



PROGRAM AND STATUTE REFORMISTS OF VOJVODINA

NOVI SAD
November 2009

Assessing the political and social need for strengthening Social options in Serbia, the Assembly in November 2009. was clearly opted for staying in positions of parties of modern European social democracy, the path of peace, prosperity, and own possessing rapid development of Serbia, the reintegration of economic and political space for advocacy integralistic processes in the Balkans, Europe and worldwide.

Our program is an indication of our determination to continue fighting for these goals.



1. Why we joined?

We joined believing:

- the transformation of social, political, economic and other relations can be done peacefully, through dialogue and respect everyone's life;
- to patiently and persistently be changed socially in private and public property, in order to meet the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and market economy and on this basis build social welfare of citizens;
- to political action may establish a democratic and pluralist society with a parliamentary system, with full human freedom and the rule of law;
- that the foundations of socio-economic changes, national equality, respect for individual rights and national collectivity in the minority position, it is possible to build a national community of permanent basis;

So we want

As citizens:

- to be free people in a free society, to live in accordance with his conscience and opinion, religious and other feelings;
- to decide their own economic interests and to achieve uninterrupted by the rules that apply to all;
- to political allies, to choose and to be elected in free elections;
- to live in a country that primarily protect our rights and freedom to exercise their plans and goals;
- to help each other, especially those who can not help themselves, establishing a rational system of social and economic rights;
- to live healthy in a healthy environment;
- children and youth to provide quality education under equal conditions for all and enable them quickly turn into life;
- to ensure respect for the interests of women and protect their rights in all areas of life.

2. Serbia

See Serbia as a decentralized state of autonomous provinces and regions and state in which will make the democratic aspirations of her citizens. It is a national community that:

- unconditionally guarantes rights and freedoms of individuals and national communities;
- establishes the sovereignty of citizens at all levels of government organizations;
- has open borders with its neighbors, on the principle of reciprocity;



- seeks inclusion in contemporary regional and wider integration flows;
- actively working on winning the support of developed and democratic countries.

3. Political and electoral system

It is only legitimate government which is elected by citizens in free elections. We are committed to multi-party parliamentary democracy and the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judiciary and the republican form of government. Proportional fairest system expresses the will of the citizens. Eligibility must be general, equal and direct for all citizens of Serbia.

4. Foreign policy and international cooperation Parties

Policy of peace, integration and cooperation are the foundation of our foreign policy. Relations with neighbors are the focus of our interest. We want to renew the cultural, economic and political ties with the countries that emerged in the former Yugoslavia. Integrating developments in the Balkans, Europe and the world will contribute to strengthening the position of Serbia as a European region with direct economic and cultural regional international relations. Cooperation with social democratic and socialist parties, and admission to the Socialist International, the international relations are objectives of our Party.

5. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen

The highest international standards in this area are measures of our preference and commitment. Particular, we advocate for the protection of collectivity in the minority position. National equality of citizens is a precondition for harmonious development and reputation of our country in the world. We are committed to access all international agreements and conventions in this field.

6. Economic Relations

Organization of the economy

The basic prerequisite for solving the economic, political and social crisis is an efficient economic system. Difficult economic system of mixed ownership, including private, joint stock, cooperative and public ownership.



This presupposes the domination of the market mechanism of regulation, independent businesses and open economy in which the products and exchanges on international standards and cost criteria.

We are committed to a strong involvement in international economic processes, especially in the economy of developed European countries.

The ratio of the state should regulate the economy and in accordance with the experiences of developed countries, especially those with federal regulation. Respecting autonomy and economic responsibility of business entities, the state should deal with only basic macroregulation and takes responsibility for the economic development of major infrastructure systems.

Ownership

The task facing us is the transformation of the economy in the regulated market system. We are quick and efficient conversion of social and public capital in private, corporate, cooperative and public capital. The most acceptable to us is the combined techniques of privatization, which reconciles the conflicts between the need for rapid transformation of ownership and the basis of objective circumstances that for such a venture should be a lot of time. It contains a quick privatization of the social / state ownership in which a number of companies and, on that basis, the creation of proprietary active cores, which will serve as the backbone for the quick formation of new, custom market and significantly more efficient management structure in enterprises.

When you provide this key assumption of rational operations, the rest of the community / state property will be privatized justified and systematically, under conditions which will enable its proper utilization and conservation, and even increase its market value.

Fiscal policy and tax system

We advocate the establishment of such fiscal policy which ensures equal basic functioning and development of construction and social activities.

We are supporters of such tax system that works on stimulating investment and job creation.

