

STATUTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BEČEJ

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This statute hereby regulates the rights and duties of the Municipality of Bečej (hereafter: Municipality), manner, conditions and forms of its realisation, the number of local aldermen, organisation and work of organs and offices, the form in which citizens participate in the self-government and decision making, related to the work under Municipality jurisdiction, founding and work of community centres, and other forms of community self-government, conditions for starting a citizen initiative, forms and instruments for realisation of human and minority rights in Municipality, as well as other issues of importance for Municipality.

Article 2

Municipality is a territorial unit where citizens realize their right to self-government, in compliance with the Constitution, law and this Statute.

Citizens who have the right to vote and are residents of Municipality govern the Municipality work, in compliance with the Constitution, law and this Statute.

Citizens participate in the Municipality government through citizen initiative, citizen assembly, referendum, other forms of citizen participation in Municipality government, particularly through their aldermen in the Municipal Assembly, in compliance with the Constitution, law and this Statute.

Article 3

Municipality territory consist of settlements with related cadastre municipalities: Bečej-Óbecse, Bačko Gradište – Bácsföldvár, Bačko Petrovo Selo – Péterréve, Mileševo – Mileševo and Radičević.

Article 4

Municipality status is the one of legal entity.

Municipality seat is in Bečej, Trg oslobođenja 2.

Article 5

Municipality name is: ОПШТИНА БЕЧЕЈ – in Serbian language in Cyrillic alphabet
OPŠTINA BEČEJ – in Serbian language in Latin alphabet

ÓBECSE KÖZSÉG – in Hungarian language.

Article 6

In the territory of Municipality Serbian language in Cyrillic and Latin alphabet, and Hungarian language in its alphabet are in official use, in the form determined by the Constitution, law and this Statute.

Article 7

Municipal organs have their own stamp.

The stamp is round, contains a small coat of arms of the Republic of Serbia around which is written the following text in Serbian language in Cyrillic and Latin alphabet:

„Republika Srbija – Autonomna Pokrajina

Vojvodina – Opština Bečej – organ name - Bečej/Republika Srbija – Autonomna Pokrajina

Vojvodina – Opština Bečej – organ name - Bečej and Hungarian language and alphabet Szerb

Köztársaság – Vajdaság Autonóm Tartomány – Óbecse Község – organ name - Óbecse.

Article 8

Municipality has its coat of arms and flag.

The design of the coat of arms and flag and their use are regulated by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

Article 9

Municipality has its holiday.

Municipality holiday is determined by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

Municipality has dates which are celebrated, and they are determined by the decision from Paragraph 2 of this Article.

By the decision from Paragraph 2 i.e. 3 of this Article, the form of holiday and the Municipality date celebration is also determined.

Article 10

Municipality can establish awards and public acknowledgements to organizations and citizens for the significant achievements in economy, science, art, and other spheres.

Municipality can award the title of a honorary citizen of Municipality.

Awards and public acknowledgements are awarded, on the occasion of Municipality holiday, every year, and the title of a honorary citizen of Municipality is awarded, on the occasion of Municipality holiday, every fifth year.

Kinds of awards and public acknowledgements, conditions and procedures, as well as conditions and procedures to award a honorary citizen title, are regulated by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

Article 11

Municipal Assembly decides on the names of new streets, squares, hamlets and other parts of settlements in its territory, and changes the names of streets, squares, hamlets and other parts of settlements, with the previous consent of the authorized organ of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and the opinion of the national council of the national minority whose language is in official use in the territory of the unit of local self-government or settlement.

When the change of the names of streets, squares, hamlets and other parts of settlements is to be done, the opinion of the National council of the national minority will be sought for.

The procedure of determining and change of the names of streets, squares, hamlets and other parts of settlements is regulated by the separate decision of Municipal Assembly.

Article 12

The work of Municipal organs is available to public.

Informing the public about the work of Municipal organs is the obligation of every Municipal organ, the form of which, in compliance with law and particular regulations, is decided upon by that organ, and it is obliged to publish its information and announcements in Hungarian language and alphabet as well.

The transparency of work is provided through:

1) „Official Journal of the Municipality of Bečej“, bulletins, booklets, cooperation with media, presentation of decisions and other acts to the public, and making internet presentations.

2) organisation of public debates, in compliance with law, this Statute and Municipality decision and

3) the right of citizens to have the access to the minutes and acts of Municipality organs, in compliance with law.

Every Municipal organ publish their information and announcements in languages that are in official use in the territory of the Municipality of Bečej.

Article 13

Municipality has its assets.

Municipal assets are at the independent disposal of Municipal organs, in compliance with law.

Article 14

Jobs of legal protection of the assets and legal interests of Municipality are exerted by Municipal public defender.

Sphere of operation, authorizations and manner of appointment of the organs from the previous paragraphs are regulated by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

II MUNICIPAL JURISDICTIONS

Article 15

Municipality performs jobs from its jurisdiction that are determined by the Constitution and law, jobs from the rights and duties frame of the Republic that are entrusted to it by law, as well as jobs entrusted to it by the decision of the Autonomous Province.

Article 16

Municipality has the jurisdictions, through its organs, in compliance with the Constitution and law, to

- 1) Pass the development programmes of Municipality and particular activities,
- 2) Pass the area plans,
- 3) Pass the urbanizations plans,
- 4) Pass the budget and annual balance sheet,
- 5) Determine the rates of Municipal source incomes, as well as forms and criteria for determining the amount of local taxes and fees,
- 6) Regulate and ensure the work and development of public utility services (water purification and distribution, purification and transfer of atmospheric sewerage and sewage, production and supply of steam and hot water, intercity, public and suburban road transport of passengers, keeping the settlements clean, dump management, arrangement, maintenance and use of markets, parks, green, recreational and other public areas, public parking lots, public lighting, arrangement and maintenance of cemeteries and burials, etc.), as well as organizational and material conditions for their work, found public enterprises in order to perform public utility services in its territory,
- 7) Provide maintenance for blocks of flats and safety of their use, and determine the amount of fee for the maintenance,
- 8) Execute the eviction procedures for the illegal residents, regarding flats and common facilities in blocks of flats,
- 9) Pass the programmes for the arrangement of building land, regulate and ensure the functioning of arrangement and use of building land, and determine the amount of fee for arrangement and use of building land,
- 10) Pass plans and programmes and executes the projects of local economic development, ensure that general business frame in Municipality is improved, promote economic potentials of Municipality, initiate adjustment of education profiles in schools with the needs of economy, make the operations of existing businesses easier, and encourage the opening of new jobs,
- 11) Regulate and ensure the use of business premises it has at its disposal, determine the amount of fee for the use of business premises and monitor the use of business premises,
- 12) Look after the environment protection, pass the programmes of use and protection of the natural resources and programmes of the environment protection, i.e. local action and sanitation plans, in compliance with strategic documents and its interest and specificities, and determine special fee for protection and improvement of the environment,

