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TRIDESET PET STEPENIKA DO EU

Dok nekoliko zemalja nestrpljivo čeka na ulazak u Evropsku uniju, veliku porodicu evropskih zemalja, neke, naročito posle izlaska Velike Britanije, prete da će poći njenim putem, dok se jedna, nama ne samo geografski bliska zemlja, bori da u njoj i ostane.

Vodeći eksperti Svetske banke, Međunarodnog monetarnog fonda, OECD, IFC uvereni su da će se Velika Brritanija suočiti sa oslabljenim ekonomskim rastom, povećanjem nezaposlenosti, padom vrednosti funte i sa potpuno nezaštićenim poslovanjem. Građani Britanije ipak su više verovali svojim političarima pa su to i glasanjem potvrdili. Sa bregzitom se i Evropska unija promenila a kada i koliko će se dalje menjati, povećanjem ili smanjenjem broja zemalja, pokazaće naredne godine. Sada je ipak svima jasno da je ulazak u ovu evropsku porodicu mnogo teži nego izlazak iz nje. Da li će i kako doći do isključenja neke od njenih članica sada je teško odgovoriti jer se proglašenje "crne ovce u porodici" još nije dogodilo.

Zemlje koje još uvek nisu deo ove političke i ekonomske unije u fazi su: pregovaranja o pristupanju, u statusu kandidata ili kao potencijalni kandidati. Srbija se nalazi među zemljama u statusu pregovaranja o pristupanju. Naime, marta 2012. Evropski savet Srbiji je dodelio status kandidata a 28. juna 2013. godine doneo je Odluku o pridruživanju. Okvir za pregovore usvojen je 11. decembra 2013. godine.

Srbija, kao što je to bio slučaj i sa drugim zemljama koje su postale članice EU, mora da ispuni određene kriterijume koji su definisani u 35 poglavlja. Ovaj proces za ulazak u EU će se završiti kada se zatvore sva poglavlja. Odnosno, pregovarački postupak ima četiri stuba: posmatranje započeto, posmatranje završeno, poglavlje otvoreno i poglavlje zatvoreno. Srbija je zatvorila 13.12.2016. godine poglavlje 25 koje se odnosi na nauku i istraživanje i 27.02.2017. godine poglavlje 26 koje pokriva oblast obrazovanja i kulture. Za razliku od ovih zatvorenih, mnogo više je onih koji su otvoreni: 5, 6, 7, 20, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32 i 35. Poslednja dva koja su otvorena juna ove godine su poglavlja 7 (Pravo intelektualne svojine) i 29 (Carinska unija). Ukupno je 23 poglavlja koja još nisu otvorena i to su: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31, 33 i 34.

Nemoguće je predvideti kada će se pomenuta otvorena poglavlja zatvoriti a kada nova otvoriti jer brzina procesa pregovora zavisi od brzine reforme i usklađivanja u Srbiji sa propisima Evropske unije. Osim toga, pregovori o bilo kom poglavlju ne završavaju se dok svaka vlada države članice

editorial

THIRTY FIVE STEPS TO THE EU

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While a few countries patiently wait to join the European Union - this large family of European countries, some, especially after Brexit, threaten to follow the example of Great Britain, whereas one, close to us in more than just geographical terms, has been fighting to stay in it.

The leading experts of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the OECD, and the IFC are convinced that Great Britain will be facing a weaker economic growth, increased unemployment, depreciation of the pound, and the utterly unprotected business. The citizens of Great Britain, however, trusted their own politicians more, and voted accordingly at the referendum. Brexit certainly changed the European Union and next year we will see to which extent it will keep changing, either by increasing or decreasing the number of its member states. At least, it has become clear for everyone that to enter this European family is much more difficult than to leave it. It is hard to anticipate how, if at all, some of its members will get excluded, because none have yet been declared "the black sheep of the family".