7. Agriculture, Village and Water

Agriculture is the most important economic sector in Serbia. We are essential for the transformation of agriculture and villages on market grounds, and that the high costs of production, due to the inefficiency of others, make up the different facilities, which will give the state. Policy reserves of agricultural products can significantly affect the position of agriculture and give her a chance to match the world market. We are committed to a policy expert based in agriculture, to implement the experience of developed market economies in stimulating agricultural production and optimal use of economic resources in Serbia.



Basics of agricultural policy we see:

- as adjusting the raw material production plans for the development of the European Union;
- encouraging the development of free peasant holdings;
- privatization of state agricultural enterprises;
- modernization of the state and its role in agriculture
- development and modernization of villages by encouraging entrepreneurship, business expansion outside the narrow range of areas of traditional agriculture.

8. Workers and trade unions

As a social democratic party, we maintain for the recognition of workers interests, such as incentive pay, good and moderated collective agreements, acceptable conditions of work and advanced labor legislation.

In addition to other forms of shareholding, shareholding workers should be developed in terms of worker participation massive owned enterprises. Transformation of ownership do not have to survive all companies, but must survive all the workers. Unions who are respected by this paragraph, each will have our support.

For us, the trade union organizations of workers voluntarily united in order to protect economic interests. These interests include the totality of the work situation (rent, work hours, working conditions, co-determination, etc.), but based on her situation in life.

This includes the possibility of life worthy of earnings during working life, education for work and with work, time for relaxation and self-perfection and the like. Only the new organization, branch, independent trade unions, separate from the state, political party, confessions and employers is one of a series of processes directed towards the interests of citizens. Only in terms of clear ownership relations, the union can represent the interests of non-owner employees.

The introduction of labor market it is necessary to create a modern labor legislation that will protect the rights of the individual, group and collective rights of employees within each type of property relations in the private, public and cooperative enterprises.

Return seized property and land

Reformists of Vojvodina are advocating to immediately pass a law on restitution, the return of nationalized and stolen property and land, because there is agreement on all the factors in the state and is not justified to citizens and hosts are waiting for settlement of the current law, landowners and influential individuals in the government. Property and land there, the address where they were, and when they seized only a question of political will in Belgrade wants to do or not. In this way, the successors in Vojvodina were returned about 125 thousand hectares of arable land and real estate invaluable originating successors (patrimony, etc.). The current ruling parties don't have a sincere intention to return after they seized from that collected revenues.



9. Work, Health and Social Policy

Unemployment can be bound only by improving the overall economic situation. States by means of loans and other relief rush to reduce employment and thus the number of fictitious employees and unemployed people. It also must find a way to pay fair compensation for all unemployed persons in the Republic. Reform of health insurance and health care is the first step towards modern health care. Health care system should be upgraded necessarily based on real possibilities and requirements of Serbian citizens, while care should be taken on the health of the population, and demographic and social characteristics of the Vojvodina / Serbia.

Our objectives in health care are:

- the right to health protection of all categories;
- increasing share of health in the national income of 5%;
- budget subsidy of health care for children and persons who are not covered by compulsory insurance;
- determine binding security of all persons who have income from their activities;
- introduction of additional and supplementary insurance;
- financing health care through voluntary insurance and reinsurance of funds (market factor);
- affirmation of the private sector in health activities in order to change the overall present situation.

Social protection must include the vulnerable layers of population, especially children and youth in general. We are committed to creating new forms of institutional care, pensioners and the disabled, as well as for resolving the position of disabled persons.

We believe that funds pension and disability protection must orient the market, in order to be able to provide the pension in accordance with long-term investment, which would truly revalorize past results of former workers.

10. Media and Information

Information is an essential element of freedom of the citizens, and we consistently advocate for the abolition of the state and any other monopoly in this field. It is necessary to democratize the acquisition of rights to use radio and television frequencies, printing and photo paper.

We are committed to:

- timely, complete and factual information;
- de-monopolization of public information;
- freedom of information, limited ban on inciting religious, ethnic and racial hatred;
- formation of the Council of prominent public figures in the social / state media, as well as body control;



11. Science and Technology

The transformation of the economy and society is possible without long-term strategy for scientific research, development and innovative action. Therefore, the costs of these activities are treated as investment. Productivity growth and living standards are directly related to investment in knowledge.

Support all those who follow the world trends in the changing structure of production, which will move from the production of resource intensive products and production in the economy which feeds primarily from volume, to the production of specialized inputs, lowserial special products and a very intensive scientific and technological production.

12. Education

Without quality education, no reform and structural adjustment of modern flow integration. We are committed to free, autonomous and depoliticized university for research quality and competence of decisive importance in choosing the title, as well as the selection of deans and rectors.

