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BAUK NEZAPOSLENOSTI KRUŽI EVROPOM

Sa novom godinom nastupa i period kada su banke angažovane na izradi završnih računa i izveštaja o radu za proteklu 2012. godinu, ali se već sada može sa sigurnošću tvrditi da će u njima značajan prostor biti posvećen efektima ekonomske krize od čega neće biti imuni ni pokazatelji poslovanja. Tako će biti i u izveštajnim aktima Udruženja banaka Srbije, mada i letimičan pogled unatrag, u poslove koje smo obavljali tokom godine, pruža zadovoljstvo jer je, i pored teških uslova privređivanja, ostvaren plan za 2012. godinu.

Dakle, poslovi koji su se obavljali u Udruženju prethodnih godina nastavljani su i u ovoj, možda ponegde u manjem intenzitetu. Međutim, u Udruženju se svake godine osvajaju i novi poslovi, projekti i proizvodi. To nam pomaže da budemo uvek avangardni i smeli vizionari. Stvarajući nove poslove idemo u korak sa zahtevima banaka zbog kojih smo i osnovani, ostajući kao i svih prethodnih godina, a ukupno ih je 91, jedna od jakih stručnih poluga na čijim temeljima počiva bankarski sistem zemlje. U našem časopisu tokom protekle godine obavestavali smo vas o tim novim i za nas značajnim uslugama i proizvodima. O tome će biti više reči kao i uvek nakon sednice Skupštine, kada će se usvajati izveštaj o radu za 2012. i plan za 2013. godinu.

Prve ocene o protekloj godini već možemo čuti u našim medijima i one su, kada je u pitanju ekonomija, onespokojavajuće, ali ni očekivanja za nastupajuću nisu veselija. Mnogo prostora

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The beginning of the new year is also a period when banks get engaged in preparing their final accounts and reports on operations for the past 2012, but one can already claim with certainty that some considerable room in these reports will be devoted to the effects of the economic crisis, which have not spared the business indicators. This goes for the reports of the Association of Serbian Banks, too, although even a brief glance back, onto the operations we conducted in the course of the past year, yields satisfaction, given that, despite the difficult business conditions, we have fulfilled our plan of activities for 2012.

The operations conducted at the Association in the past years have been continued in 2012, too, perhaps on some occasions with slighter intensity. However, each year the Association launches new operations, projects, and products. This helps us remain vanguard and bold visionaries. Designing new operations, we keep pace with the demands of banks for whose benefit we were established in the first place, and remain, just like in all the past years - 91 in total - one of the strongest professional pillars, on whose foundations the banking sector of Serbia rests. In 2012 our magazine kept you informed about the latest relevant services and products. More details about them will be available, as always, following the ASB Assembly Session, when the Report on 2012 Operations and Program of Activities for 2013 get adopted.

SPECTRE OF UNEMPLOYMENT STALKING EUROPE

bilo bi potrebno za nabranje svih problema naše ekonomije sa kojima se, ne tako uspešno, borila zemlja u 2012. godini. Poslednji rezultati nezaposlenosti u Srbiji bacili su u zasenak sve ostale, nominujući ih za problem broj jedan sa kojim će zemlja morati da se uhvati u koštac, veoma brzo i veoma ozbiljno.

