	226.3.
137.3.	147.3.	147.3.	116.3.	109.3.	226.4.
137.4.	147.4.	147.4.	116.4.	109.4.	—
v.137.1.	v.147.1.	v.147.1.	v.116.1.	v.109.1.	—
137.4.	147.4.	147.4.	116.4.	109.4.	226.5.
v.137.2.	v.147.2.	v.147.2.	v.116.2.	v.109.2.	—
137.4.	147.4.	147.4.	116.4.	109.4.	—
v.137.3.	v.147.3.	v.147.3.	v.116.3.	v.109.3.	—
138.1.	150.1.	148.1.	117.1.	110.1.	226a.1.
139.	151.1.	149.1.	118.1.	111.	226b.
—	151.2.	149.2.	118.2.	—	—
140.1.	149.1.	150.1.	119.1.	112.1.	226c.1.
140.2.	149.2.	150.2.	119.2.	112.2.	—
140.3.	149.3.	150.3.	119.3.	112.3.	263.4.
141.1.	137.1.	151.1.	120.1.	113.1.	227.1.
142.1.	135.1.	152.1.	121.1.	114.1.	228.
142.2.	135.2.	152.2.	121.2.	114.1.	—
143.1.	138.1.	153.1.	122.1.	115.1.	231.1.
143.2.	138.2.	153.2.	122.2.	115.2.	231.2.
144.1.	152.1.	154.1.	123.1.	116.1.	235.1.
144.2.	152.2.	—	—	—	—
144.2.	152.3.	154.2.	123.2.	116.2.	235.2.
—	v.152.1.	—	—	—	—
—	152.3.	—	—	—	—
—	v.152.2.	—	—	—	—
145.1.	—	155.1.	—	—	242.1.
145.2.	162.1.	155.2.	124.1.	117.	242.2.
145.3.	—	155.3.	124.2.	—	242.3.
—	—	v.155.1.	—	—	v.242.1.
—	—	155.3.	—	—	242.3.
—	—	v.155.2.	—	—	v.242.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(148) Nesavjesno pružanje veterinarske pomoći	12	31	01	—	138.1.	149.1.	121.	
			02	—	138.2.	149.2.	—	
(149) Prenosjenje zaraznih bolesti kod životinja, bilja i drveća	12	32	01	247.1.	139.1.	146.1.	122.1.	
			02	247.2.	139.2.	146.2.	122.2.	
			03	247.3.	139.3.	146.3.	122.3.	
				v.247.1.	v.139.1.	v.146.1.	v.122.1.	
			04	247.3.	139.3.	146.3.	122.3.	
				v.247.2.	v.139.2.	v.146.2.	v.122.2.	
			05	247.4.	139.4.	146.4.	122.4.	
				v.247.1.	v.139.1.	v.146.1.	v.122.1.	
			06	247.4.	139.4.	146.4.	122.4.	
				v.247.2.	v.139.2.	v.146.2.	v.122.2.	
			07	247.4.	139.4.	146.4.	122.4.	
				v.247.3.	v.139.3.	v.146.3.	v.122.3.	
(150) Zagađivanje stočne hrane ili vode	12	33	01	—	140.1.	147.1.	123.1.	
			02	—	140.2.	147.2.	123.2.	
			03	—	140.3.	147.3.	123.3.	
					v.140.1.	v.147.1.	v.123.1.	
			04	—	140.3.	147.3.	123.3.	
					v.140.2.	v.147.2.	v.123.2.	
(151) Uništenje nasada upotrebom škodljive tvari	12	34	01	—	141.	150.	124.	
(152) Pustošenje šuma	12	35	01	—	142.1.	142.1.	125.1.	
			02	—	142.2.	142.2.	125.2.	
(153) Šumska krađa	12	36	01	—	143.1.	143.1.	126.1.	
			02	—	143.2.	143.2.	126.2.	