Education policy should be based on:

- establishing an open, depoliticized, flexible and complementary systems of general, vocational and professional education;
- Amateur education system;
- increasing rates of separation from the national income for education to 5% of national income;
- engagement of private funds to open educational institutions;
- harmonization of the education system with international criteria in this area;
- high quality education for all, and to elite and specialized schools be available for all capable and talented;
- improve the material conditions of teaching staff;
- establishing flexible educational policy.

13. Ecology

Environmental Protection seeing through the following levels:

- gradual restructuring of the economy in accordance with firmly based on the principles of improving the environment;
- develop awareness and knowledge about the importance of the environment, primarily through supplements curricula, financing of appropriate research projects and organizing actions that increases the level of ecological culture;



- harmonizing our standards with EU regulations, and establish a unified information system in the field of environmental protection;
- responsibility for violations of environmental standards and high fines for individuals, companies and government bodies that break these regulations.

Vojvodina covers the northern part of the Republic of Serbia, an area of 21,506 km². Communes of the approximately two million inhabitants. Vojvodina is mainly flat and arable. Covered with trees is about 6%. Has significant water resources both surface waters-rivers, lakes, canals, and underground waters. Since energy resources has a certain quantity of oil, coal, thermalmineral waters, the potential of wind energy and especially renewable energy sources as environmental energy. Reformists of Vojvodina reflected in the fact that no major pollutants in the economic structure.

More has stains from food industry wastes that can be recycled. From agricultural production occurs annually about 8 million tons of biomass suitable for various shapes and forms of ecological energy as burning fuel. The thermal and thermo-mineral water with about 100 wells provide data and indicate the possibilities in balneology and recreational purposes, particularly for energy needs. Using hydro potential to lock the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal in the length of 950 km is an important factor for both energy needs and for watering systems.

14. Sports and physical culture

Physical culture must have institutional support and to be more connected with the educational system. We are committed to the development of those disciplines that are traditional in this region and which express a specific interest in young people. In the competitive and top sport is committed to clearly defining the conditions and criteria as well as public recognition and incentives for professionalism.

- The program was adopted at the extraordinary session of the Assembly of Reformists of Vojvodina held on November, 24th 2009 year.

President of the Party
Nedeljko Sljivanac

Hegemil Marković
PRESEDNIK



Pursuant to Article 22 of the Statute of Vojvodina Reformists
Assembly Party, at the extraordinary meeting held on 24 November 2009. year, brings

STATUTE

1. Name, headquarters, the goals of association and the manner of their implementation

Article 1

The full name of the party is: Reformists of Vojvodina (hereinafter referred to Party).

Abbreviated party **RV**.

The party has a round stamp that says RV Reformists of Vojvodina Novi Sad
(Text of the stamp is printed in Cyrillic and Latin script).

The party has an emblem: a large circle in which the letter of the RV and orange flag.

The party is an organization of citizens of the Social Democratic political orientations, which acts
on the territory of Serbia.

The party has the program and statute.

Party headquarters in Novi Sad.

Article 2

The party is an organization of citizens gathered around the Program Parties, economic and
political reform society in order to build a new, economically efficient, democratic, national equal,
socially just, humane and open society to the world.

Article 3

Party affiliation is an expression of preference of citizens who voluntarily accepted membership in
the Party Program and the Statute of the Party and undertake to work on their implementation.

Goals that seeks RV:

- a strong Serbian state that protects the rights of its citizens
- stable and successful economy, which continuously improving standard of living
- Serbia, whose citizens feel safe in their homes and the streets of their cities
- Serbia whose school children gain knowledge that give them a chance in life and learn the values that make them responsible citizens.



-Serbia where there is a concern for all the weak and infirm and resistance against all the power and the dictator.

In achieving the objectives and principles of the party program of the Reformists of Vojvodina is to cooperate with political parties and associations in the country and abroad.

Program objectives Parties

1. Why we joined?

We joined believing:

- the transformation of social, political, economic and other relations can be done peacefully, through dialogue and respect everyone's life;
- to patiently and persistently be changed socially in private and public property, in order to meet the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and market economy and on this basis build social welfare of citizens;
- to political action may establish a democratic and pluralist society with a parliamentary system, with full human freedom and the rule of law;
- that the foundations of socio-economic changes, national equality, respect for individual rights and national collectivity in the minority position, it is possible to build a national community of permanent basis;

So we want

As citizens:

- to be free people in a free society, to live in accordance with his conscience and opinion, religious and other feelings;
- to decide their own economic interests and to achieve uninterrupted by the rules that apply to all;
- to political allies, to choose and to be elected in free elections;
- to live in a country that primarily protect our rights and freedom to exercise their plans and goals;
- to help each other, especially those who can not help themselves, establishing a rational system of social and economic rights;
- to live healthy in a healthy environment;
- children and youth to provide quality education under equal conditions for all and enable them quickly turn into life;
- to ensure respect for the interests of women and protect their rights in all areas of life.