The countries that are still not part of this political and economic union are: negotiating the accession, having the candidate for membership status or having the potential candidate status. Serbia is among the countries negotiating the accession. Namely, in March 2012 the European Council awarded Serbia the candidate for membership status, and on 28 June 2013 it endorsed the recommendation to open accession negotiations with Serbia. The negotiation framework was adopted on 11 December 2013.

Serbia, just like other countries that have already become the EU members, must fulfil the specific criteria defined in 35 chapters. The process of joining the EU is completed once all the chapters are closed. The negotiating process rests on four pillars: screening commenced, screening completed, chapter opened, and chapter closed. On 13.12.2016 Serbia closed Chapter 25 referring to science and research, and on 27.02.2017 Chapter 26 covering the field of education and culture. However, there are much more chapters that still remain open: i.e. 5, 6, 7, 20, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, and 35. The latest two chapters opened in June this year are Chapter 7 (Intellectual Property Law) and Chapter 29 (Customs Union). There are 23 chapters in total which have not been opened yet, i.e.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 31, 33, and 34.

It is impossible to predict when the above listed opened chapters will be closed, and when the new ones will be opened, given that the speed of the negotiating process depends on how quickly Serbia implements the relevant reforms and harmonization with the European Union regulations. Moreover,

EU ne bude zadovoljna napretkom Srbije kao kandidata u datoj oblasti, a u skladu sa analizom EU i okončaće se tek nakon što svako poglavlje bude zatvoreno. Kada se prođu svi ovi koraci potpisaće se Ugovor o pristupanju, dokument koji zvanično potvrđuje članstvo Srbije u Evropskoj uniji. Da bi ovaj dokument bio konačan i obavezujući potrebno je da dobije podršku: Evropskog saveta, Evropske komisije i Evropskog parlamenta, da ga Srbija ratifikuje kao i sve članice EU ponaosob, u skladu sa svojim ustavnim pravilima.

U institucijama EU teku pripreme i odlučivanje o daljem otvaranju poglavlja, za još 12 poglavlja ocenjeno je da mogu da se otvore bez dodatnih uslova i Srbija je pozvana da podnese pregovaračke pozicije a među njima su poglavlja: 2, 4, 6, 9 i 28. Uskoro se očekuje da Srbija dobije poziv i za poglavlje 27 o životnoj sredini, oblasti u kojoj će našoj zemlji biti potrebno najviše vremena i novca za usklađivanje sa EU i za koje je postavljanje uslova za otvaranje izbegnuto sastavljanjem detaljnog plana usklađivanja u okviru takozvanog postskrining dokumenta. Zbog usklađivanja sa EU u ovoj oblasti potrebno je, prema sadašnjoj proceni, izmeniti ili doneti više od 700 propisa i izdvojiti 10 milijardi evra a aktivnosti su predviđene u narednih 25 godina. To je i specifičnost ovog poglavlja koji jedini ima produžene rokove. Kada je reč o pretpristupnim fondovima EU dodeljuje najviše 85% sredstava a drugi deo mora da uloži Srbija. Najveća ulaganja, odnosno najviše sredstava, biće potrebna za upravljanje otpadom, pre svega komunalnim otpadom i otpadnim vodama.

Evropska unija je u proteklih 13 godina najveći donator Srbije sa više od 2,6 milijardi evra (podatak iz 2015. godine) bespovratnih sredstava u svim oblastima od vladavine prava, preko reforme državne uprave, razvoja društva do zaštite životne sredine i poljoprivrede. Finansijska pomoć je obezbeđena kroz Instrument za predpristupnu pomoć (IPA) kao podrška reformama koje je Vlada Srbije obećala da će sprovoditi na putu ka Evropskoj uniji. IPA II je samo jedan od mogućih izvora finansijskih sredstava za finansiranje razvojnih projekata u našoj zemlji. Ambasador Majkl Devenport, šef delegacije EU u Republici Srbiji u publikaciji „Rastimo zajedno - najuspešniji projekti koje EU finansira u Srbiji" (iz 2015. godine) istakao je da svake godine EU donira Srbiji oko 200 miliona evra iz IPA fondova. Naime, IPA II je nominovan kao instrument za pretpristupnu pomoć za period od 2014-2020. godine. Pored značaja u finansijskom smislu IPA II treba da omogući jačanje i izgradnju nacionalnih kapaciteta za upravljanje EU sredstvima, kako bi se na što bolji način pripremili za znatno