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
146.1.	163.1. 163.2.	156.1.	125.1.	118.	243.1.
146.2.	163.3. v.163.1. 163.3. v.163.2.	156.2.	125.2.	—	243.2.
147.1.	161.1.	157.1.	126.1.	119.1.	244.1.
147.2.	161.2.	157.2.	126.2.	119.2.	—
147.3.	161.3.	157.3.	126.3.	119.3.	244.2.
v.147.1.	v.161.1.	v.157.1.	v.126.1.	v.119.1.	—
147.3.	161.3.	157.3.	126.3.	119.3.	—
v.147.2.	v.161.2.	v.157.2.	v.126.2.	v.119.2.	—
147.4.	161.4.	157.4.	126.4.	119.4.	244.3.
v.147.1.	v.161.1.	v.157.1.	v.126.1.	v.119.1.	v.244.1.
147.4.	161.4.	157.4.	126.4.	119.4.	244.3.
v.147.2.	v.161.2.	v.157.2.	v.126.2.	v.119.2.	v.244.2.
147.4.	161.4.	157.4.	126.4.	119.4.	—
v.147.3.	v.161.3.	v.157.3.	v.126.3.	v.119.3.	—
148.1.	242.2. 243.2.	158.1.	127.1.	120.1.	245.1.
148.2.	243.3.	158.2.	127.2.	120.2.	245.2.
148.3.	242.2.	158.3.	127.3.	120.3.	245.3.
v.148.1.	v.247.1. 243.2. v.247.1.	v.158.1.	v.127.1.	v.120.1.	v.245.1.
148.3.	243.3.	158.3.	127.3.	120.3.	245.3.
v.148.2.	v.247.1.	v.158.2.	v.127.2.	v.120.2.	v.245.2.
149.	156.	159.	128.	121.	245a.
150.1.	157.1.	160.1.	129.1.	122.1.	246.1.
150.2.	157.2.	160.2.	129.2.	122.2.	246.2.
151.1.	158.1.	161.1.	130.1.	123.1.	246a.1.
151.2.	158.2. 158.3. v.158.1. 158.3. v.158.2.	161.2.	130.2.	123.2.	246a.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(154) Nezakoniti lov	12	37	01 02 03	— — —	144.1. — 144.3. v.144.1. 144.3. v.144.2. 144.2.	144.1. 144.2. 144.3.	127.1. 127.2. 127.3.
			04	—	144.2.	144.4	127.4.
(155) Nezakoniti ribolov	12	38	01 02	— —	145.1. —	145.1. —	128.2. 128.1.
(156) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV IMOVINE							
(157) Krađa	13	01	01	—	147.1.	152.1.	130.1.
(158) Teška krađa	13	02	01 02 03 04 05 06 07	— — — — — — —	148.1.1. 148.1.2. 148.1.3. 148.1.4. 148.1.5. — 148.2.	153.1.1. 153.1.2. 153.1.3. 153.1.4. 153.1.5. 153.1.6. 153.2.	131.1.1. 131.1.6. 131.1.2. 131.1.5. 131.1.3. 131.1.4. 131.2.
(159) Razbojnička krađa	13	03	01	—	149.	155.	133.
(160) Razbojništvo	13	04	01	—	150.	154.	132.1.
(161) Teški slučajevi razbojničke krađe i razbojništva	13	05	01 02	— —	151.1. 151.2.	156.1. 156.2.	132.2. —
(162) Utaja	13	06	01 02 03 04 05	— — — — —	152.1. 152.2. 152.3. 152.4. —	165.1. 165.2. 165.3. 165.4. —	134.1. 134.2. 134.3. 134.4. —
(163) Prijevarena	13	07	01 02 03	— — —	158.1. 158.2. 158.3.	157.1. 157.2. 157.3.	142.1. 142.2. 142.3.
(164) Sitno djelo krađe	13	08	01	—	159.1.	166.1.	144.1.
(165) Sitno djelo utaje	13	09	01	—	159.1.	166.1.	144.1.
(166) Sitno djelo prijevare	13	10	01	—	159.1.	166.1.	144.1.
(167) Pljačka	13	11	01	177.1.	169.1.	158.1.	143.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
152.1.	159.2.	162.1.	131.1.	124.1.	247.1.
152.2.	159.1.	162.2.	131.2.	124.2.	247.2.
152.3.	—	162.3.	131.3.	124.3.	247.3.
152.4.	159.3.	162.4.	131.4.	124.4.	247.4.
153.1.	160.	163.	132.1.	125.1.	248.1.
—	—	—	—	—	—
155.1.	165.1.	165.1.	134.1.	127.1.	240.1.
156.1.1.	166.1.1.	166.1.1.	135.1.1.	128.1.1.	250.1.1.
156.1.2.	166.1.2.	166.1.2.	135.1.2.	128.1.2.	250.1.2.
156.1.3.	166.1.3.	166.1.3.	135.1.3.	128.1.3.	250.1.3.
156.1.4.	166.1.4.	166.1.4.	135.1.4.	128.1.4.	250.1.4.
156.1.5.	166.1.5.	166.1.5.	135.1.5.	128.1.5.	250.1.5.
156.1.6.	166.1.6.	166.1.6.	135.1.6.	128.1.6.	—
156.2.	166.2.	166.2.	135.2.	128.2.	250.2.
157.	167.1.	167.	136.	129.	251.
158.	168.1.	168.	137.	130.	252.
159.1.	168.3.	169.1.	138.1.	131.1.	253.1.
159.2.	—	169.2.	138.2.	131.2.	253.2.
160.1.	169.1.	170.1.	139.1.	132.1.	254.1.
160.2.	169.4.	170.2.	139.2.	132.2.	254.2.
160.3.	169.5.	170.3.	139.3.	132.3.	254.3.
160.4.	169.2.	170.4.	139.4.	132.4.	254.4.
—	169.6.	—	—	—	—
161.1.	171.1.	171.1.	140.1.	133.1.	258.1.
161.2.	171.2.	171.2.	140.2.	133.2.	258.2.
161.3.	171.6.	171.3.	140.3.	133.3.	258.3.
168.1.	165.2.	173.1.	142.1.	140.1.	259.1.
168.1.	169.3.	173.1.	142.1.	140.1.	259.1.
168.1.	171.5.	173.1.	142.1.	140.1.	259.1.
162.1.	142.1.	172.1.	141.1.	134.1.	255.1.
166.3.	—	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			02	177.2.	169.2.	158.2.	143.2.
(168) Oduzimanje motornog vozila	13	12	01	—	153.	159.	136.1. 136.3.
(169) Oduzimanje tuđe stvari	13	13	01	—	154.1.	160.1.	135.1.
(170) Oštećenje tuđe stvari	13	14	01 02 03	— — —	155.1. 155.2. —	161.1. 161.2. —	137.1. 137.2. —
(171) Nesavjesno čuvanje društvene imovine	13	15	01 02	— —	156.1. 156.2.	163.1. 163.2.	139.1. 139.2.
(172) Protuvpravno otuđivanje i pribavljanje društvene imovine	13	16	01 02	— —	157.1. 157.2.	164.1. 164.2.	141.1. 141.2.
(173) Zloupotreba povjerenja	13	17	01 02	— —	162.1. 162.2.	167.1. 167.2.	145.1. 145.2.
(174) Iznuda	13	18	01 02	— —	160.1. 160.2.	168.1. 168.2.	146.1. 146.2.
(175) Ucjena	13	19	01	—	161.	169.	147.
(176) Ugovaranje nerazmjerne imovinske koristi	13	20	01 02 03 04	— — — —	163.1. 163.2. 163.3. 163.4.	170.1. 170.2. 170.3. 170.4.	148.1. 148.2. 148.3. —
(177) Oštećenje tuđih prava	13	21	01 02	— —	164.1. 164.2.	171.1. 171.2.	149.1. 149.2.
(178) Prikrivanje	13	22	01 02 03	— — —	165.1. 165.2. 165.3.	172.1. 172.2. 172.3.	150.1. 150.2. —
(179) Palež	13	23	01 02	— —	— —	— —	— —
(180) Nezakonito useljenje	13	24	01	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
	167.2. 168.2. 171.3. 142.2. 166.4. 167.3. 171.4.	172.2.	141.2.	134.2.	255.2.
164.	170.	174.	143.	136.1. 136.2.	254a.
163.1.	—	175.1.	144.1.	135.1.	256.1.
165.1. 165.2. 165.3.	177.1. 177.2. —	176.1. 176.2. —	145.1. 145.2. —	137.1. 137.2. —	257.1. 257.2. —
166.1. 166.2.	129.1. 129.2.	177.1. 177.2.	146.1. 146.2.	138.1. 138.2.	257a.1. 257a.2.
167.1. 167.2.	139.1. 139.2.	178.1. 178.2.	147.1. 147.2.	139.1. 139.2.	257b.1. 257b.2.
169.1. 169.2.	175.1. 175.2.	179.1. 179.2.	148.1. 148.2.	141.1. 141.2.	260.1. 260.2.
170.1. 170.2.	172.1. 172.2.	180.1. 180.2.	149.1. 149.2.	142.1. 142.2.	261.1. 261.2.
171.	173.	181.	150.	143.	262.
172.1. 172.2. 172.3. 172.4.	148.1. — 174. 148.2.	182.1. 182.2. 182.3. 182.4.	151.1. 151.2. 151.3. 151.4.	144.1. 144.2. 144.3. 144.4.	263.1. 263.2. 263.3. 263.5.
173.1. 173.2.	183.1. 183.2.	183.1. 183.2.	152.1. 152.2.	145.1. 145.2.	264.1. 264.2.
174.1. 174.2. 174.3.	176.1. 176.2. 176.3.	184.1. 184.2. 184.3.	154.1. 154.2. 154.3.	147.1. 147.2. 147.3.	265.1. 265.2. 265.3.
— — —	180.1. 180.2. 182.1.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(181) KRIVICNA DJELA PROTIV OPĆE SIGUR							
(182) Izazivanje opće opasnosti	14	01	01	—	172.1.	176.1.	153.1.
			02	—	172.1. v.177.1.	176.1. v.183.1.	153.1. v.162.1.
			03	—	172.1. v.177.2.	176.1. v.183.2.	153.1. v.162.2.
			04	—	172.1. v.177.3.	176.1. v.183.3.	153.1. v.162.3.
			05	—	172.2.	176.2.	153.2.
			06	—	172.2. v.177.1.	176.2. v.183.1.	153.2. v.162.1.
			07	—	172.2. v.177.2.	176.2. v.183.2.	153.2. v.162.2.
			08	—	172.2. v.177.3.	176.2. v.183.3.	153.2. v.162.3.
			09	—	172.3.	176.3.	153.3.
			10	—	172.3. v.177.1.	176.3. v.183.1.	153.3. v.162.2.
			11	—	172.3. v.177.2.	176.3. v.183.2.	153.3. v.162.2.
			12	—	172.3. v.177.3.	176.3. v.183.3.	153.3. v.162.3.
			13	—	172.4.	176.4.	153.4.
			14	—	172.4. v.177.4.	176.4. v.183.4.	153.4. v.162.4.
			15	—	172.4. v.177.5.	176.4. v.183.5.	153.4. v.162.5.
(183) Uništenje ili oštećenje javnih uredaja	14	02	01	—	174.1.	177.1.	154.1.
			02	—	174.1. v.177.1.	—	154.1. v.162.1.
	14	02	03	—	174.1. v.177.2.	—	154.1. v.162.2.
			04	—	174.1. v.177.3.	—	154.1. v.162.3.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
NOSTI LJUDI I IMOVINE					
231.1	240.1	187.1	157.1	150.1	268.1.
					268.2.
231.1.	240.1.	187.1.	157.1.	150.1.	268.1.
v.235.1.	v.247.1.	v.194.1.	v.164.1.	v.158.1.	v.273.1.
					268.2.
					v.273.1.
					268.2.
					v.273.2.
231.1.	240.1.	187.1.	157.1.	150.1.	268.1.
v.235.2.	v.247.2.	v.194.2.	v.164.2.	v.158.2.	v.273.2.
					268.2.
					v.273.3.
231.1.	240.1.	187.1.	157.1.	150.1.	268.1.
v.235.3.	v.247.3.	v.194.3.	v.164.3.	v.158.3.	v.273.3.
231.2.	240.2.	187.2.	157.2.	150.2.	268.3.
231.2.	240.2.	187.2.	157.2.	150.2.	268.3.
v.235.1.	v.247.1.	v.194.1.	v.164.1.	v.158.1.	v.273.1.
231.2.	240.2.	187.2.	157.2.	150.2.	268.3.
v.235.2.	v.247.2.	v.194.2.	v.164.2.	v.158.2.	v.273.2.
231.2.	240.2.	187.2.	157.2.	150.2.	268.3.
v.235.3.	v.247.3.	v.194.3.	v.164.3.	v.158.3.	v.273.3.
231.3.	240.3.	187.3.	157.3.	150.3.	—
231.3.	240.3.	187.3.	157.3.	—	—
v.235.1.	v.247.1.	v.194.1.	v.164.1.	—	—
231.3.	240.3.	187.3.	157.3.	—	—
v.235.2.	v.247.2.	v.194.2.	v.164.2.	—	—
231.3.	240.3.	187.3.	157.3.	—	—
v.235.3.	v.247.3.	v.194.3.	v.164.3.	—	—
231.4.	240.4.	187.4.	157.4.	150.4.	268.4.
231.4.	240.4.	187.4.	157.4.	150.4.	268.4.
v.235.4.	v.247.4.	v.194.4.	v.164.4.	v.158.4.	v.273.4.
231.4.	240.4.	187.4.	157.4.	150.4.	268.4.
v.235.5.	v.247.5.	v.194.5.	v.164.5.	v.158.5.	v.273.5.
234.1.	244.1.	188.1.	158.1.	151.1.	—
234.1.	244.1.	188.1.	158.1.	151.1.	—
v.235.1.		v.194.1.	v.164.1.	v.158.1.	—
234.1.	244.3.	188.1.	158.1.	151.1.	—
v.235.2.		v.194.2.	v.164.2.	v.158.2.	—
234.1.	—	188.1.	158.1.	151.1.	—
v.235.3.		v.194.3.	v.164.3.	v.158.3.	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				05	—	174.2.	177.2.	154.2.
				06	—	174.2.	—	154.2.
						v.177.4.		v.162.4.
				07	—	174.2.	—	154.2.
						v.177.5.		v.162.5.
(184)	Oštećenje zaštitnih uređaja na radu	14	03	01	—	175.1.	178.1.	156.1.
				02	—	175.1.	178.1.	156.1.
						v.177.1.	v.183.1.	v.162.1.
				03	—	175.1.	—	156.1.
						v.177.2.		v.162.2.
				04	—	175.1.	—	156.1.
						v.177.3.		v.162.3.
				05	—	175.2.	178.2.	156.2.
				06	—	175.2.	178.2.	156.2.
						v.177.1.	v.183.1.	v.162.1.
				07	—	175.2.	—	156.2.
						v.177.2.		v.162.2.
				08	—	175.2.	—	156.2.
						v.177.3.		v.162.3.
				09	—	175.3.	178.3.	156.3.
				10	—	175.3.	—	156.3.
						v.177.4.		v.162.4.
				11	—	175.3.	—	156.3.
						v.177.5.		v.162.5.
(185)	Nepropisno i nepravilno izvođenje građevinskih radova	14	04	01	—	176.1.	179.1.	155.1.
				02	—	176.1.	179.1.	155.1.
						v.177.1.	v.183.1.	v.162.1.
				03	—	176.1.	179.1.	155.1.
						v.177.2.	v.183.2.	v.162.2.
				04	—	176.1.	179.1.	155.1.
						v.177.3.	v.183.3.	v.162.3.
				05	—	176.2.	179.2.	155.2.
				06	—	176.2.	179.2.	155.2.
						v.177.4.	v.183.4.	v.162.4.
				07	—	176.2.	179.2.	155.2.
						v.177.5.	v.183.5.	v.162.5.
				08	—	—	179.2.	—
							v.183.2.	
				09	—	—	179.2.	—
							v.183.3.	