Početak decembra, stopa nezaposlenosti u Srbiji dostigla je 28,3% i za 5% je viša nego u 2011. godini. Sa više od 750 hiljada nezaposlenih naša zemlja se nalazi u vrhu liste zemalja u Evropi. Stopa nezaposlenosti u Srbiji naglo je počela da raste od 2008. godine da bi sredinom 2012. gruba računica pokazala da se širom zemlje delilo svakog dana oko 333 otkaza. Odnos inflacije i nezaposlenosti je u tesnoj vezi i poznat je kao Filipsova kriva. Horizontalna osa predstavlja stopu nezaposlenosti, a vertikalna stopu inflacije. Međutim, ni zakonitosti Filipsove krive: niža stopa inflacije - veća stopa nezaposlenosti i obrnuto nisu u Srbiji po ovom obrascu. U 2011. godini stopa inflacije u Srbiji bila je 7%, a stopa nezaposlenosti 23,7%. Sabiranjem ova dva iznosa dobijamo stopu od 30,7%, poznatu kao indeks nelagodnosti ili siromaštva, koja se ponekad naziva i indeks bede. "Nelagodnost" u decembru 2012. uskoro ćemo izračunati, neki tvrde da će biti 41,3% (inflacija 13% i stopa nezaposlenosti 28,3%). Dobijeni procenat pokazaće koliko je u ovoj godini u zemlji porastao procenat bede.

Ako je za utehu, i veći deo Evrope suočava se sa ovim problemom. Nezaposlenost je dostigla

nivo nezabeležen u poslednjih 20 godina, ističe se u izveštaju Evropske komisije o zaposlenosti i socijalnom razvoju za 2012. godinu. U evrozoni je skoro 12 odsto nezaposlenih, 2 miliona više nego prethodne godine, a poseban problem je visoka nezaposlenost mladih. To je još jedan pokazatelj krize i činjenice da Evropa još traži način da pomiri mere štednje i budžetske discipline sa rastom i otvaranjem radnih mesta.

U novembru 2012. nezaposlenost u evrozoni je postavila novi rekord - po Eurostatovim podacima ima 18,8 miliona nezaposlenih što iznosi 11,8%. To je rast od 0,1 % u odnosu na prethodni mesec. Nezaposlenost u Evropskoj uniji se nije menjala, ostala je i u ovom mesecu na 10,7%. Najveću nezaposlenost u zemljama EU imaju Španija, Italija i Grčka sa preko 25%, a potom slede Portugal, Irska, Slovačka, Bugarska, Francuska, Poljska, Slovenija, Velika Britanija, Finska, Švedska, Rumunija i Češka sa procentima nezaposlenosti od 16-7%.

Zemlje zapadnog Balkana se svakodnevno suočavaju s porastom nezaposlenosti, što nije samo posledica globalne ekonomske krize. Prema podacima državne Agencije za statistiku BiH iz jula 2012. stopa nezaposlenosti je najveća i iznosi 43,9%. Sledi je Makedonija sa stopom od 31%. Stopa registrovane nezaposlenosti u Hrvatskoj, po podacima iz avgusta 2012. godine iznosi 17,7%, a najmanje stope zabeležile su Crna Gora i Albanija. Prema podacima Zavoda za zapošljavanje Crne Gore stopa nezaposlenosti je 12,4%, a u Albaniji 13,3%.

Najniža nezaposlenost u zemljama EU je u Austriji - 4,5%, Luksemburgu - 5,1%, Nemačkoj - 5,4%, Holandiji - 5,6% i Malti - 5,6%. Rusija je za razliku od ostalih evropskih zemalja, kako je u decembru 2012. godine istakla Olga Golodec, potpredsednica vlade Ruske Federacije, u ozbiljnoj prednosti jer je EU iscrpela sve svoje potencijale za stvaranje radnih mesta. Sa stopom od 5,2% Rusija je zabeležila rekordno nisku stopu nezaposlenosti u celom postsovjetskom periodu.

U svetu najmanje nezaposlenih ima, prema dostupnim podacima, Severna Koreja (maj 2012) neverovatnih 0,0% i Katar (2011) sa stopom od 0,5%. Nakon toga su Belorusija - 0,7%, Tajland - 0,9%



The first estimates about the past year can already be heard in our media and they are, when it comes to economy, rather unsettling, while the expectations for the forthcoming year are not any brighter. It would require too much room to enumerate all the problems in the Serbian economy, which, not so successfully, the country addressed back in 2012. The



latest figures concerning unemployment in Serbia, however, pushed all other problems aside, having nominated this one as a priority issue that the country would have to tackle, as quickly and as seriously as possible.