- 13) Regulate and ensure works related to building, rehabilitation and reconstruction, maintenance, protection, use, development and management of local and uncategorized roads, as well as streets in the settlement,
- 14) Regulate and ensure special conditions and organization of taxi transport,
- 15) Regulate and ensure organization of transport in liner sailing performed in the territory of Municipality, and determine the parts of the river bank and nautical space where hydro-construction objects can be built and nautical objects placed,
- 16) Form goods reserves and determines their scope and structure, with the approval of the Ministry in charge, in order to meet the needs of local population,
- 17) Found institutions and organizations in the sphere of primary education and culture, of importance for the municipality and each national community, primary health care, physical culture, sports, child protection and tourism, monitor and ensure their work,
- 18) Found institutions in the sphere of social protection, monitor and ensure their work, issue licences for the work of social protection institutions founded by other legal entities and citizens, determine whether conditions for providing social protection services are met, determine norms and standards for the work of institutions whose founder it is, pass regulations about rights in social protection and perform the work of state trustee,
- 19) Organize the work related to protection of cultural heritage important for Municipality and national communities in the territory of Municipality, encourage the development of cultural and artistic creations of all national communities in the territory of Municipality, provide resources for financing and co-financing of programmes and projects in the cultural sphere important for Municipality and national communities in the territory of Municipality, and create conditions for the work of museums, libraries and other cultural institutions whose founder it is,
- 20) Organize protection from elemental and other major disasters as well as fire protection, and create conditions for the clearing away, i.e. mitigation of their consequences,
- 21) Pass the basics of protection, use and arrangement of agricultural land, and look after their implementation, determine the erosive areas, look after the use of pastures, and decide on converting pastures into land with other type of crops,
- 22) Regulate and determine form of use and management of wells, public wells and taps, determine the water economy conditions, issue the water economy approvals, and water economy licences for the objects of local importance,
- 23) Look after and ensure the conditions for preservation, use and upgrade of the areas with natural medicinal features,
- 24) Encourage and look after the development of tourism in its territory, and determine the amount of residence tax,
- 25) Look after the development and improvement of catering services, craftsmanship and trade, regulate working hours, locations where certain business activities can be done, as well as other conditions for their work,
- 26) Manage Municipality assets and use the state property assets, and look after their preservation and increase,
- 27) Regulate and organize the work of protection of life, health and well-being of animals,
- 28) Organize the work of legal protection of its rights and interests,
- 29) Found organs, organizations and offices for the needs of Municipality, and regulate their organization and work,
- 30) Create conditions for improvement, realisation and protection of human rights,
- 31) Pass strategies and adopt special measures in order to remove inequalities and create equal opportunities for the realization of human and minority rights, aid in the development of various forms of self-aid and solidarity with people with special needs, as well as people who are essentially in unequal position in comparison to other citizens, and encourage activities and provide aid to the organisations of people with disabilities, and other social-humanitarian organizations in its territory,
- 32) Encourage and aid in the development of cooperatives,
- 33) Organize the legal aid service for citizens,

- 34) Look after realisation, protection and improvement of human rights, and individual and group rights of national minorities and ethnic groups; Look after realization, protection and improvement of gender equality, pass strategies and special measures aimed at creation of equal opportunities to realise rights and remove inequalities,
- 35) Determine languages and alphabets of national minorities in official use in the territory of Municipality, and ensure their equal use in the procedures in the Municipality organs, public enterprises, institutions and organisations and offices whose founder is Municipality; ensure that writing of names of places, rivers, lakes and other geographical names, names of streets and squares, names of Municipality organs, road signs, notices and warnings for public, and other public writings is in the languages and alphabets that are in official use in the territory of Municipality,
- 36) Look after informing the public of local important issues and ensure the conditions for informing the public in Serbian language, and a language of national minority that is in use in the territory of Municipality, found television and radio stations in order to inform in a language of national minority that is in official use in the territory of Municipality, as well as in order to inform in a minority language that is not in official use, when such informing represents the achieved level of minority rights,
- 37) Prescribe violations for the violation of municipal rules,
- 38) Found inspection services and perform inspectional monitoring over the implementation of rules and other general acts under the Municipal jurisdiction,
- 39) Regulate organization and work of peace councils,
- 40) Regulate and ensure the use of name, coat of arms and other Municipal insignias,
- 41) Aid in the work of citizen organizations and associations,
- 42) Regulate and create conditions for the youth care, pass and realize the strategy and action plan for the youth policy, and create conditions for youth organization,
- 43) Prepare the defence plan, plan and undertake the measures for the realisation of its functions in war and state of emergency, coordinate the preparations for the defence of legal entities under its jurisdiction with defence preparations of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Defence plan of the Republic of Serbia, realize the alert measures and undertake other measures necessary for the transfer to the organization in war and state of emergency, ensure the construction of a compact system of protection and rescue, prepare and realize the measures of civil protection of general purpose,
- 44) Perform other work of immediate interest for citizens, in compliance with the Constitution, law and this Statute.

Article 17

For the realisation of its rights and duties and meeting the needs of local population, Municipality can, by the decision of Municipal Assembly, found enterprises, institutions and other organisations which perform public services, in accordance with law.

Municipality can, through contract, in accordance with law, on the principles of competition and transparency, outsource the jobs from Paragraph 1 of this Article to a legal entity or a citizen.

Article 18

Enterprises, institutions and other organizations whose founder or majority owner is Municipality are obliged to present their multi-year programmes of work and development to Municipality for consent (in the first year of Assembly mandate), annual work plan – by the end of the current year for the next year, as well as the work report for the previous year – by 30th April of the current year for the previous year.

III FINANCING OF MUNICIPAL WORK

Article 19

For the Municipal work determined by the Constitution and law, as well as for the realisation of jobs delegated by law from the Republic frame of rights and duties, as well as for the realisation

of the jobs delegated to it by the decision of Autonomous Province, from its jurisdiction, income and payments determined by law belong to Municipality.

Municipal work is financed from source and delegated income, transfer, income on the basis of loans, and other incomes and payments determined by law.

Article 20

Municipal Assembly passes the Municipal budget for each calendar year, and at the end of the budget year decides on the annual balance sheet regarding the Municipal budget realisation by the 15th of June of the current year at the latest.

Article 21

For the realisation of Municipal budget, the President of Municipality reports to the Municipal Assembly.

Article 22

The President of Municipality decides on the use of current and fixed budget reserve.

Article 23

For the meeting of citizen needs in Municipality or its parts funds can be raised through voluntary tax.

Decision on the implementation of voluntary tax is made by citizens through referendum, in accordance with the regulations that regulate the procedure of direct citizen vote, unless it is determined otherwise by other laws.

The initiative for the implementation of voluntary tax can be initiated by the President of Municipality, at least one third of aldermen or citizen assembly of a particular part of Municipality, attended by at least 100 voters. The integral part of the initiative is the programme which determines the sources, purpose and form of raising the total fund for the realization of voluntary tax.

