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KORUPCIJA JE HIDRA SA BEZBROJ GLAVA

Korupcija (coruptio) je reč latinskog porekla sa nekoliko značenja: kvarnost, izopačenost, potkupljivanje, podmićivanje, krivotvorenje, trulost. Stara je, najverovatnije, koliko i ljudski rod i zato bi nas daleko odvelo dalje nabrajanje i istraživanje svih njenih oblika i tragova kroz istoriju. Jasno je da je u pitanju raširen fenomen i da je njeno postojanje u sprezi sa moći, bogatstvom i vlašću.

Tri su osnovna aktera korupcije: onaj koji korumpira, koji se korumpira i koji je žrtva, bilo da je to lice, država, institucija. Porast korupcije uvek prati erozija morala i prava. Sistemska korupcija može biti enormna, kada se zasniva na državnim privilegijama i velikim ovlašćenjima, a može biti i kapilarno raširena do najnižih nivoa. Na udaru korupcionaša su najčešće mesta na kojima se donose odluke. Kada se ona osvoje u sudstvu, policiji, vladi, carini, bankama, utvrđuje se neka vrsta cenovnika za usluge. Najčešći motiv korupcije su materijalna dobit, članstvo u telu koje donosi odluke ili obezbeđuje privilegiju ili monopol. Najčešća žrtva korupcije je javno dobro (imovina ili resurs) i pravni propis(i) koji mora biti izigran. Materijalno motivisana korupcija direktno nanosi značajne gubitke javnom dobru pretvarajući ga u privatno. Ta vrsta korupcije najčešće se javlja u obliku organizovanog kriminala i prodire u državne i policijske organe. Mafija je prototip ovog oblika korupcije i organizovanog kriminala.

Pravne i demokratske države nadu polažu u pravne propise, u kontrolu državnih i policijskih snaga, u stvaranje specijalizovanih institucija i organa za borbu protiv korupcije i kriminala, u međunarodnu policijsku saradnju i podizanje poverenja društva u institucije jačanjem vladavine prava. Prvi korak u borbi protiv korupcije je postojanje imuniteta prema korupciji. Imunitet se

editorial

CORRUPTION IS A HYDRA WITH COUNTLESS HEADS

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Corruption (lat. *corruptio*) is a word of Latin origin with several meanings: foulness, twistedness, bribery, fabrication, rottenness. It is, in all likelihood, as old as mankind, and it would, thus, lead us too far to further enumerate and explore all its forms and marks throughout history. Evidently enough, it is a widespread phenomenon, its existence being linked with power, wealth and authority.

There are three main parties in corruption: the one that corrupts, the one that is corrupted, and the victim, whether a person, state or institution. Growth of corruption is always accompanied by the erosion of morality and law. Systemic corruption can be enormous, when based on state privileges and major authorizations, yet it can be intricately spread, reaching to the lowest levels of hierarchy. Corruption typically targets decision-making positions. Once they are won in the judiciary, the police, the government, customs administration, and banks, some sort of a price tariff system is established for the relevant services. The most frequent motive of corruption is material gain, or membership in a body making the decisions or providing privileges or monopoly. The most frequent victims of corruption are public domain (property or resources), and legal regulations that have to be dodged. Materially motivated corruption incurs substantial direct losses to the public domain turning it into private. That kind of corruption typically occurs in the form of organized crime, infiltrating itself into the state and police organs. Mafia is a prototype of this form of corruption and organized crime.

Lawful and democratic countries rest their hopes with laws and regulations, control of state and police forces, creation of specialized institutions and bodies to fight against corruption and crime, international police cooperation, and increased

stvara u prvom redu razvijanjem integriteta, institucionalnog, organizacijskog i ličnog. Neophodno je postojanje antikorupcijskog fronta koji obuhvata sudske i policijske organe, parlamentarne i vladine kontrole, banke, carine, privredne subjekte, nevladine organizacije... Veoma značajan je i kvalitet zakona i propisa koji ne ostavlja prostora za različita tumačenja. Važnu ulogu može da odigra i nezavisno, nekorumpirano i hrabro novinarstvo. Korupcija kao i drugi kriminal najbolje uspeva u mraku. Javnost u novinarstvu zato ima ulogu svetla i razarača korupcije.

