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# STATUS QUO

*Problem korupcije u Srbiji je očigledno nešto što zahteva radikalne promene i zaista odgovara onom poznatom Njegoševom stihu: „Tvrđ je orah voćka čudnovata, ne slomi ga al' zube polomi...”*

**K**rajem oktobra „Transparensi internešnel” je objavio listu od 178 zemalja u svetu poređanih prema indeksu koji je označavao nivo korupcije. Podatak sa kolikim indeksom i prema tome na kom mestu po korupciji se nalazi Srbija objavili su skoro svi mediji. Od tada traje i polemika zašto smo ostali na istim pozicijama kao u 2009. godini i zašto smo svrstani u zemlje koje imaju velike probleme sa korupcijom.

Prošle godine Srbija je bila sama na 83. mestu a sada se sa indeksom percepcije korupcije od 3,5 nalazi, zajedno sa još nekim državama, na poziciji od 78. do 84. mesta. Naime, indeksom 10 beleže se zemlje bez korupcije a sa 1,0 one koje su potpuno zahvaćene korupcijom.

Od zemalja bivše Jugoslavije lošije od Srbije rangirana je jedino Bosna i Hercegovina sa indeksom od 3,2 i 91. mestom, ali je ona u ovoj

godini napredovala na bolje za 0,2 indeksna poena. Slovenija se našla na 27. mestu sa indeksom 6,4 a Hrvatska i Makedonija na 62. mestu i indeksom od 4,1. Crna Gora je na 69. mestu i sa indeksom 3,7. U 2010. godini Slovenija i Crna Gora su slabije rangirane za 0,2 indeksna poena, Hrvatska je ostala na istim pozicijama kao i prethodne godine sa indeksom 4,1 dok je Makedonija popravila svoj rejting za 0,3 indeksna poena. Ove godine, po prvi put, rangirano je i Kosovo sa indeksom 2,8 i na poziciji od 110. i 150. mesta.

U 2010. godini Srbija je rangirana na osnovu podataka iz šest istraživanja i analiza servisa: britanskog Ekonomista i Bertelsman fondacije iz 2009. godine, Fridom Hausa i Global insajta za 2010. godinu i Svetskog ekonomskog foruma iz 2009. i 2010. godine.

Više je činilaca koji čine srpsko jezgro

# STATUS QUO

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*The problem of corruption in Serbia is obviously something that requires radical changes and truly corresponds to the famous verse by Njegoš: "This hard nut is fruit that giveth wonder / Thou crack'st it not, except thou crack thy teeth..."*

**T**owards the end of October, *Transparency International* published a list of 178 countries in the world sorted according to the corruption perceptions index. Serbia's index and its relevant corruption perception rank were announced in almost all media. It was then that the ongoing polemics rose as to why we had remained in the same positions as in 2009 and why we had been classified into a group of countries with large corruption-wise problems.

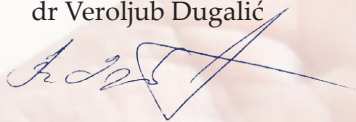
Last year Serbia was the only country ranked 83<sup>rd</sup>, and now, bearing the corruption perception index 3.5, alongside some other countries, holds the position between 78<sup>th</sup> and 84<sup>th</sup> place. Namely, countries with no corruption are awarded the index 10, whereas those entirely plagued by corruption get the index 1.0.

Out of the former Yugoslav countries, only Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked worse than Serbia, with a 3.2 index and 91<sup>st</sup> place, although it had actually shown some progress, being better ranked this year by 0.2 index points. Slovenia ranked 27<sup>th</sup> with a 6.4 index, and Croatia and Macedonia ranked 62<sup>nd</sup> with a 4.1 index. Montenegro ranked 69<sup>th</sup> with a 3.7 index. In 2010 Slovenia and Montenegro ranked worse by 0.2 index points, Croatia kept the same positions as in the last year, bearing an index of 4.1, whereas Macedonia upgraded its rating by 0.3 index points. This year, for the first time, the ranking involved Kosovo, bearing an index of 2.8 and holding the position between 110<sup>th</sup> and 150<sup>th</sup> place.