Municipal Assembly determines the proposition of the decision on voluntary tax, to be voted for by citizens, by the majority of votes from the total number of aldermen.

The decision on the implementation of voluntary tax is made directly by citizens, through a secret ballot, by a ballot paper, by the majority of the total number of citizens who have the right to vote, and are residents of the area where the funds are raised, and citizens who do not have the right to vote and are not the residents of the area where the funds are raised, if they have immovable assets in that area, and the funds are to improve the conditions of the use of such assets.

The decision on the implementation of voluntary tax is applied on the citizens who are residents of the area where the funds are raised by voluntary tax, as well as the citizens who have immovable assets in that area, and are not residents, if the funds from the voluntary tax are to improve the conditions of the use of such assets.

Article 24

Municipal Assembly considers, every six months, the work plan and the report on the work and the use of budget funds by the budget funds users.

IV MUNICIPALITY ORGANS

Article 25

Municipal organs are Municipal Assembly, the President of Municipality, Municipal Council and Municipal Administration.

Article 26

Municipal work is performed by Municipal organs within their jurisdictions determined by law and this Statute.

If it is not determined by law or other regulation which organ is in charge of work under Municipal jurisdiction, each job regarding the regulation of relations from the Municipal jurisdiction is performed by Municipal Assembly, and the jobs which are in its nature executive, are performed by the President of Municipality.

If according to the nature of work the jurisdiction cannot be determined in compliance with Paragraph 2 of this Article, Municipal Assembly is in charge.

1. Municipal Assembly

Article 27

Municipal Assembly is the highest organ of Municipality which performs basic functions of local government, determined by the Constitution, law and this Statute.

Article 28

Municipal Assembly consists of 36 aldermen elected by citizens for the period of 4 years, through direct voting, by a secret ballot, in compliance with law.

Alderman's mandate starts and ends under the conditions and manner determined by law.

Person employed in Municipal Administration as well as a person appointed by Municipality cannot be an alderman.

If a person employed in Municipal Administration is elected alderman, he or she is on a job-protected leave until the mandate lasts.

On the day of the confirmation of alderman mandate the office that they were appointed to by the Municipal Assembly stops.

The regulations regarding the prevention of a conflict of interests while performing public office, do not exclude the implementation of the Law on local self-government on the jobs defined as incompatible with the office of Municipal Assembly alderman.

Article 29

It is the right and duty of alderman to participate in the work of Municipal Assembly and its working bodies, propose the debate on certain issues to the Municipal Assembly, submit the propositions of decisions, and other acts from the jurisdiction of Municipal Assembly, and make amendments to the propositions of decisions and other acts, ask questions related to the work of Municipal organs, and participates in the other activities of Municipal Assembly.

It is the right of the alderman to be regularly informed about the issues of influence on the alderman duties, to ask for the data necessary for his or her work from the Municipal organs, as well as expert help for the preparation of the propositions for the Municipal Assembly.

Alderman has the right to address the Municipal Assembly in languages that are in official use in the territory of Municipality.

The right of alderman to lost income, travel expenses related to attending the meetings of Municipal Assembly and its working bodies, per diems and reimbursements of other expenses related to alderman office is regulated by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

Article 30

Rights and duties of aldermen are regulated in more details by the Rules of Procedure of Municipal Assembly.

Article 31

Municipal Assembly, in accordance with law:

1) passes the Municipal Statute and the Rules of Procedure of Municipal Assembly,

- 2) passes the Municipal budget and annual balance sheet
- 3) determines the rates of Municipal source incomes, as well as forms and criteria for determining the amount of local taxes and fees,
- 4) passes the development programme of Municipality and individual work activities,
- 5) Passes the Area plan and the urbanization plans of Municipality, and regulates the use of building land,
- 6) Passes regulations, general and other acts,
- 7) Announces a municipal referendum and a referendum in the territory of Municipality, declares on the propositions from citizen initiatives, and defines the proposition of the decision on voluntary tax,
- 8) Founds services, public enterprises, institutions and organizations, in compliance with law, and monitors their work,
- 9) Appoints and relieves management and supervisory board, appoints and relieves the directors of public enterprises, institutions, organisations and services whose founder it is, and gives consent to their statutes, in compliance with law,
- 10) appoints and relieves the President and the Vice- president of the Municipal Assembly,
- 11) appoints and relieves the secretary of the Municipal Assembly,
- 12) appoints and relieves the President and the Vice- president of Municipality, and the municipal councillors,
- 13) appoints and relieves the Ombudsman of the Municipality citizens,
- 14) appoints and relieves the Municipality public defender,
- 15) determines the municipal taxes and other local incomes that belong to Municipality according to law,
- 16) determines the fee for regulation and use of building land,
- 17) passes the act on public municipal debt, in compliance with law that regulates the public debt,
- 18) determines the working hours of catering, trade and craftsmanship objects,
- 19) gives opinion on republic, province and regional area plan,
- 20) gives opinion on laws that regulate the issues of interest for local self-government,
- 21) gives consent to the use of name, coat of arms and other Municipal insignias,
- 22) submits initiative for the initialization of the procedures of founding, annulling or change of the Municipality territory,
- 23) passes the annual programme of real estate purchase for the needs of municipal organs, with the consent of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, and initiates the procedure of real estate alienation in front of authorized organs,
- 24) founds regular and temporary working bodies for the consideration of the issues from its jurisdiction, as well as special working bodies,
- 25) adopts the work and budget funds report and gives consent to the work programme of the budget fund users,
- 26) adopts the annual work programmes and annual work reports of public enterprises, institutions and other public services whose founder or majority owner is Municipality,
- 27) adopts the work report of the Ombudsman of Bečej Municipality,
- 28) adopts the work report of the Municipality public defender,
- 29) decides on cooperation and association with towns and municipalites, associations and non-governmental organizations,
- 30) decides on the Municipality holiday and the dates it celebrates, and about the design and use of the Municipal coat of arms and flag,
- 31) decides on the kind of awards and public acknowledgements, conditions and manner of the presentation of awards, as well as on the conditions and manner of awarding the title of a honorary citizen of Municipality,
- 32) decides on the names of new streets, squares, hamlets and other parts of settlements in its territory, and changes of the names of streets, squares, hamlets and other parts of settlements in its territory, following the previous consent of the authorized organ of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and the opinion of the National council of the national minority,

- 33) passes the defence plan and coordinates it with the latest changes and needs,
- 34) decides on the organization and functioning of civil protection of general purpose in the territory of Municipality,
- 35) passes the plan and programme of the protection and rescue system in the territory of Municipality,
- 36) forms an Emergency Headquarter for extraordinary situations,
- 37) passes the Threat estimate and the Plan of protection and rescue in extraordinary situations and
- 38) performs other jobs determined by law and this Statute.