2. Serbia

See Serbia as a decentralized state of autonomous provinces and regions and state in which will make the democratic aspirations of her citizens. It is a national community that:

- unconditionally guaranteed rights and freedoms of individuals and communities nacionalonih;
- establishes the sovereignty of citizens at all levels of government organizations;
- has open borders with its neighbors, on the principle of reciprocity;
- seeks inclusion in contemporary regional and wider integration flows;
- actively working on winning the support of developed and democratic countries.

3. Political and electoral system

It is only legitimate government which is elected by citizens in free elections. We are committed to multi-party parliamentary democracy and the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judiciary and the republican form of government.

Proportional fairest system expresses the will of the citizens. Eligibility must be general, equal and direct for all citizens of Serbia.

4. Foreign policy and international cooperation Parties

Policy of peace, integration and cooperation are the foundation of our foreign policy. Relations with neighbors are the focus of our interest. We want to renew the cultural, economic and political ties with the countries that emerged in the former Yugoslavia. Integrating developments in the Balkans, Europe and the world will contribute to strengthening the position of Serbia as a European region with direct economic and cultural regional international relations.

Cooperation with social democratic and socialist parties, and admission to the Socialist International, the international relations objectives of our Party.

5. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen

The highest international standards in this area are measures of our preference and commitment. Particular, we advocate for the protection of collectivity in the minority position. National equality of citizens is a precondition for harmonious development and reputation of our country in the world.

We are committed to access all international agreements and conventions in this field.



Economic Relations

Organization of the economy

The basic prerequisite for solving the economic, political and social crisis is an efficient economic system. Difficult economic system of mixed ownership, including private, joint stock, cooperative and public ownership.

This presupposes the domination of the market mechanism of regulation, independent businesses and open economy in which the products and exchanges on international standards and cost criteria. We are committed to a strong involvement in international economic processes, especially in the economy of developed European countries.

The ratio of the state should regulate the economy and in accordance with the experiences of developed countries, especially those with federal regulation. Respecting autonomy and economic responsibility of business entities, the state should deal with only basic macroregulation and takes responsibility for the economic development of major infrastructure systems.

Ownership

The task facing us is the transformation of the economy in the regulated market system. We are quick and efficient conversion of social and public capital in private, corporate, cooperative and public capital. The most acceptable to us is the combined techniques of privatization, which reconciles the conflicts between the need for rapid transformation of ownership and the basis of objective circumstances that for such a venture should be a lot of time. It contains a quick privatization of the social / state ownership in which a number of companies and, on that basis, the creation of proprietary active cores, which will serve as the backbone for the quick formation of new, custom market and significantly more efficient management structure in enterprises.

When you provide this key assumption of rational operations, the rest of the community / state property will be privatized justified and systematically, under conditions which will enable its proper utilization and conservation, and even increase its market value.

Fiscal policy and tax system

We advocate the establishment of such fiscal policy which ensures equal basic functioning and development of construction and social activities.

We are supporters of such tax system that works on stimulating investment and job creation.



7. Agriculture, Village and Water

Agriculture is the most important economic sector in Serbia. We are essential for the transformation of agriculture and villages on market grounds, and that the high costs of production, due to the inefficiency of others, make up the different facilities, which will give the state.

Policy reserves of agricultural products can significantly affect the position of agriculture and give her a chance to match the world market. We are committed to a policy expert based in agriculture, to implement the experience of developed market economies in stimulating agricultural production and optimal use of economic resources in Serbia.

Basics of agricultural policy we see:

- as adjusting the raw material production plans for the development of the European Union;
- encouraging the development of free peasant holdings;
- privatization of state agricultural enterprises;
- modernization of the state and its role in agriculture
- development and modernization of villages by encouraging entrepreneurship, business expansion outside the narrow range of areas of traditional agriculture.

8. Workers and trade unions

As a social democratic party, we maintain for the recognition of workers interests, such as incentive pay, good and moderated collective agreements, acceptable conditions of work and advanced labor legislation.

In addition to other forms of shareholding, shareholding workers should be developed in terms of worker participation massive owned enterprises. Transformation of ownership do not have to survive all companies, but must survive all the workers. Unions who are respected by this paragraph, each will have our support.

For us, the trade union organizations of workers voluntarily united in order to protect economic interests. These interests include the totality of the work situation (rent, work hours, working conditions, co-determination, etc.), but based on her situation in life.

This includes the possibility of life worthy of earnings during working life, education for work and with work, time for relaxation and self-perfection and the like. Only the new organization, branch, independent trade unions, separate from the state, political party, confessions and employers is one of a series of processes directed towards the interests of citizens. Only in terms of clear ownership relations, the union can represent the interests of non-owner employees.