In 2010 Serbia was ranked based on the data drawn from six surveys and services analyses: by the British Economist and Bertelsmann

korupcije: javne nabavke, pravosuđe, obrazovanje, zdravstvo, porezi, finansije... Svakako treba pomenuti sve veći uticaj izvršne vlasti na rad nezavisnih institucija i medija kao i netransparentno finansiranje političkih stranaka. Iako su mnogi pesimisti da će sledeće godine Srbija ostvariti pomak na bolje u rang listi korupcije, za očekivati je da će nekih vidnih pomaka ipak biti s obzirom na donet Zakon o Agenciji za borbu protiv korupcije i da je ova agencija počela sa radom kao i da je donet Zakon o finansiranju stranaka koji podrazumeva vrlo transparentno finansiranje i obavezu da stranke građanima stave na uvid sve svoje finansije. Osim toga, značajna je uloga i državnog revizora i drugih zakonodavnih organa. Međutim, i sa ovim činionicima rezultati neće biti značajni ako se svi, građani i država, odlučno i beskompromisno ne uhvate u koštac sa tvrdom korom koja štiti jezgro korupcije, da se utvrdi lična odgovornost i imenuju pojedinci koji će biti adekvatno kažnjeni. Odnosno, zakoni i mehanizmi sankcionisanja postoje, pitanje je samo kako ćemo ih i u kojoj meri primeniti.

Glavni i odgovorni urednik  
dr Veroljub Dugalić



U ovogodišnjem rangiranju država prema indeksu korumpiranosti najbolje su prošle Danska, Novi Zeland i Singapur sa indeksom od 9,3 a najlošije Somalija sa indeksom 1,1. Najveći pozitivan napredak ostvarile su Katar, UAE, Ruanda, Butan, Čile, Gambija, Kuvajt i Jamajka a zemlje pogođene ekonomskom krizom kao što su SAD, Grčka, Italija i Mađarska su najviše nazadovale.

Na poziciji od 78. do 84. mesta Srbija se nalazi zajedno sa Kinom, Grčkom, Kolumbijom, Lesotom, Peruom i Tajlandom. Rumunija se, zajedno sa Crnom Gorom, nalazi na 69. mestu sa indeksom 3,7 a odmah iza njih je Bugarska na 73. mestu sa indeksom 3,6. Albanija je na 87. mestu sa indeksom 3,3.



The best ranked countries in this year's corruption perceptions report are Denmark, New Zealand and Singapore, bearing a 9.3 index, whereas the worst-ranked country is Somalia, bearing a score of 1.1. The biggest improvement was achieved by Qatar, UAE, Ruanda, Bhutan, Chile, Gambia, Kuwait, and Jamaica, whereas the countries hit by the economic crisis, such as the USA, Greece, Italy and Hungary deteriorated the most.

Together with China, Greece, Columbia, Lesotho, Peru and Thailand, Serbia holds the position between 78<sup>th</sup> and 84<sup>th</sup> place. Romania, together with Montenegro, ranks 69<sup>th</sup>, with a 3.7 index, followed by Bulgaria ranked 73<sup>rd</sup> with an index of 3.6. Albania ranks 87<sup>th</sup> with a 3.3 index.

Foundation for 2009, Freedom House and Global Insight for 2010, and World Economic Forum for 2009 and 2010.

Several factors are in the core of corruption in Serbia: public supplies, judiciary, education, healthcare, taxes, finances, etc. What certainly needs to be mentioned is the increasing influence of the executive powers on the activities of independent institutions and media, as well as the non-transparent financing of political parties. Although many are pessimistic about the next year's advancement of Serbia into the better-ranked countries at the corruption perceptions list, some substantial progress may still be expected, given the adoption of the Law on Anti-Corruption Agency, the commencement of this Agency's operations, and the adoption of the Law on Political Parties Financing which prescribed a rather transparent financing and obligation for the parties to disclose all their finances to the general public. In addition, significant role is to be played by the state auditor and other legislative bodies. However, even taking these factors into account, the results will not be noteworthy unless everyone, both the citizens and the state, take a decisive and uncompromising action against the hard shell protecting the core of corruption, define personal responsibilities, and name individuals to be adequately punished. In other words, the laws and sanctioning mechanisms do exist, but the question is how and to which extent we are going to implement them.

Editor in Chief

Veroljub Dugalić PhD