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
234.2.	244.4.	188.2.	158.2.	151.2.	—
	v.247.1.				
	244.4.				
	v.247.2.				
234.2.	—	188.2.	158.2.	151.2.	—
v.235.4.		v.194.4.	v.164.4.	v.158.4.	
234.2.	—	188.2.	158.2.	151.2.	—
v.235.5.		v.194.5.	v.164.5.	v.158.5.	
232.1.	245.1.	189.1.	159.1.	152.1.	269.1.
232.1.	245.1.	189.1.	159.1.	152.1.	269.1.
v.235.1.	v.247.1.	v.194.1.	v.164.1.	v.158.1.	v.273.1.
232.1.	245.1.	189.1.	159.1.	152.1.	269.1.
v.235.2.	v.247.2.	v.194.2.	v.164.2.	v.158.2.	v.273.2.
232.1.	245.1.	189.1.	159.1.	152.1.	269.1.
v.235.3.	v.247.3.	v.194.3.	v.164.3.	v.158.3.	v.273.3.
232.2.	245.2.	189.2.	159.2.	152.2.	269.2.
232.2.	245.2.	189.2.	159.2.	152.2.	269.2.
v.235.1.	v.247.1.	v.194.1.	v.164.1.	v.158.1.	v.273.1.
232.2.	245.2.	189.2.	159.2.	152.2.	269.2.
v.235.2.	v.247.2.	v.194.2.	v.164.2.	v.158.2.	v.273.2.
232.2.	245.2.	189.2.	159.2.	152.2.	269.2.
v.235.3.	v.247.3.	v.194.3.	v.164.3.	v.158.3.	v.273.3.
232.3.	245.3.	189.3.	159.3.	152.3.	269.3.
232.3.	245.3.	189.3.	159.3.	152.3.	269.3.
v.235.4.	v.247.4.	v.194.4.	v.164.4.	v.158.4.	v.273.4.
232.3.	245.3.	189.3.	159.3.	152.3.	269.3.
v.235.5.	v.247.5.	v.194.5.	v.164.5.	v.158.5.	v.273.5.
233.1.	246.1.	190.1.	160.1.	153.1.	270.1.
233.1.	246.1.	190.1.	160.1.	153.1.	270.1.
v.235.1.	v.247.1.	v.194.1.	v.164.1.	v.158.1.	v.273.1.
233.1.	246.1.	190.1.	160.1.	153.1.	270.1.
v.235.2.	v.247.2.	v.194.2.	v.164.2.	v.158.2.	v.273.2.
233.1.	246.1.	190.1.	160.1.	153.1.	270.1.
v.235.3.	v.247.3.	v.194.3.	v.164.3.	v.158.3.	v.273.3.
233.2.	246.2.	190.2.	160.2.	153.2.	270.2.
233.2.	246.2.	190.2.	160.2.	153.2.	270.2.
v.235.4.	v.247.4.	v.194.4.	v.164.4.	v.158.4.	v.273.4.
233.2.	246.2.	190.2.	160.2.	153.2.	270.2.
v.235.5.	v.247.5.	v.194.5.	v.164.5.	v.158.5.	v.273.5.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(186) Oštećenje brana	14	05	01	—	179.	180.	158.	
(187) Uništenje, oštećenje ili ukla- njanje znakova kojim se upozorava na opasnost	14	06	01	—	—	181.	159.	
(188) Neotklanjanje opasnosti	14	07	01	—	180.1.	182.1.	160.1.	
			02	—	180.2.	182.2.	160.2.	
(189) Zloupotreba telekomunika- cijskih znakova	14	08	01	243.	—	—	—	
(190) Rukovanje općeopasnim stva- rima	14	09	01	—	—	—	157.1.	
(191) Zagađivanje živežnih namirni- ca ili stočne hrane	14	10	01	—	—	—	—	
			02	—	—	—	—	
			03	—	—	—	—	
			04	—	—	—	—	
			05	—	—	—	—	
			06	—	—	—	—	
			07	—	—	—	—	
(192) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV SIGURNOSTI								
(193) Ugrožavanje javnog prometa	15	01	01	—	181.1.	185.1.	163.1.	
			02	—	181.1.	185.1.	163.1.	
					v.186.1.	v.190.1.	v.168.1.	
			03	—	181.1.	185.1.	163.1.	
					v.186.2.	v.190.2.	v.168.2.	
			04	—	181.1.	185.1.	163.1.	
					v.186.3.	v.190.3.	v.168.3.	
			05	—	181.2.	185.2.	163.2.	
			06	—	181.2.	185.2.	163.2.	
					v.186.1.	v.190.1.	v.168.1.	
			07	—	181.2.	185.2.	163.2.	
					v.186.2.	v.190.2.	v.168.2.	
			08	—	181.2.	185.2.	163.2.	
					v.186.3.	v.190.3.	v.168.3.	