The introduction of labor market it is necessary to create a modern labor legislation that will protect the rights of the individual, group and collective rights of employees within each type of property relations in the private, public and cooperative enterprises.



Return seized property and land

Reformists of Vojvodina is advocating to immediately pass a law on restitution, the return of nationalized and stolen property and land, because there is agreement on all the factors in the state and is not justified to citizens and hosts are waiting for settlement of the current law, landowners and influential individuals in the government. Property and land there, the address where they were, and when they seized only a question of political will in Belgrade wants to do or not. In this way, the successors in Vojvodina were returned about 125 thousand hectares of arable land and real estate invaluable originating successors (patrimony, etc.). The current ruling parties don't have a sincere intention to return after they seized from that collected revenues.

9. Work, Health and Social Policy

Unemployment can be bound only by improving the overall economic situation. States by means of loans and other relief rush to reduce employment and thus the number of fictitious employees and unemployed people. It also must find a way to pay fair compensation for all unemployed persons in the Republic. Reform of health insurance and health care is the first step towards modern health care. Health care system should be upgraded necessarily based on real possibilities and requirements of Serbian citizens, while care should be taken on the health of the population, and demographic and social characteristics of the Vojvodina / Serbia.

Our objectives in health care are:

- the right to health protection of all categories;
- increasing share of health in the national income of 5%;
- budget subsidy of health care for children and persons who are not covered by compulsory insurance;
- determine binding security of all persons who have income from their activities;
- introduction of additional and supplementary insurance;
- financing health care through voluntary insurance and reinsurance of funds (market factor);
- affirmation of the private sector in health activities in order to change the overall present situation.

Social protection must include the vulnerable layers of population, especially children and youth in general. We are committed to creating new forms of institutional care, pensioners and the disabled, as well as for resolving the position of disabled persons.

We believe that funds pension and disability protection must orient the market, in order to be able to provide the pension in accordance with long-term investment, which would truly revalorize past results of former workers.



10. Media and Information

Information is an essential element of freedom of the citizens, and we consistently advocate for the abolition of the state and any other monopoly in this field. It is necessary to democratize the acquisition of rights to use radio and television frequencies, printing and photo paper.

We are committed to:

- timely, complete and factual information;
- de-monopolization of public information;
- freedom of information, limited ban on inciting religious, ethnic and racial hatred;
- formation of the Council of prominent public figures in the social / state media, as well as body control;

11. Science and Technology

The transformation of the economy and society is possible without long-term strategy for scientific research, development and innovative action. Therefore, the costs of these activities are treated as investment. Productivity growth and living standards are directly related to investment in knowledge.

Support all those who follow the world trends in the changing structure of production, which will move from the production of resource intensive products and production in the economy which feeds primarily from volume, to the production of specialized inputs, lowserial special products and a very intensive scientific and technological production.

12. Education

Without quality education, no reform and structural adjustment of modern flow integration. We are committed to free, autonomous and depoliticized university for research quality and competence of decisive importance in choosing the title, as well as the selection of deans and rectors.

Education policy should be based on:

- establishing an open, depoliticized, flexible and complementary systems of general, vocational and professional education;
- Amateur education system;
- increasing rates of separation from the national income for education to 5% of national income;
- engagement of private funds to open educational institutions;
- harmonization of the education system with international criteria in this area;



- high quality education for all, and to elite and specialized schools be available for all capable and talented;
- improve the material conditions of teaching staff;
- establishing flexible educational policy.

13. Ecology

Environmental Protection seeing through the following levels:

- gradual restructuring of the economy in accordance with firmly based on the principles of improving the environment;
- develop awareness and knowledge about the importance of the environment, primarily through supplements curricula, financing of appropriate research projects and organizing actions that increases the level of ecological culture;
- harmonizing our standards with EU regulations, and establish a unified information system in the field of environmental protection;
- responsibility for violations of environmental standards and high fines for individuals, companies and government bodies that break these regulations.

Vojvodina covers the northern part of the Republic of Serbia, an area of 21,506 km². Communes of the approximately two million inhabitants. Vojvodina is mainly flat and arable. Covered with trees is about 6%. Has significant water resources both surface waters-rivers, lakes, canals, and underground waters. Since energy resources has a certain quantity of oil, coal, thermalmineral waters, the potential of wind energy and especially renewable energy sources as environmental energy. Reformists of Vojvodina reflected in the fact that no major pollutants in the economic structure.