Datumi puta Srbije ka EU

- 22. decembar 2009. godine - dostavljena kandidatura Srbije za članstvo u EU
- oktobar 2011. godine - Evropska komisija objavila Mišljenje o kandidaturi Srbije kojim se Evropskom savetu preporučuje da Srbiji dodeli status kandidata
- mart 2012. godine - Evropski savet dodelio Srbiji status kandidata
- 28. juni 2013 - Usvojena odluka o otvaranju pregovora pristupanju
- 25. septembar 2013. godine - Evropska komisija i Srbija počele praćenje primene pravne tekovine EU (analitičko ispitivanje po poglavljima
- 17. decembar 2013. godine - Ministri spoljnih poslova EU usvojili su okvir za pregovore sa Srbijom
- 20. decembar 2013. godine - Evropski savet doneo odluku da prva međuvladina konferencija bude održana 21. juna 2014.

the negotiations on any chapter do not end until the governments of each EU member state are satisfied with the progress Serbia as a candidate has made in the specific field, based on the EU analysis, and they will end only after each and every chapter is closed. Once all these steps are finalized, the Accession Agreement will be signed, i.e. a document officially confirming Serbia's membership in the European Union. In order for this document to be final and binding, it must be enclosed by the European Council, the European Commission, and the European Parliament, and ratified by Serbia and all EU member states individually, pursuant to their respective constitutional rules.

The EU institutions have been undertaking the necessary preparations and deciding on the opening of new chapters, having assessed that another 12 chapters can be opened without any additional preconditions, and inviting Serbia to submit its relevant negotiating positions, including chapters: 2, 4, 6, 9, and 28. Soon enough, Serbia is expected for to receive an invitation for Chapter 27 concerning Environment, which is the chapter Serbia will require most time and money to harmonize with the EU, and for which it has avoided additional preconditions for opening by composing a detailed harmonization plan within the so-called post-screening document. For the purpose of harmonization with the EU in this field, according to the current assessment, Serbia is required to amend or adopt over 700 regulations and invest 10 billion EUR into the activities planned for the next 25 years. At the same time, this is the specificity of this chapter, which is the only one with extended deadlines. When it comes to the pre-accession funds, the EU provides the maximum of 85%, whereas the remaining funds must be invested by Serbia. The largest investments will be required for waste management, first and foremost utility waste and wastewater.

In the past 13 years the European Union has been the biggest donor of Serbia, having granted over 2.6 billion EUR (2015 data) of non-returnable funds in all fields ranging from the rule of law, to the government administration reform, development of the society, environmental protection and agriculture. The financial aid has been provided through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) as support to the reforms that the Government of Serbia committed to implement on its road to the European Union. IPA II is just one of the potential sources of financial assets for financing the development projects in our country. Ambassador Michael Davenport, Head of the EU Delegation to Serbia, in the publication "Growing Together - Most Successful Projects Funded by the EU in Serbia" (2015) highlighted that every year the EU donates about 200 million EUR to Serbia from the IPA funds. Namely, IPA II has been assigned as the instrument for pre-accession assistance for the period 2014-2020. In addition to its significance in financial terms, IPA II should enable the strengthening and development of the national capacities for managing EU funds, so that Serbia can prepare as best as possible for the substantially bigger structural and investment funds that will be available once it becomes a EU member state.