In early December, the unemployment rate in Serbia reached 28.3%, having exceeded by 5% the rate in 2011. With more than 750 thousand unemployed people, Serbia ranks at the top of the list of European countries. The unemployment rate in Serbia started to grow rapidly back in 2008, only to reach about 333 lost jobs per day across the country in mid 2012, according to some rough calculations. Inflation and unemployment are closely related and their ratio is known as the Phillips curve. The horizontal axis represents the unemployment rate, and the vertical one the inflation rate. However, the situation in Serbia does not even follow the pattern of the Phillips curve: lower inflation rate - higher unemployment rate and vice versa. In 2011 the inflation rate in Serbia reached 7%, and the unemployment rate 23.7%. By adding these two amounts, we get a total rate of 30.7%, known as the discomfort or poverty index, sometimes even called the misery index. "Discomfort" in December 2012 is soon to be calculated, although some claim it would reach 41.3% (inflation of 13% and unemployment rate of 28.3%). The calculated percentage will show how much the misery index increased in Serbia in the past year.

If it is any consolation, most countries in Europe are facing the same problem. Unemployment has reached the unprecedented level in the past 20 years, as pinpointed in the European Commission's 2012 Report on Employment and Social Developments. In Eurozone, there are almost 12% of unemployed

people, which is by 2 million more than in the year before, the particular problem being the high unemployment of young people. This is another indicator of the crisis, and of the fact that Europe is still searching for a way to reconcile savings and budgetary discipline measures with growth and job creation.

In November 2012 unemployment in Eurozone reached a new high - according to Eurostat, there was 18.8 million unemployed people, i.e. 11.8%. This is a growth by 0.1% compared to the month before. Unemployment in the European Union did not change, having remained at the level of 10.7% in this month, too. The highest unemployment among the EU countries is recorded in Spain, Italy and Greece, with over 25%, followed by Portugal, Ireland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, France, Poland, Slovenia, Great Britain, Finland, Sweden, Romania and Czech Republic, with unemployment rates ranging from 16% to 7%.

The countries of the Western Balkans are facing a continuous growth in unemployment, not only as a result of the global economic crisis. According to the data of the National Statistics Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for July 2012, the unemployment rate was the highest in this country, amounting to 43.9%. Macedonia was next with a 31% rate. The registered unemployment rate in Croatia, according to the data for August 2012, amounted to 17.7%, whereas the lowest rates were recorded in Montenegro and Albania. According to the data of the Montenegrin Employment Agency, the unemployment rate was 12.4%, whereas Albania recorded a 13.3% rate.

The lowest unemployment among the EU countries is recorded in Austria - 4.5%, Luxembourg - 5.1%, Germany - 5.4%, the



i Singapur - 2,0%. Sjedinjene Američke Države, prema Eurostatovim podacima, u oktobru 2012. godine beleže nezaposlenost od 7,9%.

Kakva će biti 2013. godina u Srbiji? Očekuje se nastavak otpuštanja radnika, što će dovesti do novog povećanja siromaštva i još većeg pada standarda. Predviđanja su da će stopa nezaposlenosti biti od 30-33%. Više posla za nezaposlene očekuje se tek u 2014. godini. Recept za izlazak iz zone enormne nezaposlenosti je jednostavan: nova tržišta, manji porezi i više preduzetničkog duha. Jasno je, takođe, da je potrebno potrošnju usmeriti u investicije za nova radna mesta, a ne u rast plata i penzija. Vlada je u svojoj Fiskalnoj strategiji za 2013. godinu, sa projekcijama za 2014. i 2015. godinu, među najvažnije, osnovne ciljeve makroekonomske politike istakla: (1) povećanje zaposlenosti i životnog standarda, (2) makroekonomsku stabilnost i (3) ekonomski oporavak i ubrzanje rasta.