More has stains from food industry wastes that can be recycled. From agricultural production occurs annually about 8 million tons of biomass suitable for various shapes and forms of ecological energy as burning fuel. The thermal and thermo-mineral water with about 100 wells provide data and indicate the possibilities in balneology and recreational purposes, particularly for energy needs. Using hydro potential to lock the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal in the length of 950 km is an important factor for both energy needs and for watering systems.

14. Sports and physical culture

Physical culture must have institutional support and to be more connected with the educational system. We are committed to the development of those disciplines that are traditional in this region and which express a specific interest in young people. In the competitive and top sport is committed to clearly defining the conditions and criteria as well as public recognition and incentives for professionalism.



2. Internal organization

Article 4

At the municipal level, city, local community or part of the city (districts) can be established organizational form of the Party, which elected its board and president. Municipal organization can choose the Vice President and Secretary in accordance with their acts.

Article 5

Municipal Party organizations are formed at district level and its composition included representatives of local organizations. Municipal organizations its laws regulating relations in the same. Municipal organization of the Assembly elected Municipal Board and the President.

Article 6

Based on the decisions of the Main Board, formed a regional organization. The highest authority in the regional organization of the Regional Committee.

General responsibilities of the Regional Board are: strengthening the unity of action in the party activities in the region, establishment of new organizations and strengthen the party infrastructure. Other responsibilities shall be regulated statutory regulations and decisions of regional committees.

The mandate of all dialed authorities in the regional organization of four years.

President of the Regional Committee for the position of a member of the Executive Board of the Central Party Committee.

Article 7

Members of the board of the municipality, city, local community and the city (fifths) independently determine the method of selection. Members of the Main Committee shall be elected by secret ballot at the Assembly of the Organization, which is regularly held every year. The term of office of members of the Main Board lasts four years.

Municipal councils individually or collectively at the level of constituencies and determine the proposed candidates for the elections for councilors and deputies at all levels and decide on joining the coalition at the municipality level.

If such Intermunicipal agreement is reached, the list of candidates determined by the Main Board.

Article 8

Acts and decisions of regional, municipal, city, local organizations and organizations in parts of the city (neighborhoods) can not be inconsistent with the Charter, decisions of the Assembly or Main Board of the Party.



Article 9

Within the Party organizations operate separate parts: youth and women to a better realization of specific populations and greater involvement in party life.

Organizations youth and women constitute the framework of the Party in the local community, part of the city (district), municipality, region and foreigners in general.

Scope of work, organization and name, the organization of youth and women closer to regulate their acts.

3. Terms of membership

Article 10

Party members can become a citizen of any age who join the Foreign and to accept the statement that its program and statute.

Article 11

Each party has the right to:

- make proposals, express their views and opinions, feel free to express critical views towards any party members,
- hold views different from the majority adopted,
- elect and be elected to organs of the Parties,
- be informed about the activities of the Parties,
- candidate for any office in the party,
- initiates the formation of factions,
- elect and be elected after 6 months of its membership in all organs of the Party;
- equally participate in the activities of the Parties;
- freely make proposals and moves that are not in contradiction with the Charter and the basic program and the political attitudes of the Parties;
- receive protection if the parties be endangered by the performance of party activities;
- participate in determining and achieving political parties;
- requires interpretation of the Statute of the Statutory Commission through the authorized organs of the Party of Parties;
- achieved and other rights prescribed by the Statute and general acts of the Parties.



Article 12

Obligations of the members are:

- political and social life in order to achieve the Program and the Statute, decisions and attitudes of the Party organ, statute and respects the decision of the Parties;
- order to preserve the reputation of the Party and improve the same;
- the election campaign is committed to the success of the Party in the elections;
- paid dues;
- fulfill other obligations in accordance with the Charter or by laws of the Parties.

Article 13

Membership in Reformists of Vojvodina stops:

1. leaving the parties (in writing or the act of returning a membership card);
2. a final decision on exclusion;
3. join the other political party or candidate on the list of other political parties and the independent list without the consent of the Reformists of Vojvodina;
4. death of member.

Membership in other organizations and associations, except in political parties, not an obstacle for membership in the party.

Under the resignation shall be arbitrarily abandoning the party or join another party.

Party members may be excluded if it seems contrary to the political programs and statutes and decisions of the Party and Party organs attitudes.

The exclusion of members from the Parties decided on by the party president.

Article 14

Collective party members can become citizens groups and local, municipal organizations and other parties, if you accept the program and the Statute of the Party.

Decision on admission brings the Main Board Parties.

4. Represent the parties

Article 15

Reformists of Vojvodina represents the president in case of his inability, Vice President, or anyone else authorized by.

Party president is also responsible for financial operations of the Parties, reporting in accordance with the law keeping books Parties and also the person authorized to contact the authorities.