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
236.	248.	191.	161.	156.	275.
237.	—	192.	162.	155.	276.
238.1.	249.1.	193.1.	163.1.	157.1.	278.1.
238.2.	249.2.	193.2.	163.2.	157.2.	278.2.
—	—	—	—	—	277.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	243.1.	—	—	—	—
—	243.1.	—	—	—	—
—	v.247.1.	—	—	—	—
—	243.1.	—	—	—	—
—	v.247.2.	—	—	—	—
—	243.1.	—	—	—	—
—	v.247.3.	—	—	—	—
—	243.4.	—	—	—	—
—	243.4.	—	—	—	—
—	v.247.4.	—	—	—	—
—	243.4.	—	—	—	—
—	v.247.5.	—	—	—	—
JAVNOG PROMETA					
239.1.	251.1.	195.1.	165.1.	159.1.	271.1.
239.1.	251.1.	195.1.	165.1.	159.1.	271.1.
v.243.1.	v.255.1.	v.201.1.	v.171.1.	v.164.1.	v.273.1.
239.1.	251.1.	195.1.	165.1.	159.1.	271.1.
v.243.2.	v.255.2.	v.201.2.	v.171.2.	v.164.2.	v.273.2.
239.1.	251.1.	195.1.	165.1.	159.1.	271.1.
v.243.3.	v.255.3.	v.201.3.	v.171.3.	v.164.3.	v.273.3.
239.2.	251.2.	195.2.	165.2.	159.2.	271.2.
239.2.	251.2.	195.2.	165.2.	159.2.	271.2.
v.243.1.	v.255.1.	v.201.1.	v.171.1.	v.164.1.	v.273.1.
239.2.	251.2.	195.2.	165.2.	159.2.	271.2.
v.243.2.	v.255.2.	v.201.2.	v.171.2.	v.164.2.	v.273.2.
239.2.	251.2.	195.2.	165.2.	159.2.	271.2.
v.243.3.	v.255.3.	v.201.3.	v.171.3.	v.164.3.	v.273.3.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			09	—	181.3.	185.3.	163.3.	
			10	—	181.3.	185.3.	163.3.	
					v.186.4.	v.190.4.	v.168.4.	
			11	—	181.3.	185.3.	163.3.	
					v.186.5.	v.190.5.	v.168.5.	
(194)	Ugrožavanje javnog prometa zbog omamljenosti	15	02	01	—	182.1.	186.1.	164.1.
				02	—	182.1.	186.1.	164.1.
						v.186.1.	v.190.1.	v.168.1.
				03	—	182.1.	186.1.	164.1.
						v.186.1.	v.190.2.	v.168.2.
				04	—	182.1.	v.186.1.	v.164.1.
						v.186.3.	v.190.3.	v.168.3.
				05	—	182.2.	186.2.	164.2.
				06	—	182.2.	186.2.	164.2.
						v.186.4.	v.190.4.	v.168.4.
				07	—	182.2.	186.2.	164.2.
						v.186.5.	v.190.5.	v.168.5.
(195)	Ugrožavanje javnog prometa opasnom radnjom ili sreds- tvom	15	03	01	—	183.1.	184.1.	167.1.
				02	—	183.1.	184.1.	167.1.
						v.186.1.	v.190.1.	v.168.1.
				03	—	183.1.	184.1.	167.1.
						v.186.2.	v.190.2.	v.168.2.
				04	—	183.1.	184.1.	167.1.
						v.186.3.	v.190.3.	v.168.3.
				05	—	183.2.	184.2.	167.2.
				06	—	183.2.	184.2.	167.2.
						v.186.4.	v.190.4.	v.168.4.
				07	—	183.2.	184.2.	167.2.
						v.186.5.	v.190.5.	v.168.5.
(196)	Nesavjesno obavljanje nadzora nad javnim prometom	15	04	01	—	184.1.	187.1.	166.1.
				02	—	184.1.	187.1.	166.1.
						v.186.1.	v.190.1.	v.168.1.
				03	—	184.1.	187.1.	166.1.
						v.186.2.	v.190.2.	v.168.2.
				04	—	184.1.	187.1.	166.1.
						v.186.3.	v.190.3.	v.168.3.
				05	—	184.2.	187.2.	166.2.
				06	—	184.2.	187.2.	166.2.
						v.186.1.	v.190.1.	v.168.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
239.3.	251.3.	195.3.	165.3.	159.3.	271.3.
239.3.	251.3.	195.3.	165.3.	159.3.	271.3.
v.243.4.	v.255.4.	v.201.4.	v.171.4.	v.164.4.	v.273.4.
239.3.	251.3.	195.3.	165.3.	159.3.	271.3.
v.243.5.	v.255.5.	v.201.5.	v.171.5.	v.164.5.	v.273.5.
240.1.	—	196.1.	166.1.	161.1.	—
240.1.	—	196.1.	166.1.	—	—
v.243.1.	—	v.201.1.	v.171.1.	—	—
240.1.	—	196.1.	166.1.	—	—
v.243.2.	—	v.201.2.	v.171.2.	—	—
240.1.	—	196.1.	166.1.	—	—
v.243.3.	—	v.201.3.	v.171.3.	—	—
240.2.	—	196.2.	166.2.	161.2.	—
240.2.	—	196.2.	166.2.	—	—
v.243.4.	—	v.201.4.	v.171.4.	—	—
240.2.	—	196.2.	166.2.	—	—
v.243.5.	—	v.201.5.	v.171.5.	—	—
241.1.	252.1.	197.1.	167.1.	160.1.	—
241.1.	252.1.	197.1.	167.1.	160.1.	—
v.243.1.	v.255.1.	v.201.1.	v.171.1.	v.164.1.	—
241.1.	252.1.	197.1.	167.1.	160.1.	—
v.243.2.	v.255.2.	v.201.2.	v.171.2.	v.164.2.	—
241.1.	252.1.	197.1.	167.1.	160.1.	—
v.243.3.	v.255.3.	v.201.3.	v.171.3.	v.164.3.	—
241.2.	252.2.	197.2.	167.2.	160.2.	—
241.2.	252.2.	197.2.	167.2.	160.2.	—
v.243.4.	v.255.4.	v.201.4.	v.171.4.	v.164.4.	—
241.2.	252.2.	197.2.	167.2.	160.2.	—
v.243.5.	v.255.5.	v.201.5.	v.171.5.	v.164.5.	—
242.1.	253.1.	199.1.	169.1.	162.1.	272.1.
242.1.	253.1.	199.1.	169.1.	162.1.	272.1.
v.243.1.	v.255.1.	v.201.1.	v.171.1.	v.164.1.	v.273.1.
242.1.	253.1.	199.1.	169.1.	162.1.	272.1.
v.243.2.	v.255.2.	v.201.2.	v.171.2.	v.164.2.	v.273.2.
242.1.	253.1.	199.1.	169.1.	162.1.	272.1.
v.243.3.	v.255.3.	v.201.3.	v.171.3.	v.164.3.	v.273.3.
242.2.	253.2.	199.2.	169.2.	162.2.	272.2.
242.2.	253.2.	199.2.	169.2.	162.2.	272.2.
v.243.1.	v.255.1.	v.201.1.	v.171.1.	v.164.1.	v.273.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				07	—	184.2.	187.2.	166.2.
						v.186.2.	v.190.2.	v.168.2.
				08	—	184.2.	187.2.	166.2.
						v.186.3.	v.190.3.	v.168.3.
				09	—	184.3.	187.3.	166.3.
				10	—	184.3.	187.3.	166.3.
						v.186.4.	v.190.4.	v.168.4.
				11	—	184.3.	187.3.	166.3.
						v.186.5.	v.190.5.	v.168.5.
(197)	Nepružanje pomoći osobi povrijeđenoj u prometnoj nezgodi	15	05	01	—	185.1.	188.1.	165.1.
				02	—	185.2.	188.2.	165.2.
(198)	Nepropisna predaja prometu eksplozivnog ili zapaljivog materijala	15	06	01	248.	178.	189.	157.2.
(199)	Otmica zrakoplova	15	07	01	240.1.	—	—	—
				02	240.2.	—	—	—
(200)	Ugrožavanje sigurnosti leta zrakoplova	15	08	01	241.1.	—	—	—
				02	241.2.	—	—	—
				03	241.3.	—	—	—
				04	241.4.	—	—	—
				05	241.5.	—	—	—
(201)	Uništenje i uklanjanje znakova koji služe sigurnosti zračnog prometa	15	09	01	242.	—	—	—
(202) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV PRAVO								
(203)	Neprijavljivanje pripremanja krivičnog djela	16	01	01	—	187.1.	191.1.	182.1.
				02	—	187.2.	191.2.	182.2.
(204)	Neprijavljivanje krivičnog djela ili učinioca	16	02	01	—	188.1.	192.1.	183.1.
				02	199.1.	188.2.	192.2.	183.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
242.2.	253.2.	199.2.	169.2.	162.2.	272.2.
v.243.2.	v.255.2.	v.201.2.	v.171.2.	v.164.2.	v.273.2.
242.2.	253.2.	199.2.	169.2.	162.2.	272.2.
v.243.3.	v.255.3.	v.201.3.	v.171.3.	v.164.3.	v.273.3.
242.3.	253.3.	199.3.	169.3.	162.3.	272.3.
242.3.	253.3.	199.3.	169.3.	162.3.	272.3.
v.243.4.	v.255.4.	v.201.4.	v.171.4.	v.164.4.	v.273.4.
242.3.	253.3.	199.3.	169.3.	162.3.	272.3.
v.243.5.	v.255.5.	v.201.5.	v.171.5.	v.164.5.	v.273.5.
244.1.	254.1.	198.1.	168.1.	163.1.	271a.1.
244.2.	254.2.	198.2.	168.2.	163.2.	271a.2.
245.	—	200.	170.	154.	274. /
—	—	—	—	—	272a.1.
—	—	—	—	—	272a.2.
—	—	—	—	—	272b.1.
—	—	—	—	—	272b.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.273.3.
—	—	—	—	—	272b.2.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	272b.3.
—	—	—	—	—	272b.1.
—	—	—	—	—	v.273.2.
—	—	—	—	—	272b.3.
—	—	—	—	—	v.273.4.
—	—	—	—	—	272b.3.
—	—	—	—	—	v.273.5.
—	—	—	—	—	—
SUDA					
192.1.	206.1.	202.1.	172.1.	165.1.	279.1.
192.2.	206.2.	202.2.	172.2.	165.2.	279.2.
193.1.	207.1.	203.1.	173.1.	166.1.	280.1.
193.2.	207.2.	203.2.	173.2.	166.2.	280.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(205) Pomoć učinocu nakon izvršenog krivičnog djela	16	03	01	—	189.1.	193.1.	184.1.	
			02	—	189.2.	193.2.	—	
			03	—	189.3.	193.3.	184.2.	
(206) Lažno prijavljivanje	16	04	01	—	190.1.	194.1.	185.1.	
			02	—	190.2.	194.2.	185.2.	
			03	—	190.3.	194.3.	—	
			04	—	190.4.	194.4.	—	
(207) Davanje lažnog iskaza	16	05	01	—	191.1.	195.1.	186.1.	
			02	—	191.2.	195.2.	186.2.	
			03	—	191.3.	195.3.	186.3.	
			04	—	191.4.	195.4.	—	
			05	—	191.5.	195.5.	186.4.	
(208) Sprečavanje dokazivanja	16	06	01	—	192.1.	196.1.	187.1.	
			02	—	192.2.	196.2.	187.2.	
(209) Povreda tajnosti postupka	16	07	01	—	193.	197.	188.1.	
			02	—	—	—	188.2.	
(210) Pobuna osoba lišenih slobode	16	08	01	—	194.1.	198.1.	189.1.	
			02	—	194.2.	198.2.	189.2.	
(211) Bijeg osobe lišene slobode	16	09	01	—	195.	199.	190.	
(212) Omogućavanje bijega osobi lišenoj slobode	16	10	01	—	196.1.	200.1.	191.1.	
			02	—	196.2.	200.2.	191.2.	
(213) Protuzakonito omogućavanje obavljanja određenih poslova	16	11	01	198.	197.	201.	192.	
(214) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV JAVNOG RE								
(215) Sprečavanje službene osobe u obavljanju službene radnje	17	01	01	—	198.1.	202.1.	193.1.	
			02	—	198.2.	202.2.	193.2.	
			03	—	198.3.	202.3.	193.3.	
					v.198.1.	v.202.1.	v.193.1.	
			04	—	198.3.	202.3.	193.3.	
					v.198.2.	v.202.2.	v.193.2.	