The total IPA II budget for the period 2014-2020 amounts to 17 billion EUR for Serbia, Montenegro, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Important Dates on Serbia's Road to the EU

- 22 December 2009: Serbia officially applies for membership in the European Union.
- October 2011: European Commission issues the Opinion about Serbia's application, thereby recommending to the European Council that Serbia should be granted an official EU candidate status.
- March 2012: European Council grants Serbia the official candidate status for EU membership.
- 28 June 2013: European Council endorses the Council of Ministers recommendation to open accession negotiations with Serbia.
- 25 September 2013: European Commission and Serbia start screening the EU acquis (analytical examination per chapters).
- 17 December 2013: Council of Ministers approves the framework for negotiations with Serbia.
- 20 December 2013: European Council endorses the decision for the first intergovernmental conference to be held on 21 June 2014.

obimnije, strukturne i investicione fondove, koji će nam biti na raspolaganju kada postanemo zemlja članica EU.

Ukupan budžet IPA II za period 2014-2020. iznosi 17 milijardi evra za Srbiju, Crnu Goru, Tursku, Bosnu i Hercegovinu, BJR Makedoniju, Albaniju i Kosovo (u IPA II publikaciji navodi se da se time ne prejudicira status Kosova i da je u skladu sa Rezolucijom 1244 i mišljenjem MSP o kosovskoj deklaraciji o nezavisnosti). Iz ovih sredstava Srbija će moći da koristi sredstva u iznosu od 1.508 miliona evra i posle Turske (4.453,9 miliona evra) biće najveći korisnik IPA II.

Potrebno je istaći da je Evropska komisija unela pet novih komponenti u IPA II za razliku od prethodnog IPA I (za period od 2007-2013). To su:

1. U oblasti politike: reforme kao deo priprema za članstvo u EU i izgradnja institucija i kapaciteta; društveno ekonomski i regionalni razvoj; zapošljavanje, socijalne politike, obrazovanje, unapređenje ravnopravnosti polova i razvoj ljudskih resursa; poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj; regionalna i teritorijalna saradnja.
2. Sektorski pristup u planiranju - projekti

35 poglavlja

1. Sloboda kretanja robe
2. Sloboda kretanja radnika
3. Pravo poslovnog nastanjivanja i sloboda pružanja usluga
4. Sloboda kretanja kapitala
5. Javne nabavke
6. Pravo privrednih društava
7. Pravo intelektualne svojine
8. Politika konkurencije
9. Finansijske usluge
10. Informatičko društvo i mediji
11. Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj
12. Bezbednost hrane, veterinarska i fitosanitarna politika
13. Ribarstvo
14. Saobraćajna politika
15. Energetika
16. Porezi
17. Ekonomska i monetarna politika
18. Statistika
19. Socijalna politika i zapošljavanje
20. Preduzetništvo i industrijska politika
21. Transevropske mreže
22. Regionalna politika i koordinacija strukturnih instrumenata
23. Pravosuđe i osnovna prava
24. Pravda, sloboda i bezbednost
25. Nauka i istraživanje
26. Obrazovanje i kultura
27. Životna sredina
28. Zaštita potrošača i zdravlja
29. Carinska unija
30. Spoljni odnosi
31. Spoljna, bezbednosna i odbrambena politika
32. Finansijska kontrola
33. Finansijske i budžetske odredbe
34. Institucije
35. Ostala pitanja

FYR Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo (IPA II publication states that thereby it does not anticipate the status of Kosovo and remains in line with the Resolution 1244 and the Ministry of Interior's opinion concerning the Kosovo's declaration of independence). Out of these funds Serbia will be entitled to utilize the amount of 1,508 million EUR and after Turkey (with 4,453.9 million EUR), it will be the largest beneficiary of IPA II.

It is worth underlining that the European Commission introduced five new components into IPA II, which differentiate it from the preceding IPA I (for the period 2007-2013). These are:

1. In the policy areas: reforms in preparation for EU membership and related institution - and capacity-building; socio-economic and regional development; employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality, and human resources development; agriculture and rural development; regional and territorial cooperation.
2. Sector approach to planning - the projects will be grouped within the Sector Planning Document with the objective of insuring that the proposed projects are mutually