Tehnološki razvoj ide na ruku borbi protiv korupcije. Digitalna tehnologija daje velike mogućnosti u isključivanju ljudske pristrasnosti koja je baza svake korupcije. Postoje mnogi softveri koji garantuju poštovanje redosleda rešavanja molbi, žalbi ili rokova, merenja kompetencija i kvalifikacija, objektivne, racionalne procene valjanosti pojedinih rešenja.

Borba protiv korupcije, međutim, ne može se ograničiti samo na jedan segment javnog života, bilo da je reč o zakonima i propisima, institucijama, političkim partijama itd. Kao što korupcija prožima sve sfere života, tako je i borba protiv nje aktivnost koja uključuje brojne aktere. To su: (1) građani, odnosno organizacije civilnog društva, (2) institucije u lokalnoj samoupravi, (3) institucije na nacionalnom nivou uključujući zakone i druge propise, (4) zaposleni, odnosno oni koji traže zaposlenje i oni koji su izgubili radno mesto i (5) mediji.

Nesumnjivo "korupcija znači različite stvari različitim ljudima, ali za mnoge ona je poput sablasti čija se štetna prisutnost može osetiti, ali joj je sastav neopipljiv i neodređen" (Jonathan Gibbons, 2011). Tako na primer, korupcija u zapošljavanju je karakteristična za sve zemlje sa visokom stopom nezaposlenosti. U 2007. godini Srbija je bila na drugom mestu na svetskoj listi zemalja u kojima je nesigurnost radnog mesta visoka. Korupcije rada ima manje u privatnom nego u državnom sektoru upravo zato što vlasnici kapitala nisu skloni radnjama koje im nisu profitabilne, dakle njima je u principu stalo da zaposle najbolje, da najbolji zadrže radna mesta, da najbolji napreduju.

Jedno domaće istraživanje iz 2013. godine koje se odnosilo na oblike korupcije rada/radnika jasno je istestiralo oblike korupcije iz ove oblasti, ali koji se mogu primeniti i na njene druge pojavne oblike: (1) klasična korupcija, (2) politička korupcija, (3) sistemska korupcija, (4) VIP korupcija, (5) etničke-plemenske-rođačke mreže, (6) diskriminacija, (7) mobing, (8) zloupotreba političke moći i (9) usluga za uslugu, trgovina uticajem ili razmena uticaja.

U Srbiji, kao uostalom i u drugim delovima sveta, sa razvojem društva razvijali su se i oblici korupcije, često tako da se jedva prepoznavala i otkrivala. Ne ulazeći u nabrajanje svih (zabeleženih) korupcionaških afera naše istorije, citiraćemo samo reči Arčibalda Rajsa, odanog prijatelja Srbije prve polovine 20. veka, u kojima upozorava Srbe na pojavu korupcije: "Vi, koji pred bogatim i moćnim ugnjetačem niste hteli da odbacite ponos, sada gubite taj ponos pred bogatstvom, pred novcem. Koliko sam puta gledao kako se vaši ljudi klanjaju bogatstvu. Milioner, koji je za vreme rata mešao pesak i brašno i isporučivao ga vojnicima koji su se borili i ginuli za vašu slobodu i koga je sud za to osudio, danas je još bogatiji i svemoćan, a vi mu laskate... I tako se u ovu zemlju koja je nekad bila zemlja sušte čestitosti, uvukla odvratna korupcija. Je li vas potrebno podsećati da vagoni robe često ne prolaze ako ih ne pokrene svežanj novčanica koje dajete šefu stanice ili višem činovniku nadležnom za odgovarajuću službu."