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
194.1.	208.1.	204.1.	174.1.	167.1.	281.1.
194.2.	208.2.	204.2.	174.2.	167.2.	281.2.
194.3.	208.3.	204.3.	174.3.	167.3.	281.3.
195.1.	209.1.	205.1.	175.1.	168.1.	282.1.
195.2.	209.2.	205.2.	175.2.	168.2.	282.2.
195.3.	209.3.	205.3.	175.3.	168.3.	282.3.
195.4.	209.4.	205.4.	175.4.	168.4.	282.4.
196.1.	210.1.	206.1.	176.1.	169.1.	283.1.
196.2.	210.2.	206.2.	176.2.	169.2.	283.2.
196.3.	210.3.	206.3.	176.3.	169.3.	283.3.
196.4.	210.4.	206.4.	176.4.	169.4.	283.4.
196.5.	210.5.	206.5.	176.5.	169.5.	283.5.
197.1.	211.1.	207.1.	177.1.	170.1.	284.1.
197.2.	211.2.	207.2.	177.2.	170.2.	284.2.
198.	212.1.	208.1.	178.1.	171.1.	285.
—	212.2.	208.2.	178.2.	171.2.	—
199.1.	215.1.	209.1.	179.1.	172.1.	286.1.
199.2.	215.2.	209.2.	179.2.	172.2.	286.2.
200.	214.	210.	180.	173.	287.
201.1.	216.1.	211.1.	181.1.	174.1.	288.1.
201.2.	216.2.	211.2.	181.2.	174.2.	288.2.
202.	213.	212.	182.	176.	168a.2.