35 Chapters

1. Free movement of goods
2. Freedom of movement for workers
3. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services
4. Free movement of capital
5. Public procurement
6. Company law
7. Intellectual property law
8. Competition policy
9. Financial services
10. Information society and media
11. Agriculture and rural development
12. Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy
13. Fisheries
14. Transport policy
15. Energy
16. Taxation
17. Economic and monetary policy
18. Statistics
19. Social policy and employment
20. Enterprise and industrial policy
21. Trans-European networks
22. Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments
23. Judiciary and fundamental rights
24. Justice, freedom and security
25. Science and research
26. Education and culture
27. Environment
28. Consumer and health protection
29. Customs union
30. External relations
31. Foreign, security and defense policy
32. Financial control
33. Financial and budgetary provisions
34. Institutions
35. Other issues

će biti grupisani u Sektorskim planskim dokumentima što bi imalo za cilj da osiguraju da predloženi projekti budu međusobno usklađeni i ugrađeni u šire strategije na nivou sektora.
3. Veća komplementarnost sa drugim zajmovima međunarodnih finansijskih institucija.
4. Zemlja korisnica IPA II preuzima odgovornosti za implementaciju i upravljanje sredstvima, što je jedna od najznačajnijih novina.
5. Uvođenje takozvane sektorske budžetske pomoći - i u prethodnom periodu postojala je mogućnost da država korisnica IPA dobije finansijska sredstva kroz direktnu budžetsku podršku ali je ta mogućnost korišćena samo u slučaju Srbije koja je zbog ekonomske krize tražila i dobila budžetsku pomoć od 100 miliona evra iz programa IPA 2009.

Interesantno je da EU nagrađuje uspešne korisnike sredstava što je takođe novina u IPA II. Predviđena je mogućnost obezbeđenja odgovarajućeg iznosa pomoći koji bi ostao na raspolaganju a u cilju nagrađivanja zemalja korisnika pomoći ukoliko se utvrdi da je zabeležila poseban napredak u ispunjavanju kriterijuma za članstvo i/ili efikasno sprovođenje pretpristupne pomoći pri čemu postiže posebno dobre rezultate u vezi sa konkretnim ciljevima utvrđenim u njenim indikativnim strateškim dokumentima.

Sredinom juna Evropski parlament je na skupu u Strazburu pohvalio istrajno angažovanje Srbije na putu uključivanja u EU i njen preduzimljiv, opipljiv i dobro pripremljen pristup pregovorima o članstvu. Takođe je pohvaljen napredak Srbije u razvijanju efikasne tržišne privrede i poboljšanju ukupnih ekonomskih prilika u zemlji. Ističe se da je sve to jasan znak rešenosti i političke volje Beograda za stupanje u Evropsku uniju. Zbog ovakvih ocena o Srbiji Evropski parlament je uputio zahtev da Evropska unija u pregovorima o članstvu sa Srbijom otvori nova poglavlja koja su tehnički već spremna.

Pohvale su svakako zaslužile vladine institucije, nadležna ministarstva, Narodna banka i određene komisije ali i nevladin sektor. Naime, Vlada Srbije je radi pripreme za otvaranje poglavlja obrazovala 21 radnu grupu. Predstavnik UBS je aktivan u radu Nacionalnog konventa EU gde doprinos zajednici daju i organizacije civilnog sektora u radu Radne grupe za ekonomska i monetarna pitanja, Radne grupe za konkurenciju i Radne grupe za slobodno kretanje kapitala. Imajući u vidu da Udruženje banaka Srbije ima razgranatu međunarodnu saradnju koju je uspostavila zahvaljujući, između ostalog, članstvu u Evropskoj bankarskoj federaciji i Evropskoj trening mreži može da na najbolji način i u narednom periodu pruži kvalitetan doprinos naporima predstavnika naših vlasti na putu evropskih integracija.