The legal record-keeping, the Parties may engage in particular professional person or legal entity that reports to the president of the party.

Method of choice for the function in the party closer to the governing laws passed by the main committee.

Article 16

The bodies of the Parties:

- Assembly
- Main Board
- Presidency
- President and Deputy President
- Secretary General
- Executive Board Main Board
- Statute of the Commission
- Supervisory Board.

5. Assembly

Article 17

The Assembly is the highest organ of the Party. Assembly consists of:

- delegates of municipal and city organizations
- delegates, youth organizations and women;
- members of the Main Board.

Article 18

The Assembly can validly work and decide if it is attended by more than half of the members. The Assembly passed a valid decision by a majority vote of members present.

Decisions of the Assembly are binding for all members and their organizations.

Article 19

Decision on the number of delegates and the manner of election brings the Main Board. Delegates are elected for four years.

Article 20

The Assembly shall meet at least once a year and is convened by the President of the Party and deputy chairman, by members of the Presidency when they, or the presidency, authorized by the decision of the Central Committee.



The Assembly may convene and extraordinary. Extraordinary Assembly convened by the President or Deputy President of the Party or the presidency when they, or authorize the Presidency, at the initiative of the Presidency, at least a third of them members of Main Committee, by a third municipal committee, or organization of youth and women.

Article 21

Assembly participants authorization checks, selects the working body and sets the work. Assembly at the session, the proposal of the President or Deputy President of the Party, elected by the working of the presidency of 5 members.

Article 22

Responsibilities of the Assembly:

- brings Program and the Statute of the Parties,
 - brings programming and other decisions,
 - decide on status changes parties, adopted a report on the work of the Main Board, the President, Deputy President, the Presidency, and the statutory Commission of the Supervisory Board, elected Main Board, the President, Deputy President, the Presidency, statutory committee and the Supervisory Board,
 - determines public tags Parties (sign and logo, seal, emblem, flag, etc.)
 - make rules of procedure,
- issues and other decisions of importance to the work of the Party from its jurisdiction.

6. Main Board

Article 23

Main Committee is the highest organ of the Party between meetings of the Assembly.

The main board has 51 member and main board is consisted of president, vice president, members of the Presidency, Secretary delegated to members (one each) from the municipal organization, an organization of women and youth members elected by the Assembly.

List of candidates compiled by the Main Board on the proposal of the Municipal Party Committee.

Municipal councils take account of national, social, age and gender structure of the candidate.

The term of office of members of the Main Board lasts four years and may be repeated.

The work of the Main Board manages the president or vice president or the presidency when they authorize. Main Board appointed by the Chief Secretary of the Board, which is at the same time Secretary of the Presidency, and who care about the work of the Main Board.



Article 24

Selecting the Main Board of the Assembly shall be by secret ballot.

If the list of candidates equal to the number that is selected, the chosen are those that receive more than half the votes of delegates present.

If the list is greater than the number of candidates who are elected, selected candidates who have received the most votes. In the event that two candidates receive an equal number of votes, the choice is repeated between them.

Article 25

Responsibilities of the Main Committee:

- implement decisions and programmatic documents of the Assembly,
 - propose to the Assembly acts and decisions within its competence,
 - make annual plans and programs of work,
 - elected President and Deputy President of the Executive Board,
 - educate the working bodies and leaders elected by the working body,
 - decide on joining the coalition, on entry into a union in the country and abroad, with the other parties and other forms of cooperation with parties, organizations and associations,
 - reviews and approves work report of the Executive Committee and the working body,
 - issue rules on the formation,
 - financial plan approved by the Parties,
- consider and adopt the report on financial operations,
- brings its own work,
 - decide on other matters of importance to the work of the Party from its jurisdiction,
 - elect or dismiss the Secretary of the Party.

Article 26

Main Board formed Political Party Council, as a political advisory body in all areas of political parties and political action. Council gives the main board initiatives, guidelines and current thinking from political life for his action. Council adopts rules of procedure.

Main Board may establish other advice on the initiative of the Party President, Deputy President and the Presidency.

7. President, Vice President and Presidency

Article 27

The party has a president, vice presidency and, as a collective political body.

Candidates for president, vice president and propose members of the municipal councils, youth organizations and women.



President, Deputy President and members of the Assembly elected by secret ballot.

If the president, vice president and member of the Presidency proposed a number of candidates equal to the number that is selected, the selected candidates who received more than half the votes of delegates present.

If the president or deputy and member of the Presidency proposed more candidates than they are elected, selected candidates who have received the most votes.

The mandate of the president, deputy president and members of the Presidency for four years and may be repeated.

President, Vice President, members of the presidency and for his work to the Assembly, which chose them, and between two sessions of the Assembly, the Main Committee.