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203.1.	223.1.	213.1.	183.1.	176.1.	289.1.
203.2.	223.2.	213.2.	183.2.	176.2.	289.2.
203.3.	223.3.	213.3.	183.3.	176.3.	289.3.
v.203.1.	v.223.1.	v.213.1.	v.183.1.	v.176.1.	v.289.1.
203.3.	223.3.	213.3.	183.3.	176.3.	289.3.
v.203.2.	v.223.2.	v.213.2.	v.183.2.	v.176.2.	v.289.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				05	—	198.5. v.198.1.	202.5. v.202.1.	193.5. v.193.1.
				06	—	198.5. v.198.2.	202.5. v.202.2.	193.5. v.193.2.
				07	—	198.5. v.198.3.	202.5. v.202.3.	193.5. v.193.3.
(216) Napad na službenu osobu u obavljanju poslova sigurnosti	17	02	01	—	—	199.1.	203.1.	194.1.
			02	—	—	199.2.	203.2.	194.2.
			03	—	—	199.3.	—	—
			04	—	—	199.4. v.199.1.	203.3. v.203.1.	194.3. v.194.1.
			05	—	—	199.4.	203.3.	194.3.
			06	—	—	v.199.2. 199.4. v.199.3.	v.203.2. —	v.194.2. —
(217) Sudjelovanje u grupi koja spriječi službenu osobu u obavljanju službene radnje	17	03	01	—	—	200.1.	204.1.	195.1.
			02	—	—	200.2.	204.2.	195.2.
(218) Pozivanje na otpor	17	04	01	—	—	201.1.	205.1.	196.1.
			02	—	—	201.2.	205.2.	196.2.
(219) Nepostupanje po naredbi za udaljavanje	17	05	01	—	—	202.1.	206.1.	—
			02	—	—	202.2.	206.2.	—
(220) Širenje lažnih vijesti	17	06	01	—	—	203.1.	207.1.	197.1.
			02	—	—	203.2.	207.2.	197.2.
(221) Nasilničko ponašanje	17	07	01	—	—	204.1.	208.1.	198.1.
			02	—	—	204.2.	208.2.	198.2.
(222) Nesudjelovanje u otklanjanju opće opasnosti	17	08	01	—	—	205.	182.3. 209.	161. —
			02	—	—	—	—	—
(223) Skidanje ili povreda službenog pečata ili znaka	17	09	01	—	—	206.1.	210.1.	199.1.
(224) Oduzimanje ili uništenje službenog pečata ili službenog spisa	17	10	01	—	—	207.1.	211.1.	200.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
203.5.	223.5.	213.5.	183.5.	176.5.	289.5.
v.203.1.	v.223.1.	v.213.1.	v.183.1.	v.176.1.	v.289.1.
203.5.	223.5.	213.5.	183.5.	176.5.	289.5.
v.203.2.	v.223.2.	v.213.2.	v.183.2.	v.176.2.	v.289.2.
203.5.	223.5.	213.5.	183.5.	176.5.	289.5.
v.203.3.	v.223.3.	v.213.3.	v.183.3.	v.176.3.	v.289.3.
204.1.	224.1.	214.1.	184.1.	177.1.	289a.1.
204.2.	224.2.	214.2.	184.2.	177.2.	289a.2.
203.3.	—	214.3.	184.3.	177.3.	289a.3.
204.4.	—	214.4.	184.4.	177.4.	—
v.204.1.	—	v.214.1.	v.184.1.	v.177.1.	—
204.4.	—	214.4.	184.4.	177.4.	—
v.204.2.	—	v.214.2.	v.184.2.	v.177.2.	—
—	—	214.4.	184.4.	177.4.	—
		v.214.3.	v.184.3.	v.177.3.	—
205.1.	225.1.	215.1.	185.1.	178.1.	290.1.
205.2.	225.2.	215.2.	185.2.	178.2.	290.2.
206.1.	226.1.	216.1.	186.1.	179.1.	291.1.
206.2.	226.2.	216.2.	186.2.	179.2.	291.2.
207.1.	227.1.	217.1.	187.1.	180.1.	292.1.
207.2.	227.2.	217.2.	187.2.	180.2.	292.2.
208.1.	228.1.	218.1.	188.1.	181.1.	292a.1.
208.2.	228.2.	218.2.	188.2.	181.2.	292a.2.
209.1.	222.1.	220.1.	190.1.	182.1.	292b.1.
209.2.	222.2.	220.2.	190.2.	182.2.	292b.2.
210.	250.1.	221.	191.	183.	293.
—	250.2.	—	—	—	—
211.1.	229.1.	222.1.	192.1.	184.1.	294.1.
212.1.	230.1.	223.1.	193.1.	185.1.	295.1.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(225) Lažno predstavljanje		17	11	01	—	208.1.	212.1.	204.1.
				02	—	208.2.	212.2.	204.2.
(226) Samovlašće		17	12	01	—	209.	213.1.	205.1.
(227) Dogovor za izvršenje krivičnog djela		17	13	01	253.	210.	214.	206.
(228) Zločinačko udruživanje		17	14	01	254.1.	211.1.	215.1.	207.1.
				02	254.2.	211.2.	215.2.	207.2.
(229) Izrađivanje i nabava oružja i sredstava namijenjenih za izvršenje krivičnog djela		17	15	01	—	212.1.	216.1.	208.1.
				02	—	212.2.	216.2.	208.2.
(230) Nedopušteno držanje oružja ili rasprskavajućih tvari		17	16	01	—	213.1.	217.1.	209.1.
				02	—	—	—	—
				03	—	213.2.	217.2.	209.2.
(231) Sudjelovanje u grupi koja izvrši krivično djelo		17	17	01	—	214.1.	218.1.	210.1.
				02	—	214.2.	218.2.	210.2.
(232) Zloupotreba znaka za pomoć i za opasnost		17	18	01	—	215.	219.	—
(233) Kockanje		17	19	01	—	216.1.	220.1.	211.1.
				02	—	216.2.	220.2.	211.2.
				03	—	216.3.	220.3.	211.3.
				04	—	216.4.	220.4.	211.4.
(234) Falsificiranje isprave		17	20	01	—	217.1.	221.1.	212.1.
				02	—	217.1.	221.1.	212.1.
						v.218.	v.222.	v.213.
				03	—	217.3.	221.3.	212.2.
				04	—	217.3.	221.3.	212.2.
						v.218.	v.222.	v.213.
(235) Ovjeravanje neistinitog sadržaja		17	21	01	—	219.1.	223.1.	214.1.
				02	—	219.2.	223.2.	214.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
213.1.	231.1.	224.1.	194.1.	186.1.	296.1.
213.2.	231.2.	224.2.	194.2.	186.2.	296.2.
214.1.	233.1.	225.1.	195.1.	187.1.	297.1.
215	218.	226.	196.	188.	298.
216.1.	217.1.	227.1.	197.1.	189.1.	299.1.
216.2.	217.2.	227.2.	197.2.	189.2.	299.2.
217.1.	219.1.	228.1.	198.1.	190.1.	300.1.
217.2.	219.2.	228.2.	198.2.	190.2.	300.2.
218.1.	220.1.	229.1.	199.1.	191.1.	301.1.
—	—	—	199.2.	—	—
218.2.	220.2.	229.2.	199.3.	191.2.	301.2.
219.1.	221.1.	230.1.	200.1.	192.1.	302.1.
	221.2.				
219.2.	221.3.	230.2.	200.2.	192.2.	302.2.
	v.221.1.				
	221.3.				
	v.221.2.				
220.	232.	231.	201.	193.	304.
221.1.	234.1.	232.1.	202.1.	194.1.	305.1.
221.2.	234.2.	232.2.	202.2.	194.2.	305.2.
221.3.	234.3.	232.3.	202.3.	194.3.	305.3.
221.4.	234.4.	232.4.	202.4.	194.4.	305.4.
222.1.	186.1.	233.1.	203.1.	195.1.	306.1.
222.1.	186.1.	233.1.	203.1.	195.1.	306.1.
v.223.	v.187.	v.234.	v.204.	v.196.	v.307.
222.3.	186.3.	233.3.	203.3.	195.3.	306.3.
222.3.	186.3.	233.3.	203.3.	195.3.	306.3.
v.223.	v.187.	v.234.	v.204.	v.196.	v.307.
224.1.	188.1.	235.1.	205.1.	197.1.	308.1.
224.2.	188.2.	235.2.	205.2.	197.2.	308.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(236) Izdavanje i upotreba neistinite liječničke ili veterinarske svjedodžbe		17	22	01 02	— —	220.1. 220.2.	224.1. 224.2.	215.1. 215.2.
(237) Nazovipisarstvo		17	23	01	—	221.	225.	216.
(238) Zloupotreba vjere i crkve u političke svrhe		17	24	01	—	222.	226.	217.
(239) Protuzakonito vršenje obreda vjenčanja		17	25	01	—	223.	227.	218.
(240) Ometanje vjerskih obreda		17	26	01	—	224.	228.	219.
(241) Povreda groba		17	27	01	—	225.1.	229.	220.
(242) Povreda leša		17	28	01	—	225.2.	230.	221.
(243) Nedopušten prelazak preko dr- žavne granice		17	29	01 02	249.1. 249.2.	— —	— —	— —
(244) Neovlašćeno posjedovanje i ko- rišćenje radio stanice		17	30	01 02 03	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
(245) KRIVICNA DJELA PROTIV SLUŽBE								
(246) Zloupotreba službenog položaja		18	01	01	174.1.	226.1.	231.1. 231.5. v.231.1.	222.1.
				02	174.2.	226.2.	231.2. 231.5. v.231.2.	222.2.
				03	174.3.	226.3.	231.3. 231.5. v.231.3.	222.3.
				04	174.4.	226.4.	231.4. 231.5. v.231.4.	222.4.
(247) Kršenje zakona od strane suca		18	02	01 02	181.1. 181.2.	233.1. 233.2.	238.1. 238.2.	223.1. 223.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
225.1.	189.1.	236.1.	206.1.	198.1.	309.1.
225.2.	189.2.	236.2.	206.2.	198.2.	309.2.
226.	190.	237.	207.	199.	310.
227.	236.	238.	—	—	311.
228.	235.	239.	208.	200.	312.
229.	237.	240.	—	—	313.
230.	238.	241.	209.	201.1.	313a.
—	239.	—	—	201.2.	—
—	—	—	—	—	303.1.
—	—	—	—	—	303.2.
—	—	219.1.	189.1.	—	—
—	—	219.2.	189.2.	—	—
—	—	219.3.	189.3.	—	—