Republika Srbija je 2005. godine ratifikovala Konvenciju Ujedinjenih nacija protiv korupcije i time preuzela određene obaveze. Od tada je uloženo mnogo energije, utvrđeni su novi organi, agencije, tu su i tekstovi u novinama, ali antikorupcijske mere nisu dovoljno uverljive ili su nedovoljno efikasne. Istraživanja i empirijski podaci o raširenosti korupcije relevantnih institucija pokazuju da se preuzete obaveze ne ispunjavaju ili se nedovoljno ispunjavaju. Takvo mišljenje imaju i predstavnici Evropske unije pa nam je nedavno i Dejvid Mekalister, izvestilac Evropskog parlamenta za Srbiju poručio: "Srpski voz je na putu ka Evropskoj uniji, ali će mu biti potrebno više godina da stigne do glavne stanice u Briselu. Postoji 35 poglavlja u pregovorima Evropske komisije i Vlade Srbije i krenuće se od suštinskih pitanja. Prvo moramo da razgovaramo o nezavisnom sudstvu, borbi protiv korupcije i organizovanog kriminala, reformi javne uprave, ekonomskoj politici."

Da je borba protiv korupcije do sada

level of public confidence in institutions through strengthened rule of law. The first step in fighting against corruption is to be immune to corruption. The immunity is generated, first and foremost, by developing integrity, institutional, organizational and personal. It is necessary to raise an anti-corruption front encompassing judiciary and police organs, parliamentary and government controls, banks, custom offices, economic entities, non-governmental organizations, etc. Utterly significant is the quality of laws and regulations, leaving no room for different interpretations. An important role can also be played by independent, uncorrupted and bold journalism. Corruption, like other types of crime, flourishes in the dark. Transparency in journalism, therefore, sheds light and destroys corruption.

Technological development has been beneficial to the struggle against corruption. Digital technology provides major opportunities for eliminating human bias, which is in the basis of every act of corruption. There are many softwares guaranteeing the proper schedule of solving requests and complains, meeting deadlines, assessing competencies and qualifications, making objective and rational assessments of certain solutions' adequacy.

Fight against corruption, however, cannot be limited to a single segment of public life, whether laws and regulations, institutions, political parties, etc. And just like corruption permeates all aspects of life, the fight against it should be an activity involving numerous entities. Those include: (1) citizens, i.e. civil society organizations; (2) local self-government institutions; (3) institutions at the national level, including laws and other regulations; (4) employees, i.e. those seeking employment and those who lost their jobs; and (5) the media.

Undoubtedly, "corruption means different things to different people but for many it is a kind of spectre whose pernicious presence can be felt while its structure remains both intangible and impossible to delineate" (Gibbons, 2011: 47). Thus, for instance, corruption in the field of employment is characteristic for all countries with high unemployment rate. In 2007 Serbia was second in the world's list of countries with high uncertainty of keeping a job. Corruption in employment is less present in the private sector than in the public one, because owners of capital are not prone to unprofitable actions.

dala promenljive/slabe rezultate pokazuje ovogodišnja tabela Indeksa percepcije korupcije koju je u decembru 2014. godine objavio Transparency International. Srbija je zabeležila pad na Indeksu percepcije korupcije (CPI) i sa ukupnim zbirom od 41 poena zauzela 78. mesto od 175 rangiranih država što je svrstava u visoko korumpirane zemlje. U 2013. godini Srbija je među 177 zemalja zauzela 72. mesto sa 42 poena.

Inače, indeks percepcije korupcije počeo je da se izračunava od 1995. godine. Određuje se skalom od 100 do 0 na osnovu rezultata relevantnih istraživanja iz prethodnih godinu dana koja mere percepciju korumpiranosti javnog sektora i predstavljaju mišljenje stručnjaka, predstavnika institucija i poslovnih ljudi, uglavnom iz inostranstva.

Indeks ne meri broj slučajeva korupcije sa kojima se susreću građani, napore vlasti da suzbije korupciju, niti korumpiranost tačno određenog sektora. Treba ga razumeti kao predstavu koju o korumpiranosti državnih funkcionera i javnih službenika imaju oni koji sa njima posluju ili koji o tome savetuju poslovne ljude, vlade i međunarodne institucije. U 2012. godini promenjena je metodologija izračunavanja indeksa (umesto ocena od 0-10 uvedene su od 10-100).