Article 32

Municipal Assembly decides if the majority of the total number of alderman is present at the meeting.

Decisions are made by the majority of the vote of the present aldermen, unless it is defined otherwise by law or this Statute.

Municipal Assembly, through the majority of the vote of the total number of alderman:

- 1) passes the Statute,
- 2) passes the Budget,
- 3) passes the Area plan,
- 4) passes the Urbanization plans,
- 5) decides on the proposition of decision about the voluntary tax,
- 6) elects and relieves the president of Municipal Assembly,
- 7) elects and relieves the vice-president of Municipal Assembly,
- 8) elects and relieves the president of Municipality,
- 9) elects and relieves the vice-president of Municipality,
- 10) elects and relieves the municipal councillors,
- 11) elects and relieves the Ombudsman of Bečej Municipality,
- 12) decides on founding, area where they are founded and annullment of community centres and other forms of community self-government,
- 13) passes the decision on founding the Council for multinational relations, and
- 14) decides in other cases defined by law and this Statute.

Article 33

The meeting of Municipal Assembly is convened by the President of Municipality, when the need arises, and at least once in three months.

The President of Municipal Assembly is obliged to convene the meeting at the request of the President of Municipality, Municipal Council, or one third of aldermen, not later than 7 days from the date of submission of the request, so that the date of the meeting of Municipal Assembly is 15 days from the date of submission of the request at the latest.

If the President of Municipal Assembly does not convene the meeting in the time limit from the Paragraph 2 of this Article, the meeting can be convened by the submitter, and the chairperson is the alderman determined by the submitter.

The President of Municipal Assembly can postpone the meeting he or she convened only in the case when there is no quorum necessary for work, and in other cases the postponing of the meeting is decided upon by the Municipal Assembly.

Article 34

The meetings of Municipal Assembly are public.

Municipal Assembly can decide on the meeting not to be public due to security reasons and other reasons defined by law.

Article 35

Municipal Assembly has the president who represents the Municipal Assembly.

The President of Municipal Assembly convenes the meeting of Municipal Assembly, organizes the work of Municipal Assembly, presides over the meetings of Municipal Assembly,

establishes cooperation with the President of Municipality and Municipal Council, looks after the realization of the work transparency, signs the acts passed by Municipal Assembly, schedules elections for the members of community centres councils, encourages cooperation with municipal assemblies of other local self-governments, appoints the members of the Municipal Assembly delegations for the domestic and foreign visits, appoints the representatives of Municipal Assembly in particular representative occasions, accepts the patronage on behalf of Municipal Assembly, and performs other jobs determined by law, this Statute and Rules of Procedure of Municipal Assembly.

The President of Municipal Assembly, following the proposition of at least one third of aldermen, is elected among aldermen, for the period of 4 years, through secret ballot, by the majority of the total number of aldermen of Municipal Assembly.

The President of Municipal Assembly can be relieved before the expiration of the elected period, in the same manner he or she was elected.

Article 36

The President of Municipal Assembly has a vice-president who acts in his or her stead in case of President's absence or inability to perform his or her duty.

The vice-president of Municipal Assembly is elected and relieved in the same manner as the President of Municipal Assembly.

Article 37

Municipal Assembly has a secretary who looks after the realisation of work related to convening and holding the meetings of Municipal Assembly and their working bodies, and manages the administration work related to their work.

The secretary of Municipal Assembly is responsible for timely submission of data, writings and credentials, when required by authorized organ of the Republic i.e. the Autonomous Province that monitors the work and acts of Municipal Assembly.

The secretary of Municipal Assembly is appointed, following the proposition of the President of Municipal Assembly, for the period of 4 years, and he or she can be re-appointed.

Municipal Assembly can, following the proposition of the President of Municipal Assembly, relieve the secretary before this period expires.

Article 38

The manner of preparation, presiding and the work of the Municipal Assembly meeting, and other issues related to the Municipal Assembly work are regulated by its Rules of Procedure.

1.1. Permanent and temporary working bodies

Article 39

Municipal Assembly founds permanent and temporary working bodies for the consideration of the issues from its jurisdiction.

Working bodies give opinion regarding propositions of the regulations and decisions passed by Municipal Assembly, and perform other jobs determined by this Statute and Rules of Procedure of Municipal Assembly.

Article 40

Municipal Assembly has the following permanent working bodies:

- 1) Council for budget and finances,
- 2) Council for urbanization, residential-utility activities and environment protection,
- 3) Council for communal activities,
- 4) Council for economy and agriculture,
- 5) Committee for statutory issues,
- 6) Committee for personnel, administrative issues and employment issues,

- 7) Committee for submissions and complaints, and
- 8) Mandate-Immunity Committee.

Article 41

Councils have the president and six members, and committees have the president and four members.

Presidents and vice-presidents of permanent working bodies are elected among the aldermen, and members of permanent working bodies among aldermen and citizens of Municipality. An alderman can be a member of two permanent working bodies of Municipal Assembly at the most.

Article 42

The President of Municipal Assembly, in agreement with the presidents of the aldermen groups, that is aldermen – representatives of political parties, i.e. citizen groups represented in the Assembly, proposes to the Assembly the candidates for the presidents and members of permanent working bodies, in ratio to the number of aldermen that those political parties i.e. citizen groups have in Municipal Assembly.

Article 43

A permanent working body at its first meeting elects, among its members, following the proposition of the president of the permanent working body, the vice-president of the permanent working body.

Article 44

The president of the permanent working body convenes the meeting of the permanent working body, following his or her own initiative, and is obliged to convene the meeting following the request of at least three members or the request of the President of Municipal Assembly, three days since the date of the request, with the date of the meeting in the next five days. If the president of the permanent working body does not act in the aforementioned way, the meeting will be convened by the vice-president of the permanent working body, or the President of Municipal Assembly, in the next term of three days, with the date of the meeting in the next five days.

A permanent working body works if the meeting is attended by the majority of the members of the permanent working body and decides by the majority of the members of the permanent working body.

Article 45

While performing jobs from its sphere of work, permanent working body can, through its president, ask from the Municipal administration the data and information of importance for its work.

Article 46

A permanent working body submits to the Municipal Assembly the report on submitted acts, which contains opinions, that is propositions.

Article 47

Jurisdictions of the permanent working bodies and manner of their work, as well as their rights and duties, are regulated in details by the Rules of Procedure of Municipal Assembly.

Article 48

In order to study concrete issues of interest for Municipality, Municipal Assembly can found temporary working bodies.

The foundation act of a temporary working body determines its name and sphere for which it is founded, tasks of the working body, number of members of the body, time limit for the realisation

of the task, rights and duties of the president and working body members and other issues of importance for its work.

After the completed work, temporary working body submits the report to Municipal Assembly with the proposition of measures.

Temporary working body stops its work on the date when its report is adopted at the meeting of Municipal Assembly.