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177.1.	133.1.	242.1.	210.1.	202.1.	314.1.
177.5.	191.1.	242.5.	210.5.	202.5.	314.3.
v.177.1.		v.242.1.	v.210.1.	v.202.1.	v.314.1.
177.2.	191.2.	242.2.	210.2.	202.2.	314.2.
177.5.		242.5.	210.5.	202.5.	314.3.
v.177.2.		v.242.2.	v.210.2.	v.202.2.	v.314.2.
177.3.	133.2.	242.3.	210.3.	202.3.	314a.1.
177.5.	191.3.	242.5.	210.5.	202.5.	314a.3.
v.177.3.		v.242.3.	v.210.3.	v.202.3.	v.314a.1.
177.4.	133.3.	242.4.	210.4.	202.4.	314a.2.
177.5.	191.4.	242.5.	210.5.	202.5.	314a.3.
v.177.4.		v.242.4.	v.210.4.	v.202.4.	v.314a.2.
184.1.	201.1.	243.1.	211.1.	203.1.	315.1.
184.2.	201.2.	243.2.	211.2.	203.2.	315.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(248) Pronevjerenje	18	03	01	175.1.	227.1.	232.1.	229.1.
			02	175.2.	227.2.	232.2.	229.2.
(249) Protuzakonito oslobođenje oso- be lišene slobode	18	04	01	—	238.	244.	224
(250) Nesavjestan rad u službi	18	05	01	182.1.	234.1.	239.1.	225.1.
					234.3.	239.3.	
					v.234.1.	v.239.1.	
			02	182.2.	234.2.	239.2.	225.2.
					234.3.	239.3.	
					v.234.2.	v.239.2.	
(251) Protuzakonita naplata i isplata	18	06	01	183.1.	237.1.	243.1.	226.1.
			02	185.2.	237.2.	243.2.	226.2.
(252) Prijevara u službi	18	07	01	176.1.	228.1.	233.1.	231.1.
					233.3.		
					v.233.1.		
			02	176.2.	228.2.	233.2.	231.2.
					233.3.		
					v.233.2.		
(253) Falsificiranje službene isprave	18	08	01	184.1.	236.1.	242.1.	227.1.
						242.3.	
						v.242.1.	
			02	184.2.	236.2.	242.2.	227.2.
						242.3.	
						v.242.2.	
(254) Odavanje službene tajne	18	09	01	183.1.	235.1.	240.1.	228.1.
			02	183.2.	235.2.	240.2.	228.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
178.1.	141.1.	251.1.	219.1.	211.1.	322.1.
178.2	141.2.	251.2.	219.2.	211.2.	322.2.
189	204.	244.	212.	204.	316.
185.1.	127.1.	245.1.	213.1.	205.1.	317.1.
185.3.	v.127.4.	245.3.	213.3.	205.3.	317.3.
v.185.1.	192.1.	v.245.1.	v.213.1.	v.205.1.	v.317.1.
185.2.	127.2.	245.2.	213.2.	205.2.	317.2.
185.3.	v.127.4.	245.3.	213.3.	205.3.	317.3.
v.185.2.	192.2.	v.245.2.	v.213.2.	v.205.2.	v.317.2.
188.1.	202.1.	246.1.	214.1.	206.1.	318.1.
	202.2.			206.3.	318.2.
				v.206.1.	
188.2.	202.3.	246.2.	214.2.	206.2.	318.3.
	v.202.1.			206.3.	v.318.1.
	202.3.			v.206.2.	
	v.202.2.				318.3.
					v.318.2.
179.1.	134.1.	247.1.	215.1.	207.1.	318a.1.
179.3.		247.3.	215.3.	207.3.	318a.3.
v.179.1.		v.247.1.	v.215.1.	v.207.1.	v.318a.1.
179.2.	134.2.	247.2.	215.2.	207.2.	318a.2.
179.3.		247.3.	215.3.	207.3.	318a.3.
v.179.2.		v.247.2.	v.215.2.	v.207.2.	v.318a.2.
187.1.	146.1.	248.1.	216.1.	208.1.	319.1.
187.3.	193.1.	248.3.	216.3.	208.3.	319.3.
v.187.1.		v.248.1.	v.216.1.	v.208.1.	v.319.1.
187.2.	146.2.	248.2.	216.2.	208.2.	319.2.
187.3.	193.2.	248.3.	216.3.	208.3.	319.3.
v.187.2.		v.248.2.	v.216.2.	v.208.2.	v.319.2.
186.1.	194.1.	249.1.	217.1.	209.1.	320.1.
					320.2.
186.2.	194.2.	249.2.	217.2.	209.2.	320.3.
					v.320.1.
					320.3.
					v.320.2.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			03	183.3.	235.3.	240.3.	228.3.
(255)	Protupravno prisvajanje stvari pri obavljanju pretrage ili sprovođenju izvršenja	18	10	01 — 02 — 03 —	239. — —	241. — —	230. — —
(256)	Posluga	18	11	01 178. 02 —	229. —	234. —	232. —
(257)	Protuzakonito posredovanje	18	12	01 180.1. 02 180.2. 03 180.3. 04 — 05 —	232.1. 232.2. 232.3. — —	237.1. 237.2. 237.3. — —	233.1. 233.2. 233.3. — —
(258)	Primanje mita	18	13	01 179.1. 02 179.2. 03 179.3. 04 179.4. v.179.1. 179.4. v.179.2. 179.4. v.179.3. — 05 —	230.1. 230.2. 230.3. 230.4. v.230.1. 230.4. v.230.2. 230.4. v.230.3. — —	235.1. 235.5. v.235.1. 235.2. 235.5. v.235.2. 235.3. 235.5. v.235.3. 235.4. v.235.1. 235.4. v.235.2. 235.4. v.235.3. 235.5. v.235.4.	234.1. 234.2. 234.3. 234.4. v.234.1. 234.4. v.234.2. 234.4. v.234.3. — —