Poznato je da su mnogi strani i domaći ekonomisti već ranije ukazivali da je politika MMF-a, koja počiva na stezanju kaiša, neefikasan lek za izlazak iz ekonomske krize i da će kao rezultat imati porast nezaposlenosti. Olivije Blanšer i Daniel Lei, vodeći ekonomisti MMF-a, nedavno su izjavili da su pogrešili u preporukama o merama štednje

u Evropskoj uniji i da su potcenili povećanje nezaposlenosti i pad domaće potražnje koja je u vezi sa fiskalnom konsolidacijom. Da li će ova lična priznanja promeniti i koliko politiku MMF-a u 2013. godini ostaje da se vidi. Pažnja okrenuta budućim odlukama ovog "svetskog bankara" postaće još veća kada se zna da prognoze za nastupajuću godinu nisu dobre. Odnosno, prema istraživanju poznate svetske revizorske kuće Ernst&Young, a čije osnovne zaključke prenosi Deutsche Welle, tek u drugoj polovini 2013. godine Evropljani će osetiti prave efekte krize. Prognostičari tvrde da će broj nezaposlenih u evrozoni dostići svoj vrhunac sa brojkom od 20 miliona ljudi.

Bauk nezaposlenosti kruži Evropom, a u Srbiji su ga se izgleda tek sada uplašili dok se on u njoj, na nesreću, oseća kao kod svoje kuće.

Glavni i odgovorni urednik
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Netherlands - 5.6%, and Malta - 5.6%. As underlined in December 2012 by Ms Olga Golodets, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Russia has a considerable advantage compared to the rest of the European countries, given that the EU has used up all its potential for job creation. With the 5.2% unemployment rate, Russia has recorded an unprecedented low unemployment rate in the entire post-Soviet era.

In the world, the least unemployed people, according to the available data, has North Korea (May 2012) - the unbelievable 0.0%, followed by Qatar (2011) with its 0.5% rate. Then come Belarus - 0.7%, Thailand - 0.9%, and Singapore - 2.0%. According to Eurostat, in October 2012 the United States of America recorded the unemployment rate of 7.9%.

What will 2013 be like in Serbia? The trend of making employees redundant is expected to continue, which will lead to another wave of poverty and even greater drop of the standard of living. The forecasts say that the unemployment rate will range from 30% to 33%. More jobs for the unemployed are not expected until 2014. The recipe for exiting the enormous unemployment zone is simple: new markets, lower taxes and more entrepreneurial spirit. It is also clear that the consumption needs to be directed into investments for new jobs, and not into increased salaries and pensions. In its Fiscal Strategy for 2013, including 2014 and 2015 projections, the Government underlined the following goals as its main priorities when it comes to macroeconomic policy: (1) increased employment rate and higher standard of living; (2) macroeconomic stability; and (3) economic recovery and accelerated growth.

It is well known that many foreign and domestic economists have already warned that the IMF policy, based on tightening one's belt, is an inefficient remedy for exiting the economic crisis, and that it would result in a growth of unemployment. Olivier Blanchard and Daniel Leigh, the leading IMF economists, recently stated that they had made a mistake

when recommending the savings measures in the European Union and that they had underestimated the increase in unemployment and the drop in domestic demand related to fiscal consolidation. It remains to be seen whether these personal confessions would change the IMF policy in 2013, and if yes, to which extent. The attention devoted to the future decisions of this "world banker" would become even greater once we take into account the negative forecasts for the forthcoming year. In particular, according to the research of the world-famous auditing house Ernst & Young, whose main conclusions have been featured by Deutsche Welle, it is only in the second half of 2013 that the Europeans will experience the true effects of the crisis. The researchers claim that the number of unemployed people in Eurozone would reach its peak with the figure of 20 million people.



Spectre of unemployment is stalking Europe, and it seems in Serbia people have only started to be afraid of it, although, unfortunately, it already feels at home here.

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