Municipal Assembly, when passing the act on founding a temporary working body, decides on possible wage for the work of president and members of the temporary working body.

2. Executive organs of Municipality

Article 49

Executive organs of Municipality are the President of Municipality and Municipal Council.

2.1. President of Municipality

Article 50

President of Municipality is elected by Municipal Assembly, from the ranks of the aldermen, for the period of 4 years, through secret ballot, by the majority of the votes from the total number of the aldermen of Municipal Assembly.

President of Municipal Assembly proposes the candidate for the President of Municipality.

President of Municipality can be relieved before the time period he or she is elected for expires, following the corroborated proposition of at least one third of aldermen, in the same manner he or she was elected.

The proposition for the relieving of the President of Municipality must be discussed and decided upon in the time limit of 15 days since the date of the submission of the proposition to the President of Municipal Assembly.

If the Municipal Assembly does not relieve the President of Municipality, the aldermen who have submitted the proposition for relieving cannot submit the proposition for relieving again before the time period of 6 months from the rejection of the previous proposition expires.

Article 51

The President of Municipality has a vice-president who acts in his or her stead in case of President's absence or inability to perform the duty.

The candidate for the President of Municipality proposes the candidate for the vice-president of Municipality from the ranks of aldermen, and he or she is elected by Municipal Assembly in the same manner as the President of Municipality.

The vice-president of Municipality can be relieved before the elected period expires, following the proposition of President of Municipality or at least one third of aldermen, in the same manner he or she was elected.

Simultaneously with the proposition for relieving the vice-president of Municipality, the President of Municipality is obliged to submit a proposition for the election of new vice-president to the Municipal Assembly, and the Assembly at the same time decides on relieving and election.

Article 52

President of Municipality

- 1) Represents and acts on behalf of Municipal Assembly,
- 2) Proposes the manner of resolving the issues decided upon by Municipal Assembly,
- 3) Is the executive authority for the budget realization,
- 4) Directs and coordinates the work of Municipal Administration,
- 5) Decides on the use of current and fixed budget reserve,
- 6) Represents the Municipal Council, convenes and presides over its meetings, and is responsible for the legality of the work of Municipal Council,
- 7) Appoints and resolves vice-presidents of Municipality,

- 8) Proposes to the Municipal Assembly a candidate for Ombudsman of Bečej Municipality ,
- 9) Initiates the procedure for the evaluation of constitutionality or legality of a law, or other general act which violates the right to self-government,
- 10) Submits the complaint to Constitutional court if by an individual act, or activity of a state organ or an organ of a self-governement unit, the exertion of jurisdiction of a self-governement unit is hindered,
- 11) Finds expert counselling bodies for individual jobs from its jurisdiction,
- 12) Determines the manner and place for the performance of individual jobs from the jurisdiction of Municipal Administration, especially related to the realization of citizen rights, in community centres, following the proposition of the Head of Municipal Administration,
- 13) Submits data, writings and credentials, when required by authorized organ of the Republic i.e. the Autonomous Province that monitors the legality of work and acts of Municipality.
- 14) decides on the declaration of the state of emergency in the territory of Municipality,
- 15) proposes the appointment and relieving of heads, deputies and members of emergency headquarters to Municipal Assembly,
- 16) orders the activation of trained legal entities of importance for Municipality, following the proposition of the emergency headquarter,
- 17) passes individual acts for which he or she is authorized by law, the Statute or Municipal Assembly decision,
- 18) gives its consent to the tariff (decision on prices, tariff system etc.) of enterprises, institutions and other organizations whose founder or majority owner is Municipality,
- 19) decides on the announcement of public notice, and on the lease of agricultural land owned by state and Municipality,
- 20) performs other jobs defined by law, this statute and other Municipal acts.

2.2. Municipal Council

Article 53

Municipal Council consists of the President of Municipality, vice-president of Municipality, and nine members of Municipality Council elected by Municipal Assembly.

President of Municipality is the president of Municipal Council.

Vice-president of Municipality is the member of Municipal Council ex officio.

President of Municipality proposes the candidates for the members of Municipal Council.

The members of Municipality Council are elected by Municipal Assembly, for the period of 4 years, through secret ballot, by the majority of the total number of aldermen.

The member of Municipal Council can be relieved before the elected period expires, following the proposition of President of Municipality, or at least one third of aldermen, in the same manner he or she was elected.

Simultaneously with the proposition for relieving of a member of Municipal Council, President of Municipality is obliged to submit a proposition for the election of new member to the Municipal Assembly, and the Assembly at the same time decides on relieving and election.

Article 54

Municipal Council:

- 1) Proposes the Statute, budget and other decision and acts passed by Municipal Assembly,
- 2) Directly realizes and looks after the realisation of decision and other acts of Municipal Assembly
- 3) Decides on temporary financing in the case when Municipal Assembly does not decide on the budget before the start of a fiscal year,
- 4) Monitors the work of Municipal Administration, annuls or abolishes the acts of Municipal Administration that are not in compliance with law, Statute and other general acts or decisions passed by Municipal Assembly,

- 5) Decides in the executive procedure of second degree on the rights and duties of citizens, enterprises and institutions and other organizations in the executive matters from the jurisdiction of Municipality,
- 6) Looks after the realization of outsourced jurisdictions from the frame of rights and duties of the Republic, that is Autonomous Province,
- 7) Appoints and relieves the head of Municipal Administration,
- 8) Passes the Rules of Procedure, following the proposition of President of Municipality,
- 9) Proposes the act on the organization of Municipal Administration to Municipal Assembly,
- 10) Gives consent to the act on internal organization and systematization of Municipal Administration,
- 11) Resolves the conflict of interest between Municipal Administration and other enterprises, organisations and institutions,
- 12) Decides on the relieving of the head of Municipal Administration,
- 13) Proposes approval of a financial plan of a community centre to Municipal Assembly,
- 14) Gives consent to the act on regulating the structure and number of employees in a community centre,
- 15) Gives consent to the general act of the budget users that regulates the structure and number of employees,
- 16) passes the Plan of protection and rescue in states of emergency,
- 17) determines the damage inflicted by elemental and other disasters,
- 18) passes the Plan of protection against traffic accidents in the territory of Municipality, and
- 19) performs other jobs defined by law, this Statute and decisions of Municipal Assembly.

Article 55

Meetings of Municipal Council are convened and presided by President of Municipality and he or she is responsible for the legality of work of Municipal Council.

Municipal Council can make decisions if the majority of the total number of its members is present.

Municipal Council decides by the majority of the votes of the members present.

Municipality Council decides by the majority of the votes of total number of Municipal Council members, when it considers issues and proposes passing of the acts that are decided upon by Municipal Assembly by the majority of votes of the total number of aldermen, and in other cases determined by law and this statute.

Article 56

Organisation, manner of work and decision making of Municipal Council are regulated in detail by the Rules of Procedure of the Municipal Council, in compliance with law and this statute.