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
186.3.	194.3.	249.3.	217.3.	209.3.	320.4. v.320.1. 320.4. v.320.2. 320.4. v.320.3.
190.	200.1.	250.	218.	210.	321.
—	202.2	—	—	—	—
—	200.3.	—	—	—	—
180.	143.1.	252.	220.	212.	323.1.
—	143.3.	—	—	—	323.2.
183.1.	197.1.	253.1.	221.1.	213.1.	324.1.
183.2.	197.2.	253.2.	221.2.	213.2.	324.2.
183.4.	197.3.	253.3.	221.3.	213.3.	324.4.
v.183.2.	—	—	—	—	v.324.2.
183.3.	—	—	—	—	324.3.
183.4.	—	—	—	—	324.4.
v.183.3.	—	—	—	—	v.324.3.
181.1.	144.1.	254.1.	222.1.	214.2.	325.1.
181.5.	195.1.	254.5.	222.5.	214.6.	325.6.
v.181.1.	—	v.254.1.	v.222.1.	v.214.1.	v.325.1.
181.2.	195.2.	254.2.	222.2.	214.2.	325.2.
181.5.	—	254.5.	222.5.	214.6.	325.6.
v.181.2.	—	v.254.2.	v.222.2.	v.214.2.	v.325.2.
181.3.	195.3.	254.3.	222.3.	214.3.	325.3.
181.5.	—	254.5.	222.5.	214.6.	325.6.
v.181.3.	—	v.254.3.	v.222.3.	v.214.3.	v.325.3.
181.4.	144.3.	254.4.	222.4.	214.4.	325.4.
v.181.1.	—	v.254.1.	v.222.1.	v.214.1.	—
181.4.	195.4.	254.4.	222.4.	214.4.	325.6.
v.181.2.	v.195.1.	v.254.2.	v.222.2.	v.214.2.	v.325.4.
181.4.	195.4.	254.4.	222.4.	214.4.	—
v.181.3.	v.195.2.	v.254.3.	v.222.3.	v.214.3.	—
181.5.	195.4.	254.5.	222.5.	214.6.	—
v.181.4.	v.195.3.	v.254.4.	v.222.4.	v.214.4.	—
—	144.2.	—	—	—	—

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(259) Davanje mita	18	14	01	—	231.1.	236.1.	235.1.	
						236.4.		
						v.236.1.		
			02	—	231.2.	236.2.	235.2.	
						236.4.		
						v.236.2.		
(260) Nezakonito oslobođenje obaveznog plaćanja	18	15	01	—	—	—	—	—
			02	—	—	—	—	—
(261) KRIVIČNA DJELA PROTIV SPOMENIKA KULTURE ARHIVSKOG								
(262) Uništenje, oštećenje, prikrivanje i iznošenje u inozemstvo spomenika od kulturno-povijesnog značenja	19	01	01	—	166.	48.1. ¹	201.1.	
					167.1.	49. ¹	201.3.	
					167.3.	69.1. ⁵	203.	
						71. ⁵		
						85.1. ⁶		
						88. ⁶		
						173.		
			02	—	168.1.	86.1. ⁶	202.1.	
						86.2. ⁶		
			03	—	167.2.	48.2. ¹	201.2.	
						69.2. ⁵		
						85.2. ⁶		
			04	—	168.2.	—	202.2.	
(263) Prisvajanje spomenika kulture, arhivskog materijala ili prirodne rijetkosti	19	02	01	—	168.3.	70. ⁵	202.3.	
						87. ⁶		
(264) Uništenje ili prikrivanje neobrađenoga arhivskog materijala	19	03	01	—	—	—	—	—

1 Law on Museum Affairs, SLUŽBENI LIST SRCG, No 26, 1977.

2 Law on Protection of Articles of Cultural Value, SLUŽBENI GLASNIK SRS, No 28, 1977.

3 Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments, SLUŽBENI LIST SAP KOSOVA, No 19, 1977.

4 Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments, SLUŽBENI LIST SAP VOJVODINE, No 11, 1974.

5 Law on Natural Conservation, SLUŽBENI LIST SRCG, No 36, 1977.

6 Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments, SLUŽBENI LIST SRCG, No 16, 1977.

7 Law on Archive Materials and Archive Service, SLUŽBENI LIST SAP Kosova, No 50, 1976.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

9	10	11	12	13	14
182.1.	143.2.	255.1.	223.1.	215.1.	326.1.
182.4.	196.1.	255.4.	223.4.	215.4.	326.5.
v.182.1.		v.255.1.	v.223.1.	v.215.1.	v.326.1.
182.2.	145.1.	255.2.	223.2.	215.2.	326.2.
182.4.	196.2.	255.4.	223.4.	215.4.	326.5.
v.182.2.		v.255.2.	v.223.2.	v.215.2.	v.326.2.
—	203.1.	—	—	—	—
—	203.2.	—	—	—	—

MATERIJALA I PRIRODNE RIJETKOSTI

246.1.	178.1.	147.1. ²	97 ³	105.1. ⁴	—
248.1.	179.1.	148.1. ²	100 ³	108. ⁴	—
			153.	146.	
246.2.	—	149 ²	98.1. ³	106.1. ⁴	—
		152. ²	98.2. ³	106.2. ⁴	
246.3.	178.2.	147.2. ²	—	105.2. ⁴	
v.246.1.	179.3.	148.2. ²			
248.2.					
246.3.	—	—	—	—	—
v.246.2.					
247.	—	150. ²	99. ³	107. ⁴	—
249.	—	151.1. ²	50. ⁷	58.1. ⁸	—
		151.2. ²		58.2. ⁸	—

⁸ Law on Archive Materials and Archive Service, SLUŽBENI LIST SAP Vojvodine, No 22, 1977.

Uniform Classification of Criminal Acts (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(265) OSTALA KRIVICNA DJELA PREDVIDENA POSEBNIM ZAKONIMA								
(266) Zakon o autorskom pravu ¹	99	01	01					
(267) Zakon o izboru i opozivu delegata u Savezno vijeće ²	99	02	01					
(268) Zakon o uzorcima i modelima ³	99	03	01					
(269) Zakon o osiguravanju plaćanja između korisnika društvenih sredstava ⁴	99	04	01					
(270) Carinski zakon ⁵	99	05	01					
(271) Zakon o sprečavanju zloupotreba slobode štampe i drugih oblika informiranja ⁶	99	06	01					
(272) Zakon o prometu otrova ⁷	99	07	01					
(273) Zakon o knjigovodstvu ⁸	99	08	01					
(274) Zakon o deviznom poslovanju i kreditnim odnosima s inozemstvom ⁹	99	09	01					
(275) Zakon o stavljanju lijekova u promet ¹⁰	99	10	01					
(276) Zakon o pomorskoj i unutrašnjoj plovidbi ¹¹	99	11	01					
(277) Drugi posebni savezni, republički i pokrajinski zakoni	99	99	99					

1 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 30, 1968.

2 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 10, 1974.

3 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 24, 1974.

4 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 65, 1975, and No 13, 1976.

5 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 10, 1976.

6 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 58, 1976.

7 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 4, 1977.

8 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 8, 1977.

9 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 15, 1977.

10 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 22, 1977.

11 SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ, No 22, 1977.

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END