

THE FIRST MULTIPARTY DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

The first democratic elections were held in Croatia in the spring of 1990, and on 30 May 1990 the first multi-party, democratic Croatian Parliament was constituted.

The Croatian Parliament is the representative body of citizens and holds legislative power in the Republic of Croatia.

According to the Constitution, the Parliament may have at least 100 and no more than 160 Members. The internal organization of the Parliament and the way it operates are regulated by its Rules.

Alongside the President, the Croatian Parliament may have 2 to 5 Vice-Presidents.

The Croatian Parliament annually holds two regular sessions - in the period from 15 January to 15 July (summer session) and from 15 September to 15 December (winter session).

At the request of the President of the Republic, the Government and a majority of Members, extraordinary sessions may also be convened.

The Croatian Parliament decides on adopting and amending the Constitution, enacts laws and the state budget, decides on war and peace, on alterations to borders, calls referendums, conducts elections, decides on appointments and dismissals, supervises the work of the Government of the RC and other bodies vested with public authority, and undertakes other tasks established by the Constitution.

Sessions of the Croatian Parliament are open to the public.

THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

In the thousand years' history of the Croatian people, acting as part of various state communities, the Croatian Parliament has preserved the national identity and national existence.

1273.

Zapisnik Sabora iz 1273. god.
Minutes of the Assembly of 1273



HRVATSKI SABOR THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

PRVI DEMOKRATSKI IZBORI

Prvi demokratski izbori provedeni su u Hrvatskoj u proljeće 1990. godine, a 30. svibnja 1990. konstituiran je prvi višestrački, demokratski Hrvatski sabor.

Hrvatski sabor je predstavničko tijelo građana i nositelj zakonodavne vlasti u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Prema Ustavu, Sabor može imati najmanje 100, a najviše 160 zastupnika. Unutarnje ustrojstvo Sabora i način njegova rada uređeni su Poslovnikaom.

Uz predsjednika, Hrvatski sabor može imati 2 do 5 potpredsjednika.

Hrvatski sabor godišnje održava dva redovita zasjedanja - u razdoblju između 15. siječnja i 15. srpnja (ljetno) i između 15. rujna i 15. prosinca (ziško).

Na zahtjev Predsjednika Republike, Vlade i većine zastupnika, može se sazvati i izvanredno zasjedanje.

Hrvatski sabor odlučuje o donošenju i promjeni Ustava, donosi zakone i državni proračun, odlučuje o ratu i miru, o promjeni granica, raspisuje referendum, obavlja izbore, imenovanja i razrješenja, nadzire rad Vlade RH i drugih nositelja javnih dužnosti i obavlja druge poslove utvrđene Ustavom. Sjednice Hrvatskoga sabora su javne.

HRVATSKI SABOR

U tisućljetnoj povijesti djelujući u sastavu različitih državnih zajednica, Hrvatski je sabor čuvao nacionalnu samobitnost i državnu opstojnost hrvatskoga naroda.

Sabornica ili Velika vijećnica
The Assembly Hall or Great Hall

ODLUKE SABORA – SMJEROKAZI POVIJESTI HRVATSKOGA NARODA

DECISIONS BY PARLIAMENT – SIGNPOSTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CROATIAN PEOPLE



925.

Krunidba kralja Tomislava
The Coronation of King Tomislav

1527.

1847.

1848.

1527.

Zaključci Sabora u Cetinu iz 1527. godine
Conclusions of the Assembly in Cetin of 1527

925.

Narodni zbor na Duvanjskom polju kruni kralja Tomislava.

The People's Assembly on Duvačko polje crowns King Tomislav.

Na saboru, u kraljevskom gradu Biogradu, ugarski kralj Koloman kruni se hrvatskom krunom. Voljom hrvatskih velikaša i župana dobiva naslov „kralja Hrvatske i Dalmacije“.

At the Assembly in the royal city of Biograd, the Hungarian King Coloman is crowned with the Croatian crown. By the will of the Croatian leaders and county prefects, he is given the title "King of Croatia and Dalmatia".