Ocene za Srbiju po izvorima za 2012, 2013. i 2014. godinu

	CPI 2012	CPI 2013	CPI 2014
Global Insight Country Risk Ratings*	42	52	42
Bertelsmann Foundation**	49	53	53
World Economic Forum***	35	37	43
Economist Intelligence Unit*	38	38	38
Freedom House****	47	47	47
International Country Risk Guide*	31	31	31
World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*****	35	35	34
Ocena	39	42	41

* Stručnjaci koje su angažovale banke/ institucije, istraživanje iz 2014.
** Stručnjaci koje su angažovale banke/ institucije, istraživanje iz 2013.
*** Opažanja rezidenata; ispitanici su uglavnom lokalni stručnjaci, lokalni poslovni ljudi i multinacionalne firme
**** Opažanja nerezidenata; ispitanici uglavnom potiču iz razvijenih zemalja, istraživanje iz 2013.
***** Lokalni stručnjaci i opšta populacija, istraživanje iz 2013.

Izvor: Transparentnost Srbija

Srbija na ovogodišnjoj listi

Godina	2000	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Skor	1,3	2,3	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,3	39	42	41
Pozicija na listi	89/ 90	106/ 133	97/ 145	90/ 163	79/ 179	85/ 180	83/ 180	78/ 178	86/ 183	80/ 176	72/ 177	78/ 175

Izvor: Transparentnost Srbija

In other words, it is basically in their interest to hire the best people, to ensure that these best ones keep their jobs and make progress.

A 2013 domestic study dealing with forms of corruption in respect of employment/employees clearly tested the forms of corruption in this field, yet the results may, nevertheless, be applied to its other forms as well: (1) classic corruption; (2) political corruption; (3) systemic corruption; (4) VIP corruption; (5) ethnic-tribe-family networks; (6) discrimination; (7) mobbing; (8) abuse of political power; and (9)service for service, trading in power or exchange of power.

In Serbia, just like in other parts of the world, different forms of corruption developed in parallel with the development of the society, to the point that corruption often got barely recognized and detected. Without listing all (recorded) corruption affairs in our history, we will quote the words of Archibald Reiss, a devoted friend of Serbia in the first half of the 20th century, in which he warned the Serbs against budding corruption: "You, who refused to renounce your pride in the face of rich and powerful oppressor, now relinquish that pride in the face of wealth, in the face of money. How many times have I witnessed your people bow to wealth. A millionaire, who used to mix sand and flour and deliver this mixture to the soldiers fighting and dying for your freedom, and who was convicted by the court for that, today is even richer and omnipotent, and you flatter him…And that is how despicable corruption crept into this country, once known for its pure righteousness. Do I need remind you that freight carriages full of goods often stand still until you give a bundle of banknotes to the station master or a senior official responsible for a certain service."

In 2005 the Republic of Serbia ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, thereby assuming certain obligations. Since then much energy has been invested, new bodies and agencies have been established, relevant texts published in the newspapers, yet anti-corruption measures were either insufficiently convincing or insufficiently efficient. The studies and empirical data on corruption in relevant institutions indicate that the assumed obligations are not fulfilled or are ineffectually fulfilled. This is also the opinion of the EU representatives, hence recently David McAllister, the European Parliament rapporteur on Serbia, said that"the Serbian train towards Europe is on track, but it will take a number of years until this train reaches the Brussels main station. There are 35 chapters in the negotiations between the European Commission and the Government of Serbia, and they will start from essential issues. First, we have to discuss independent judiciary to crack down on corruption and organized crime, along with the public administration reform and economic policy."

That the fight against corruption has so far yielded changeable/poor results is illustrated by this year's Corruption Perceptions Index table, published in December 2014 by Transparency International. Serbia recorded a drop in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), holding the 78th place among 175 ranked countries, with a total of 41 points, which classifies it among highly corrupted countries. In 2013, out of 177 countries, Serbia ranked 72nd with 42 points.

The Corruption Perceptions Index started to be calculated back in 1995. It is measured on a 0 to 100 scale based on the results of relevant studies conducted in the year before, measuring the perception of the public sector's corruptness, and representing the opinion of experts, institutions and businessmen, chiefly from abroad.