President in consultation with members appointed by the Chief of Cabinet of the Presidency and a number of advisors in the fields.

Article 28

The Presidency is a political collective, and the highest authority of the Party between meetings of the Main Committee. The Presidency has a total of 23 members and make him president, vice president, dialed 9 members, seven members on the proposal of the President of the Party chooses the Party Main Board, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Main Board of the Party, president of the young reformer and president of women's organizations are members of the Presidency by position .

Presidency discuss all political issues and decisions relevant to the implementation of tactics and strategies of the Party between meetings of the Main Committee. Presidency of its work informes the Main Committee.

The Presidency proposes the Main Committee and the Assembly appropriate decisions relevant to the work of the Party.

The Presidency is responsible for its work to the Assembly.

The work of the Presidency managed by the president or vice president or elected member of the Presidency, which it authorizes.

Article 29

The party has a General Secretary.

General Secretary proposes Parties party president, and elected by the Main Committee.

The mandate of the General Secretary is four years and may be repeated.

The General Secretary takes care of implementation of decisions of bodies of the Parties, communication with the municipal, city and regional organizations, on the smooth and coordinated work of the Office of the Party and the financial operations of the Parties.



Article 30

Organizational and operational, political and executive body of the Main Board of the Executive Board.

Executive Board formed committees (departments) in the fields. The Executive Committee consists of President, Vice President, the presidents of the board (the Department) in the fields, representatives of women and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Youth Organizations. Presidents of the Regional Committee (six) by the function of members of the Executive Committee.

The work of the Executive Committee manages the President of the Executive Committee, or his deputy.

President of the Executive Board and his deputy elected by the Main Board Parties public vote on the proposal of the President of the Party. Members of the Executive Board (Chairman of the Board - the Department) appointed by the President of the Executive Committee.

Chairman of the Executive Board, his deputy and the Executive Board as a whole for its work to the main board.

The Executive Board, the proposal of the President of the Executive Board, appointed by the Secretary-General, who looks after the smooth working of the Executive Committee.

The term of office of members of the Executive Board for four years and may be repeated.

Article 31

Responsibilities of the Executive Committee:

- implement and enforce the decisions of the Assembly and the Main Board of the Parties,
- proposed Main Board decisions and acts under its jurisdiction,
- make your program and work plan,
- take care of organizational strengthening and expansion of the party infrastructure,
- decide on other issues of importance to the work of the Party from its jurisdiction.

8. Statutory Committee

Article 32

The statutory committee of five members elected by the Assembly by secret ballot. Statutory Committee considers all questions of statutory area and works to improve and harmonize statutory matter of party acts at all levels.

Statutory Committee makes a decision denying or annul the election in the party.

Proceedings before the Commission is regulated by statutory rules.

Members of the Presidency and the Executive Board may not be members of the Statutory Commission.



9. Supervisory Board

Article 33

The Supervisory Board has three members, elected by the Assembly by secret ballot. The Supervisory Board shall supervise the material and financial operations of the Party and the authority shall be reported to the Assembly, and if necessary other agencies Parties. Members of the Main Board and the Executive Committee may not be members of the Supervisory Board.

Article 34

For all of the features in the party and the lists for the elections at all levels will ensure the representation of at least one third women.

10. Acquisition, and disposition assets of the Party

Article 35

The parties provide funds, membership fees, donations, gifts, donations and otherwise in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The funds are used in accordance with the financial plan of the Party. Orders for the use of party president of the Executive Committee.

11. Fee

Article 36

Fee determined by the Party Presidium, a special decision. Dues paid by each member of the Party of 500.00 dinars per year. The decision to change the membership fees can bring the Presidency in the period between two sessions of the Assembly. Revenue from membership dues into the financial plan parties and accordingly it is spent.

12. Informing the public

Article 37

Working of the Party is public. The work of the Partie informs the public through the media and publications Party. The public authorities of the Parties will be decided before the start of work.



13. Changes and amendments to the Statute

Article 38

Changes and amendments to the Statute made by the same procedure as the Statute, ie. convening of the Assembly party.

14. Interpretation of Statute

Article 39

Interpretation of the Statute gives the Assembly of Parties.

15. Final Provision

Article 40

Decision on rest and restoration activities parties shall Main Board.

Reformists of Vojvodina can make a decision on the termination of the parties in the Assembly of Parties, and that you need 2 / 3 vote of the total number of delegates of the Assembly. Decision on termination of the Assembly will decide on the property of the Parties.

Statute comes into force on the day following publication, and published in the official premises of the Party headquarters in Novi Sad.

Novi Sad
November, 24th, 2009 year.

Nedeljko Sljivanac

Hegemir Maribegović
PREDSEDNIK