Na Saboru u Četinu, Hrvati izabiru Ferdinanda Habzburškog za kralja uz uvjet da osigura obranu Hrvatske od Turaka i poštuje sve stecene povlastice i zakone.

At the Assembly in Četin, the Croats choose Ferdinand Habsburg to be king, under the condition that he ensures Croatia's from the Turks and respects the existing laws and acquired privileges.

Sabor iznosi zahtjeve za političkom, kulturnom i vjerskom samostalnošću u okvirima veze s Ugarskom. Hrvatski jezik je proglašen službenim jezikom.

The Parliament demands political, cultural and religious independence within its alliance with Hungary. The Croatian language is proclaimed to be the official language.

Ban Josip Jelačić raskida odnose s Ugarskom, ukida kmetstvo i imenuje Bansko vijeće kao hrvatsku samostalnu vladu.

Viceroy Josip Jelačić breaks off relations with Hungary, abolishes serfdom and names the Viceroy's Council as the Croatian independent government.

1868.

Sabor prihvata Hrvatsko-ugarsku nagodbu po kojoj je Hrvatska pod ugarskom krunom, ali s vlastitim zakonodavstvom i autonomnom vladom za određene unutarnje poslove.

The Parliament accepts the Croatian-Hungarian Settlement according to which Croatia comes under the Hungarian crown, but with its own legislation and autonomous government for regulating internal affairs.

1918.

Sabor donio odluku o raskidu stoljetnih veza s Austro - Ugarskom monarhijom.

A decision is rendered in Parliament to break the centuries-long tie to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

1945.

Zemaljsko antifašističko vijeće narodnog oslobođenja Hrvatske (ZAVNOH) preimenovano u Narodni sabor Hrvatske. Za predsjednika izabran Vladimir Nazor.

The National Anti-Fascist Council of the People's Liberation of Croatia (ZAVNOH) is renamed as the People's Parliament of Croatia. Vladimir Nazor is elected president

1990.

30. svibnja – konstituiran prvi demokratski Sabor nakon slobodnih, višestračnih izbora.

22. prosinca – donesen Ustav Republike Hrvatske.

30 May – the first democratic Parliament is constituted, after free, multi-party elections.

22 December – the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia is adopted.

1848.

Ban Jelačić – imenuje Bansko vijeće kao samostalnu hrvatsku vladu

Viceroy Jelačić – sets up the Viceroy's Council as an independent Croatian government



1991.

25. lipnja – Sabor donio Odluku o suverenosti i samostalnosti Republike Hrvatske i Deklaraciju o proglašenju suverene i samostalne Republike Hrvatske.

8. listopada – donesena Odluka o raskidu državnopravne sveze s ostalim republikama i pokrajinama SFRJ (Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija) i time Republika Hrvatska postaje suverena i samostalna država.

25 June – the Parliament renders the Decision on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Croatia and the Declaration of the Independence and Sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia.

8 October – the Decision on the Termination of the State and Legal Ties with other Republics and Provinces of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia is rendered, and thereby the Republic of Croatia becomes a sovereign and independent state.

2011.

23. prosinca 2011. – Sabor donio Odluku o raspisivanju državnog referendumu o pristupanju Hrvatske Europskoj uniji.

23 December 2011. – the Parliament renders a decision to call a referendum on Croatia joining the European Union.

2012.

22. siječnja 2012. – održan referendum na kojem se većina izaslih birača (66,27 %) izjasnila za ulazak Hrvatske u zajednicu europskih država.

9. ožujka 2012. – Sabor ratificirao Ugovor o pristupanju Republike Hrvatske Europskoj uniji.

22 January 2012. – the referendum is held, at which the majority of voters (66.27%) supports Croatia joining the community of European states.

9 March 2012. – the Parliament ratifies the Treaty of Croatia's Accession to the European Union.

1990.

Donesen je Ustav Republike Hrvatske
The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia is enacted on 22nd of December