3. Municipality Administration

Article 57

For the realisation of administrative work within the frame of rights and duties of Municipality and expert jobs for the needs of Municipal Assembly, President of Municipality and Municipal Council, Municipal Administration is formed.

Article 58

Municipal Administration:

- 1) Prepares drafts of regulations and other acts passed by Municipal Assembly, President of Municipality and Municipal Council,
- 2) Carries out the decisions and other acts of Municipal Assembly, President of Municipality and Municipal Council,

- 3) Decides in the legal procedure of the first degree on rights and duties of citizens, enterprises, institutions and other organisations in the administrative matters from the jurisdiction of Municipality,
- 4) Performs the jobs of executive supervision over the exertion of regulations and other acts of Municipal Assembly,
- 5) Exerts laws and other regulations whose exertion is entrusted to Municipality,
- 6) Performs expert and other jobs defined by Municipal Assembly, President of Municipality and Municipal Council,
- 7) Looks after organisation and regulation of determined work obligation in the territory of Municipality
- 8) Prepares the Plan of protection and rescue in states of emergency,
- 9) Plans the provision for the endangered, wounded, refugees and evacuees in states of emergency,
- 10) Prepares the external Plan of protection against traffic accidents in the territory of Municipality,
- 11) Prepares the Plan of protection and rescue against floods in the territory of Municipality,
- 12) Prepares, organizes and carries out the protection and rescue of cultural-historic, material and assets important for survival, in the conditions of elemental and other disasters,
- 13) Organizes and carries out the training and preparation of trustees, deputy trustees and units of civil protection of general purpose,
- 14) Prepares a long-term plan of the development of the system of protection and rescue for the territory of Municipality, and
- 15) Submits the work report on the realisation of the jobs from the Municipal jurisdiction and entrusted jobs, to President of Municipality, Municipal Council, and Municipal Assembly, at the request of aforementioned organs, at least once a year.

Article 59

Municipal Administration is formed as a unified organ.

Within Municipal Administration organizational units for related jobs are formed, namely departments and offices as basic organisational units, and within departments and services lower organisational units are formed, such as departments and groups that are organized depending on the sphere, scope and complexity of work, as well as the number of employees who perform those jobs.

3.1. Head of Municipal Administration

Article 60

Municipality Administration is governed by its head.

The candidate for the Head of Municipal Administration has to fulfil the conditions defined by law.

Head of Municipal Administration is appointed by Municipal Council, on the basis of public notice, in accordance with law.

Head of Municipal Administration can have its deputy who acts in his or her stead in case of Head's absence or inability to perform his or her duty.

Deputy head of Municipal Administration is appointed and relieved in the same manner and under same conditions as the Head.

Article 61

For his or hers, and the work of Municipality Administration, the Head answers to the Municipal Assembly and Municipal Council, in compliance with this Statute and the act on the organisation of Municipality Administration.

Municipal Council, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this Article, about the responsibility of the head for his or her and the work of Municipal Administration, can relieve the head, on the basis of corroborated proposition of the President of Municipality, or two thirds of the members of Municipal Council.

The head is relieved if the proposition is voted for by more than two thirds of the members of Municipal Council.

Article 62

Head of Municipal Administration:

- 1) Organizes the work of Municipal Administration,
- 2) Appoints the heads of departments and secretaries of offices in Municipal Administration,
- 3) Passes the act on internal organisation and systematization of Municipal Administration, with the consent of Municipal Council,
- 4) Passes the decisions and other acts from the jurisdiction of Municipal Administration,
- 5) Resolves the conflict of interest between internal organisational units in Municipal Administration,
- 6) Decides on the exclusion of an official in Municipal Administration,
- 7) Proposes to the President of Municipality manner and place for the realisation of certain jobs from the jurisdiction of Municipal Administration in community centres,
- 8) Performs other jobs defined by law, the decision of Municipal Administration and other acts of Municipal Assembly.

3.2. Assistants to President of Municipality

Article 63

Assistants to President of Municipality are appointed in Municipal Administration, and they perform jobs from individual spheres (economic development, urbanization, primary health care, environment protection, agriculture, etc.).

Three assistants to President of Municipality at the most can be appointed in Municipal Administration.

Assistants to President of Municipality are appointed and relieved by President of Municipality. By the decision of appointment President of Municipality determines the spheres that each assistant is appointed to.

V SPECIAL MUNICIPAL BODIES

1. Youth Council

Article 64

Youth Council is formed as a separate body in Municipality.

Youth Council consists of members from the ranks of citizens, experts, associations, schools and other public services and economy, having in mind the gender equality and the presence of the members of national minorities.

Article 64

Youth Council:

1. initiates and participates in the preparation of local youth policy in the sphere of education, sports, leisure time, increase of employment, information, active participation, providing equal opportunities, health, culture, gender equality, prevention of violence and crime, access to rights, sustainable development and environment, and other spheres of importance for the young,
2. participates in the preparation of special local action plans, programmes and policies in agreement with National youth strategy and monitors their realization,
3. gives opinion on the matters of importance for the young and informs the Municipality organs about them,
4. gives opinion on regulations and decision drafts passed by Municipal Assembly in the spheres important for the young,
5. adopts annual and periodic reports on the realization of local youth policy and local action plans and programmes for youth, and submits them to Municipal Assembly, President of Municipality and Municipal Council,

6. initiates the preparation of projects or participation of Municipality in the programmes and projects for the young in order to improve their status and provides realisation of their rights that are in jurisdiction of Municipality,

7. encourages cooperation between Municipality and youth organizations and associations, and gives support to the realisation of their activities,

8. encourages realisation of inter-municipal cooperation related to youth and informs the Municipal organs about that,

9. gives opinion on the propositions of the projects of importance for the young that are partially or fully funded by the Municipal budget, monitors their realization and gives its opinion to the authorized organ of Municipality.

The number of members, structure, period for which the president and members are elected and manner of work is determined by the Foundation act of the Youth council.

2. Council for monitoring the implementation of the code of ethics

Article 65

Council for monitoring the implementation of the code of ethics is founded in municipality as an individual body.

Council for monitoring the implementation of the code of ethics:

1. monitors whether officials comply with the provisions of the code of ethics,

2. gathers information regarding the conduct of officials in relation to the code of ethics,

3. monitors and analyses events and occurrences of importance for the implementation of the code of ethics,

4. promotes the implementation of the code of ethics in the Municipality, institutions and public enterprises whose founder it is,

5. proposes and independently performs the actions that lead towards the improvement of the the implementation of the code of ethics,

6. provides advice and opinion for officials, citizens, media, organs and organisations in relation to the implementation of the code of ethics,

7. realises cooperation with institutions that work in the related spheres,

8. performs other activities defined by this Statute and other regulations.

The council keeps the register of the persons who are considered the Municipal officials in the sense of code of ethics, which consists of the following data: officials in the Municipality that the code of ethics is applied to, names and general personal information of the officials who perform those functions, and relevant information regarding the compliance with the code of ethics by individual officials.