Serbia's evaluations by sources for 2012, 2013 and 2014

	CPI 2012	CPI 2013	CPI 2014
Global Insight Country Risk Ratings*	42	52	42
Bertelsmann Foundation**	49	53	53
World Economic Forum***	35	37	43
Economist Intelligence Unit*	38	38	38
Freedom House****	247	47	47
International Country Risk Guide*	31	31	31
World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*****	35	35	34
Evaluation	39	42	41

* Experts hired by bank / institution, survey from 2014
** Experts hired by bank / institution, survey from 2013
*** Residents' perception; interviewees are mostly local experts, local businessmen and multinational corporations
**** Residents' perception; interviewees mostly come from developed countries, survey from 2013
***** Local experts and general population, survey from 2013

Source: Transparentnost Srbija

U odnosu na države nastale od bivših jugoslovenskih republika Srbija je jedino ispred Bosne i Hercegovine dok je u 2013. godini s njom delila 72 mesto zajedno sa Sao Tome i Principe i Južnom Afrikom.

Rangiranje jugoistočne Evrope

Rang	Zemlja / teritorija	Skor 2012	Skor 2013	Skor 2014 (promena ranga)
39	Slovenija	61	57	58 (+4)
61	Hrvatska	46	48	48 (-4)
64	Makedonija	43	44	45 (+3)
69	Rumunija	44	43	43 (0)
69	Bugarska	41	41	43 (+8)
76	Crna Gora	41	44	42 (-9)
78	Srbija	39	42	41 (-6)
80	BiH	42	42	39 (-8)
110	Kosovo	34	33	33 (-1)
110	Albanija	33	31	33 (+6)

Izvor: Transparentnost Srbija

Na vrhu ove najnovije liste Indeksa percepcije korupcije i dalje su skandinavske zemlje. Najmanje korumpirana je Danska, drugi je Novi Zeland, a potom slede: Finska, Švedska i Norveška. Od evropskih zemalja sa najvišom ocenom korupcije od 26 poena je Ukrajina, a najslabije rezultate među članicama EU zabeležile su: Italija, Grčka i Rumunija. Od najrazvijenijih zemalja sveta Nemačka je na 12 mestu, Velika Britanija na 14, Japan na 15, SAD na 17, Francuska na 26, a Rusija na 136. Najkorumpiranije zemlje su: Somalija, Severna Koreja, Sudan, Avganistan, Južni Sudan i Irak.

Pred kraj 2014. stiglo je još jedno rangiranje Srbije. Na Forbsovoj listi od 146 zemalja po uslovima poslovanja Srbija je na 85. mestu, posle Bosne i Hercegovine. Slovenija se među zemljama bivše Jugoslavije našla na visokom 14. mestu, slede je Makedonija sa 31. mestom, Hrvatska - 46. mesto, Crna Gora - 48. mesto i Bosna i Hercegovina - 84. mesto. Najbolje rangirane zemlje su: Danska, Hong Kong, Novi Zeland, Irska i Švedska. Deset zemalja koje su se našle na dnu lestvice su: Gvineja - kao poslednja, potom Čad, Libija, Mijanmar, Haiti, Angola, Venecuela, Jemen, Gambija i Alžir. Uz ovu informaciju potrebno je istaći da je magazin Forbs izuzetno uticajan, cenjen i čitan. Odnosno, njegove informacije i tekstovi često se citiraju i u drugim svetskim medijima. Tokom 97 godina izlaženja na njegovim stranama našli su se najuticajniji i najuspešniji ljudi u svetu. Ima više od 6 miliona čitaoca, poslovnih ljudi, a od marta 2015. godine, kako je najavljeno, izlaziće i u Srbiji i to će biti njegovo 37. internacionalno izdanje sa ciljem da uticajnim poslovnim ljudima u regionu omogući jedinstveni pristup širokom spektru informacija o ekonomskim pokazateljima, politici, tehnologiji, kulturi, biznisu.

