

Financial institutions in Yugoslavia

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Tags: #Dismantling #Former #Yugoslavia, #Recolonising #Bosnia #(Démantèlement #de #l'ex

Breaking Yugoslavia

This opened the doors to the first free elections organised in all its republics in 1990 Uvalić, 1992, pp.

Main Types of Financial Institutions

Following this theory, see Mullerson, supra note 81, at 493. PARRY, supra note 61, at 81; see also 14 AM.

IMF “shock therapy” and the recolonisation of the Balkans

A property tax has been introduced only fairly recently, it is set at low levels and there is no efficient mechanism of supervision and control.

Main Types of Financial Institutions

When, for example, Zanzibar and Tanganyika decided to unite, at one point--on April 25th 1964--they ceased to exist, while an altogether new subject entered the international community--Tanzania. Basingstoke and London: Macmillan Press Limited.

Financial row in Yugoslavia

With the economy crumbling, Milosevic lost his grip on power in 2001, was arrested, and turned over to the International Crimes Tribunal in The Hague. The break-up of the economic union has resulted in the fragmentation of the region with many negative consequences — the drastic reduction in trade and economic links, loss of economies of scale, destroyed infrastructure, limited interest of foreign investors due to high risk and smallness of markets Estrin and Uvalić, 2014. Following the death of Tito in 1980, provisions of the 1974 constitution provided for the effective devolution of all real power away from the federal government to the republics and autonomous provinces in Serbia by establishing a collective presidency of the eight provincial representatives and a federal government with little control over economic, cultural, and political policy.

Dismantling Former Yugoslavia, Recolonising Bosnia (Démantèlement de l'ex

In particular, because of the deadly mixture of bad planning and populist promises, the Yugoslav federation was suffering a terrible financial crisis.

Yugoslavia also had a special status with the OECD, which regularly prepared the Economic Survey of Yugoslavia, the first published in 1963. O'CONNELL, *supra* note 47, at 407.

(4/2/99) How the IMF Dismantled Yugoslavia

In fact, the history of international law offers many examples of states that, although remaining the same subject, lose some of the rights and obligations due to an historical event--secession or other. But judging by recent Balkan history, Western assistance is more likely to drag Bosnia into the Third World rather than lift it to parity with its European neighbors. Republic of Slovenia, 984 F.

Breaking Yugoslavia

This point was especially insisted upon by the countries with a planned economy. The Communist Party bureaucracy, most notably its military and intelligence sector, was canvassed specifically and offered political and economic backing on the condition that wholesale scuttling of social protections for Yugoslavia's workforce was imposed. IAN BROWNLIE, *PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW*, 94-95 1979.

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