Glavni i odgovorni urednik
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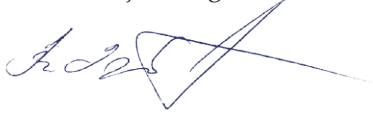

Članice EU

Robert Šuman, francuski ministar spoljnih poslova, predložio je 1950. godine zajednicu država koja bi upravljala industrijom uglja i čelika radi stvaranja zajedničkog tržišta šest zemalja u Evropi. Ova zajednica je bila preteča nove političke i ekonomske unije - Evropske unije. Nakon njih sve do 2013. Evropskoj uniji pridruživale su se i druge zemlje:

- 1950: Belgija, SR Nemačka, Francuska, Italija, Luksemburg i Holandija.
- 1973: Danska, Irska, Velika Britanija.
- 1980: Grčka, Portugalija, Španija
- 1990. Austrija, Finska, Švedska
- 2004: Kipar, Republika Češka, Estonija, Mađarska, Letonija, Litvanija, Malta, Poljska, Slovačka i Slovenija
- 2007: Rumunija i Bugarska
- 2013: Hrvatska.

Status zemlje u pristupanju EU

- Faza pregovaranja o pristupanju: Srbija, Crna Gora i Turska.
- Status kandidata: Albanija i Makedonija.
- Potencijalni kandidat: Bosna i Hercegovina.

EU Members

Robert Schuman, Foreign Minister of France, in 1950 proposed the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, with a view to establishing the single market for six countries in Europe. The Community was the forerunner of the new political and economic union, i.e. the European Union. In the subsequent period up until 2013 the European Union was joined by other countries:

- 1950: Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands
- 1973: Denmark, Ireland, Great Britain
- 1980: Greece, Portugal, Spain
- 1990: Austria, Finland, Sweden
- 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia
- 2007: Romania and Bulgaria
- 2013: Croatia

Status of Countries Accessing the EU

- Stage of accession negotiations: Serbia, Montenegro, and Turkey.
- Candidates for membership: Albania and Macedonia.
- Potential candidate: Bosnia and Herzegovina.

harmonized and embedded in the broader sector-level strategies.

3. Increased compatibility with other loans granted by international financial institutions.
4. A country which is an IPA II beneficiary assumes the responsibility for implementation and funds management, which is one of the most important innovations.
5. Introduction of the so-called sector-based budgetary aid - in the previous period, too, the IPA beneficiaries had an option to receive financial funds through direct budget support but that possibility was utilized only in the case of Serbia which, as a result of the economic crisis, requested and received the budget aid in the amount of 100 million EUR within the IPA 2009 Program. Interestingly enough, the EU awards the successful users of its funds, which is another innovation in the IPA II. Namely, it prescribes an option of a certain amount of aid that remains available, with the aim of rewarding the beneficiary countries if determined that they have recorded a particular progress in meeting the membership criteria and/or an efficient implementation of pre-accession assistance, in terms of extraordinary results concerning the specific goals defined in their indicative strategic documents.

In mid-June, at the gathering in Strasbourg, the European Parliament praised Serbia for its dedicated engagements on the path to the EU accession and its proactive, tangible and well-prepared approach to the accession negotiations. Moreover, Serbia was commended for its progress in developing the efficient market economy and improving the overall economic situation in the country. This was highlighted as a clear sign of Belgrade's willingness and political determination to join the European Union. As a result of such evaluations about Serbia, the European Parliament addressed a request to the European Union to open the new chapters which are technically ready in the accession negotiations with Serbia.

The praise is certainly well deserved by the government institutions, competent ministries, the National Bank of Serbia and certain commissions, as well as the non-governmental sector. The Government of Serbia has formed 21 working groups for the purpose of preparations for the opening of the new chapters. A representative of the ASB has been actively involved in the work of the National Convention on the EU, within which the relevant contribution to the community has also been provided by the civil sector organizations through the activities of the Working Group for Economic and Monetary Issues, the Working Group for Fair Competition, and the Working Group for Free Capital Flows. Bearing in mind that the Association of Serbian Banks has a broad international cooperation network which has been established, inter alia, by means of its membership in the European Banking Federation, and the European Banking Training Network, in the forthcoming period it can continue to provide a high-quality contribution to the efforts of the Serbian authorities on the path to the European integration.