Jedna i druga rang lista pokazuju da nije došlo do pomaka na bolje kada je u pitanju borba protiv korupcije. To treba razumeti kao jasno upozorenje da napori u ovoj borbi moraju biti daleko uverljiviji, a prioritet državnih organa promena ovakvog stanja i odstranjivanje uzroka korupcije. Srbija u narednom periodu ima povećane mehanizme za borbu protiv korupcije sudeći barem po setu novih zakona (Strategija za borbu protiv korupcije, Akcioni plan, Zakon o zaštiti uzbunjivača, itd.) koji su doneti ili su u proceduri donošenja. O nameri države da se ozbiljnije uhvati u koštac sa korupcijom u više navrata poslednjih nekoliko meseci govorio je i premijer Aleksandar Vučić. Na konferenciji "Borba protiv korupcije u Srbiji - u susret novom Zakonu o agenciji za borbu protiv korupcije" istakao je da je za borbu protiv korupcije potrebna sveobuhvatna i zajednička akcija svih državnih organa i društva, vlade, agencija, nezavisnih tela, policije, tužilaštva i sudstva. Nedvosmisleno je da je korupcija u proteklih dvanaest godina uništila srpsko društvo i da je jedan od uzroka što je ono podeljeno na siromašnu većinu i bogatu manjinu. Ta podela podriva stabilnost države i društva, i nije rezultat nečijeg uspešnijeg rada već koruptivnih aktivnosti.

Očigledno je da država želi da se obračuna sa korupcijom, a koliko će u tome imati uspeha pokazaće vreme. Borba protiv korupcije je kao borba sa velikom višeglavom hidrom koja se uspešno hrani svim oblicima bezakonja i koja je svojim pipcima prodrla u sve pore našeg

The Index does not measure the number of corruption cases faced by the citizens, the efforts on the part of authorities to restrain corruption, or the corruptness of specific sectors. It should be understood as the corruptness of state functionaries and public officials as perceived by those doing business with them or by relevant advisors to businessmen, the government and international institutions. In 2012 the index calculation methodology was changed (instead of the 0 to 10 assessments, the 10 to 100 assessments were introduced).

Serbia's ranking

Year	2000	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Score	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	39	42	41
Rank	89/ 90	106/ 133	97/ 145	90/ 163	79/ 179	85/ 180	83/ 180	78/ 178	86/ 183	80/ 176	72/ 177	78/ 175

Source: Transparentnost Srbija

Compared to the former Yugoslav republics, Serbia is only ahead of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while back in 2013 Serbia shared the 72nd place with it, Sao Tome and Principe, and South African Republic.

South-East Europe ranking

Rank	Country - Teritory	Score 2012	Score 2013	Score 2014 (changes in ranking)
39	Slovenia	61	57	58 (+4)
61	Croatia	46	48	48 (-4)
64	Macedonia	43	44	45 (+3)
69	Romania	44	43	43 (0)
69	Bulgaria	41	41	43 (+8)
76	Montenegro	41	44	42 (-9)
78	Serbia	39	42	41 (-6)
80	B and H	42	42	39 (-8)
110	Kosovo	34	33	33 (-1)
110	Albania	33	31	33 (+6)

Source: Transparentnost Srbija

Scandinavian countries are still at the top of the latest Corruption Perceptions Index list. Least corrupted is Denmark, followed by New Zealand, then: Finland, Sweden and Norway. Among the European countries the best ranking with 26 points was recorded by Ukraine, whereas the weakest results among the EU members were recorded by: Italy, Greece and Romania. Among the most developed countries in the world, Germany ranked 12th, Great Britain 14th, Japan 15th, the USA 17th, France 26th, and Russia 136th. The most corrupted countries are: Somalia, North Korea, Sudan, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Iraq.