Number of members, manner of work, authorization of the Council, as well as the contents of the register is determined by the act of Municipal Assembly.

VI DIRECT CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN REALIZATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 66

Citizens of Municipality participate directly in the realisation of the Municipality work by means of citizen initiative, citizen assembly, referendum, citizen complaint and public poll.

1. Citizen initiative

Article 67

Through citizen initiative, citizens propose to Municipal Assembly passing of the act that will regulate certain issue from the jurisdiction of Municipality, change of the Statute or other acts, and announcement of referendum in compliance with law.

Municipal Administration is obliged to provide expert aid to citizens when formulating the proposition in the citizen initiative.

About the proposition from the Paragraph 1 of this Article, Municipal Assembly is obliged to hold a debate and submit the corroborated answer to the citizens within the time limit of 60 days since the day of receiving the proposition.

Citizen initiative is legally valid if the list of signatories of citizen initiative is comprised in compliance with law, and if it is signed by at least 10% of voters of Municipality i.e. community centre, who are registered in the electoral register on the date of submission of the act on citizen initiative.

2. Citizen assembly

Article 68

Citizen assembly debates and proposes on the issues from the jurisdiction of Municipal organs.

Citizen assembly is convened for the area of settlement or community centre.

Citizen assembly is convened by President of Municipality, President of Municipal Assembly, authorized representative of the community centre and other forms of community self-government, at least 30 citizens who are residents of the area where the assembly is convened, and at least one quarter of aldermen, at least eight days before the date it is held.

Municipal Administration is obliged to provide aid to the convener in convening and preparation of the citizen assembly.

Citizens are informed about the convened assembly by means of announcement of the act on assembly convening on the notice board, through media and other common forms.

The convener is obliged to notify the Municipal Administration about the assembly.

Article 69

Citizen assembly is presided by the convener, or the person authorized by the convener.

Citizen assembly considers the propositions and adopts positions about them if it is attended by 5% of voters according to the latest officialy issued decision on the conclusion of electoral register for the election of aldermen of Municipal Assembly, from the area where the assembly is convened.

Decisions at the assembly are passed by the majority of the citizens present.

Article 70

Organs and services of Municipality are obliged, within the time period of 60 days since the date of the assembly, to consider the citizens' requests and propositions, and adopt positons about them, that is pass the appropriate decision or measure and inform citizens about that.

Article 71

Detailed conditions about the work of citizen assembly and other issues of importance for it are regulated by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

3. Referendum

Article 72

Municipal Assembly can, at its own initiative, through majority of the total number of aldermen, announce a referendum on the issues from its jurisdiction.

Municipal Assembly is obliged to announce the referendum on the issues from its jurisdiction, following the proposition of at least 10% of voters from the total number of voters in Municipality. The proposition consists of the signature, residence and identity code of a voter, where the valid signatures are those of the voters who are registered in the electoral register on the date of the submission of the proposition for the referendum.

The decision through referendum is passed if the majority of the citizens who have voted are for it, under the condition that more than a half of the total number of Municipality citizens voted.

Article 73

Municipal Assembly is obliged to announce the referendum in the part of the Municipal territory on the issue that regards the needs, that is interests of the citizens of that part of the territory, if the list of signatories of the request for the announcement of referendum is comprised in compliance with law, and if it is signed by at least 20% of voters from the part of the territory where the referendum is requested, and who are registered in the electoral register on the date of the submission of the request to Municipality. The proposition consists of the signature, residence and identity code of a voter, as well as formulated proposition of the issue about which the citizens have to vote in the referendum.

The decision through referendum in the part of the Municipal territory is passed if the majority of the citizens who have voted are for it, under the condition that more than a half of the total number of registered voters in the part of the Municipal territory where the referendum is organized voted.

4. Citizen complaints

Article 74

Organs and services of Municipality are obliged to provide citizens with necessary data, explanations and information in the process of realization of their rights and duties.

Organs and services of Municipality are obliged to allow every citizen to file a complaint about their work and unfair work and treatment by the employees in Municipal Administration.

Organs and services of Municipality are obliged to examine the statements of the complaint, which point out omissions and irregularities in their work, and that in accordance with law initiate appropriate procedure to sanction and remove omissions and irregularities.

Organs and services of Municipality are obliged to provide the complainant with answers and information about whether and how the complaint was handled, within the time limit of 30 days, if it is requested by complainant.

5. Public poll

Article 75

Organs of Municipality can consult citizens on the issues from their jurisdiction on the basis of the decision of Municipal Assembly, Municipal Council, by means of public poll.

The decision about the poll defines the question, goals and methods of realization, public notice to the citizens about the realization, time of the realization, time limits for the submission of the report, and form and content of the written credentials of the pollster.

After the completion of the poll, public debate about the results is opened at the first following meeting of Municipal Assembly.

Details regarding the realization of a poll can be regulated by a special decision of the Municipal Assembly.

VII COMMUNITY SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 76

In order to meet general, common and daily needs and interests of citizens, community centres or other forms of community self-government are formed in the settlements.

In the territory of Municipality there are the following community centres:

1. Community centre „Инг. Иван Перишић“ Бечеј, Ing. Ivan Perišić Helyi Közösség, Óbecse
2. Community centre „Тодор Дукин“ Бечеј, Todor Dukin Helyi Közösség, Óbecse
3. Community centre „Братство-јединство“ Бечеј, Testvériség-egység Helyi Közösség, Óbecse
4. Community centre „8. октобар“ Бачко Петрово Село, Október 8. Helyi Közösség, Óbecse
5. Community centre Бачко Градиште, Bácsföldvári Helyi Közösség
6. Community centre Милешево, Mileševói Helyi Közösség
7. Community centre Радичевић, Radičevići Helyi Közösség
8. Community centre Пољаница, Pecesori Helyi Közösség.

Community centres cover the territory that is determined by the existing decisions on the forming of community centres.

Article 77

Citizens in a community centre decide on realisation of general, common and daily needs and interests, and on solidary meeting of common needs. To this end, citizens in a community centre determine the work content of the community centre and regulate their relationships, in accordance with material means, in the spheres of arrangement of a settlement, protection and improvement of the environment, care about creating better life conditions, extra-institutional care about social categories of citizens, realisation of implemented voluntary tax and implementation of a new one, and in a quality manner perform the jobs entrusted to them by Municipal Assembly.

Article 78

Community centre has a Community centre council that consists of 9 to 18 members, the number which is determined by the Statute of the community centre, and it has a secretary of the community centre.

Members of the Community centre council are elected by citizens of the community centre, on the basis of free, general, equal and direct right to vote, by means of secret ballot, in compliance with law, this Statute and the Community centre statute.

Conditions for the election of the secretary of the community centre, manner of election and jobs he or she performs, are regulated by the Community centre statute.

Article 79

Manner of forming and annulment, areas they are formed in, jobs they perform, organs and manner of their election, form of financing community centres, and other forms of community self-government, and other issues related to their work are regulated by the decision of Municipal Assembly.

Article 80

Community centre has a Statute which defines the jobs performed by community centre, organs and election procedure, organisation and work of organs, form of deciding and other issues of importance for the work of a community centre, in compliance with law, this Statute and the decision of Municipal Assembly.

Municipal Council gives consent to the act that regulates the structure and number of employees in a community centre.

Article 81

The decision of Municipal Assembly can entrust to all or individual community centre certain jobs from the jurisdiction of Municipality, with provision of the necessary means.

When entrusting the jobs, the starting point is whether those jobs are of immediate or everyday importance for the life of community centre citizens.

Article 82

For the realisation of certain jobs from the jurisdiction of Municipal Administration, especially in relation to the realisation of the citizen rights, the work of Municipal Administration can be organized in community centres, and manner and place of their realisation is decided upon by the President of Municipality, following the proposition of the head of Municipal Administration.

Article 83

Community centre i.e. other form of community self-government has the status of legal entity within the frame of rights and duties defined by this Statute and decision of Municipal Assembly.

VIII PROTECTION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

1. Ombudsman

Article 84

The Ombudsman is appointed in Municipality who is authorized to supervise the compliance with the citizen rights, determines the violations inflicted by the acts, activities or lack of action by the organs of administration and public services, if it is the matter of violation of the regulations and general acts of Municipality.

The Ombudsman of the citizens of Bečej Municipality is elected by the Municipal Assembly, by the majority of the votes of the total number of aldermen, after the consultations with the representatives of aldermen groups, Council for protection and improvement of local self-government and citizen associations, performed by the President of Municipality, who is authorized to propose the candidate for the Ombudsman to Municipal Assembly.

The Ombudsman can also be proposed by one third of the aldermen.

Article 85

The Ombudsman is an independent and autonomous organ that looks after protection and improvement of human rights and freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, confirmed and publicized international agreements on human rights, generally accepted rules of international law, laws of the Republic of Serbia, regulations of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, general and other acts of Municipal Assembly.

In order to protect and improve human rights and freedom, the Ombudsman supervises the implementation of the regulations, monitors the legality, suitability and efficiency of the management conduct, organisations and services, and can examine their work, in order to protect human rights.

Article 86

An elected ombudsman can be a person who is the resident of the republic of Serbia, who is a lawyer by profession, with at least six years of work experience in the sphere of human rights, administration or judiciary, who has not been convicted and against whom there are no criminal proceedings aimed, with the mandate of six years and possibility of performing the office of Ombudsman two times consecutively at the most.

Article 87

Relieving of the Ombudsman can be proposed by at least one third of the aldermen of Municipal Assembly, who relieve him or her by the majority of the votes of the total number of the aldermen of Municipal Assembly.

Article 88

Jurisdiction and authorization, manner of conduct and election, and the cessation of duty of the Ombudsman, are regulated by the Decision on the Ombudsman of the citizens of Bečej Municipality.

2. Council for inter-ethnic relationships

Article 89

Council for inter-ethnic relationships is formed in Municipality, as an autonomous working body, consisting of the representatives of Serbian people and national minority, in compliance with law and this Statute.

Article 90

Council for inter-ethnic relationships has a president and six members.

The president of the Council is elected from the ranks of aldermen, and members from the ranks of aldermen and citizens of the Municipality of Bečej, bearing in mind that there is a representative in the council of each national community that in the total number of municipality citizens participates with more than 1%.

Article 91

Sphere of operation, structure, election of the president and members, and manner of work of the Council for inter-ethnic relationships is regulated by decision of Municipal Assembly, passed by the majority of the votes of the total number of aldermen.

Article 92

The Council considers the issues of realisation, protection and improvement of the national equality, in accordance with law and this Statute, passes its decision by consensus, informs Municipal Assembly of its positions and propositions, which is obliged to declare on them in the first following meeting, and in the time period of 30 days at the latest.

3. Council for development and protection of local self-government

Article 93

In order to achieve democratic influence of citizens on the development and improvement of the work of the municipal organs and public services, Municipal Assembly forms a Council for development and protection of local self-government.

Article 94

Council for development and protection of local self-government has a president and six members.

The president of the Council is elected from the ranks of aldermen, and members from the ranks of aldermen and citizens-experts in the spheres of importance for the local self-government.

Sphere of operation, structure, election of the president and members and manner of work of the Council is regulated by decision of Municipal Assembly.

IX MUNICIPAL ACTS

Article 95

While performing the jobs from its jurisdiction, Municipality passes the Statute, Rules of procedure, decisions, rulebooks, orders, instructions, decisions, conclusions, recommendations and other necessary acts.

Article 96

Acts of the Municipal organs must be in compliance with the Constitution, law, this Statute, decisions and acts of Municipal Assembly.

Article 97

Acts of the Municipal organs are published in „Official Journal of the Municipality of Bečej“, in Serbian language in Cyrillic alphabet and in Hungarian language and alphabet.

Article 98

Regulations and general acts take effect on the eight day since the day of publication in „Official Journal of the Municipality of Bečej“ at the earliest, and can take effect earlier only if there are particularly justified reasons for that, determined when passing.

X INTERPRETATION, AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE STATUTE

Article 99

Authentic interpretation of this Statute is provided by Municipal Assembly, following the proposition of Municipal Council.

Article 100

Proposition for amendments and supplementation of the Statute can be submitted by at least 10% of the voters in Municipality, at least one third of the aldermen, President of Municipality, Municipal Council, and Committee for statutory issues.

Proposition is submitted in writing with the explanation and reasons for amendments and supplementation of the statute.

On the proposition from Paragraph 1 of this Article, Municipal Assembly decides by the majority of the votes of the total number of aldermen.

When Municipal Assembly decides to undertake amendments and supplementation of the Statute, by the same decision it appoints the Committee for the preparation of the draft of the decision on amendments or supplementation of the Statute.

On the decision for amendments or supplementation of the Statute, Municipal Assembly decides by the majority of the votes of the total number of aldermen.

XI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 101

Names of functions will be used in the appropriate gender depending on the function bearer.

Article 102

Municipal acts and acts of the legal entities whose founder is Municipality, will be coordinated with provisions of this Statute within the time limit of nine months since the day this Statute takes effect.

Municipal acts and acts of the legal entities whose founder is Municipality remain in effect until their coordination with the provisions of this Statute, except in the part which is contrary to law and this Statute, when the provisions of the particular law and this Statute will be directly implemented.

Article 103

On the day this Statute takes effect, the Statute of the Municipality of Bečej („Official Journal of the Municipality of Bečej“ issue 3 dated 31st May 2002) stops being valid.

Article 104

This Statute takes effect on the eight day since the day of publication in „Official Journal of the Municipality of Bečej“.