Towards the end of 2014 Serbia received another ranking result. At the Forbes list of best countries for business, out of 146 countries, Serbia ranked 85th, right after Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among the former Yugoslav republics, Slovenia took the high-ranking 14th place, followed by Macedonia at the 31st place, Croatia – 46th, Montenegro – 48th, and Bosnia and Herzegovina – 84th place. The best ranking countries are: Denmark, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Ireland, and Sweden. The ten worst ranking countries, from the bottom up, are: Guinea, Chad, Libya, Myanmar, Haiti, Angola, Venezuela, Yemen, Gambia, and Algeria. It should be underlined that *Forbes Magazine* is extremely influential, esteemed and widely read. The information and articles it publishes are often cited in other worldwide media. During its 97 years of publication, the most powerful and most successful people in the world were on its pages. It has over 6 million readers among businesspeople, and starting from March 2015, as announced, it will be published in Serbia as well. This will be its 37th international edition, aimed at providing the powerful businesspeople in the region with a unique access to a wide range of information on economic indicators, politics, technology, culture, and business.

Both ranking lists show that there have been no significant breakthroughs when it comes to the fight against corruption. This should be understood as a clear warning that the efforts

Grčki junak, Herakle, bori se sa Lernejskom hidrom, oko 525. godine pre nove ere, Cera u Etruriji, terakota, visina: 44,5 cm, prečnik: 33,8 cm, trenutna lokacija: Vila Geti, Los Anđeles, SAD

Greek hero Herakles battles the Lernean Hydra, about 525 B.C., Caere in Etruria, terracotta, height: 44.5 cm, diameter: 33.8 cm, current location: Getty Villa, Los Angeles, USA

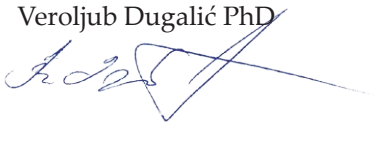
društva. Ovu neman, koja je po mitologiji nazvana Lernejska hidra, bilo je nemoguće ubiti jer je imala devet zmijskih glava sa otrovnim zadahom, koje su, kada bi bile posečene, ponovo nicale. Grčka mitologija je među svojim brojnim likovima pronašla junaka Herakla koji se kao personifikacija dobra izborio, ubivši hidru, sa velikim zlom poručujući da ukoliko se nešto istinski i hrabro želi, a predstavlja pobedu pravde, rešenja uvek postoje.

Razumljivo je stalno isticanje Vlade da je borba protiv korupcije jedan od prioriteta u naporima da se stvori bolja Srbija. Uspeh na tom planu biće izuzetno važan parametar u oceni kvaliteta rada ove Vlade.

Glavni i odgovorni urednik
dr Veroljub Dugalić

to this end must be far more convincing, the priority of state bodies being to change such a state of affairs and eliminate the causes of corruption. In the forthcoming period, Serbia will be having a wider range of anti-corruption mechanisms at its disposal, at least judging by the set of new laws (Anti-Corruption Strategy, Action Plan, Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers, etc.), either already adopted or in the process of adoption. In the past several months, Serbia's Prime Minister, Aleksandar Vučić, on several occasions spoke about the Government's intention to tackle corruption more seriously. At the conference titled "Anti-Corruption Practices in Serbia – Facing the New Law on Anti-Corruption Agency", he underlined that the fight against corruption requires a comprehensive and joint action of all state bodies and the society, the Government, agencies, independent bodies, the police, prosecutor's office, and the judiciary. There is no doubt that in the past twelve years corruption destroyed the Serbian society, being one of the main causes for its division into the impoverished majority and the rich minority. This division undermines the stability of the state and the society, and is not a result of someone's more successful work, but of corruption-based activities.

Evidently, the state wants to eradicate corruption, and the time will tell how successful in this respect it will be. Fighting corruption is like fighting a large hydra with several heads, successfully feeding off all forms of unlawfulness, its tentacles having penetrated into the pores of our society. This beast, called the Lernean Hydra in Greek mythology, was impossible to kill because it had nine serpent heads with poisonous breath, which, once cut off, would grow again. Among its numerous characters, the Greek mythology found the hero, Heracles, a personification of goodness, who killed the Hydra, thereby defeating the great evil, and sending the message that, if something is truly and courageously desired, and represents the victory of justice, there are always solutions at hand.

It is only understandable that the Government constantly emphasizes that fighting corruption is one of the priorities in its efforts to create a better Serbia. The success in this field will be an exquisitely significant parameter in the quality assessment of this Government's work.

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