

Summarized Report on Transparency Serbia's work in 2017

Transparency Serbia

February 2018

Research and Advocacy Work

During the year 2017th we published an enormous amount of **160 documents related to the initiatives and analyzes** on our web site. This include **web-publications**, reports on projects that we have implemented, **proposals for the adoption of amendments**, amendments to regulations, as well as the answers of certain bodies to which we addressed requests and initiatives.

Priorities for new government

Our advocacy in 2017 included, traditionally, the list of priorities for new government. This time, we sent on June 22nd 2017 our list of priorities to a candidate for the function of Prime Minister, **Ana Brnabić**, as well as all deputy groups represented in the National Assembly. The **list contains 15 priority activities for the current parliamentary convention and the new Serbian government**. Almost all the priorities were mentioned before the previous parliamentary elections (2016), and many in the previous years.

Transparency proposed measures to increase the **public's decision-making and the work of the Government**. Among them are:

- the legal precision of the rules for the conduct of **public debates** and their organization in the preparation of all important acts;
- the legal regulation of **attempts to influence decision-making, including lobbying**;
- the publication of **explanations for the proposals of regulations and conclusions** of the Government;

The Assembly should regularly **review the effects of the laws** it has adopted on the fight against corruption and the risks of corruption in the proposed laws. As particularly important, TS stresses the necessity to provide public information **regarding the conclusion of interstate agreements that exclude the application of domestic laws**, so that citizens and parliamentarians who approve such arrangements, most often for infrastructure projects, can see **whether the potential benefits are greater than the damage which will undoubtedly result from the absence of competition**.

The Assembly of Serbia now has **reports of independent state bodies from three years**(2014-2016). Parliament has the opportunity to fulfil its constitutional role of overseeing the executive power by obliging the Government to solve the problems that the anti-corruption authorities have pointed out for years and to verify whether the government did so. It is not less important that the Assembly starts to **consider the annual reports on the work of the Government** and the final budget account (the last one that is submitted is related to 2014!) by asking for explanations and responsibilities for any significant deviation from the plans.

On the side of detection and punishment of corruption, Transparency Serbia proposes measures for more efficient use of information that the **altest** are willing to share with the state bodies,

mandatory **exemption from the criminal responsibility** of the bribe-giver who otherwise could not fulfil his rights within a reasonable time and which case he would report, as well as the introduction of the criminal offense of "**Illegal Enrichment**". Public prosecutors should be provided with legal and financial conditions for their work, but they must also commit themselves to more **actively taking action** in the investigation of corruption, at least by examining all the doubts about corruption that can be found in the media and publicly available reports of other state bodies, as well as by using special investigative techniques and financial investigations. In the work of the police and judicial authorities, the Government, the Parliament and politicians should not interfere neither by preventing prosecution, nor by demanding the prosecution, and especially by not **communicating data on arrests and criminal proceedings** or placing such data in selected media.

Before the new government, there are also outstanding legal obligations for **depoliticization and professionalization** of the public sector, some of which have been dated since 2005.

It is obvious that, until now, there was no political will to place all the **highest civil servants in the state administration** on the basis of a competition, and for the same reason, "e.g. state "is held in **public companies**, where competitions have been mandatory for 4.5 years.

Transparency Serbia urged the Government and The Parliament to contribute to respect and improvement of the rules on the **financing of political parties and electoral campaigns**. Serbia committed itself to this by means of strategic acts, and we received concrete recommendations from the OSCE / ODIHR and the EU. In the opinion of the TS, the priority are the amendments of the regulations that would more clearly separate the exercise of the state function from the political promotion, the increasing of the public's data on sources of funding while the campaign is going on, the specification of the crimes in connection with illegal financing and buying votes, and the support given to the state bodies that need to exercise control over respecting the regulations.

We have also proposed measures for **the adoption of comprehensive rules on the state and political advertising**, for increasing competition and punishing violations of **public procurement** rules, greater transparency in decision making on the selection, promotion and accountability of judges and public prosecutors, as well as the **responsibility of the members of the High Court Council and State Prosecutorial Council**. We have also pointed out the importance of preserving the **unity of legal order and legal security**, reducing the risk of corruption in **regulatory and financial interventions on the market, respecting and regularly updating strategic documents**, implementing **public sector** reforms, the necessity for the Government to **regularly review the reports and recommendations of the Anti-Corruption Council** which has not been the case so far, a **clearer division of responsibilities** between the authorities in charge of the fight against corruption, as well as the most important issues that should be addressed in the course of the forthcoming amendment to the **Constitution**¹.

¹ The complete text of the proposal is available at:

http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/TS_predlozi_za_novu_skupstinu_i_vladu_%202017.docx

Public enterprises

Public enterprises have been identified as the most problematic area in the fight against corruption in Serbia². The system of party control and coalitional "share of prey" in these companies, which functioned for decades, have not ceased by the adoption of the Law on Public Enterprises of 2012, which proclaimed the depoliticization and greater transparency and accountability, as showed by the Transparency Serbia research from 2014³. Bearing in mind the inherent purpose of public enterprises, their dominant position in the market and the ability to buy media influence, the costs of sponsorship and marketing emerge as their most disputable expenditures. The problems pointed out by TS and other actors⁴ have only partially been resolved by the new Law on Public Enterprises of 2016.

For this reason, Transparency Serbia researched the implementation of the Law on Public Enterprises of 2016. We analyzed the professionalization of public enterprise management through the selection of directors and supervisory boards, transparency of their work, and compliance with legal obligations, as well as the relationship of public enterprises with the media, where we observed advertising costs, sponsorships and donations, and accompanying reports. The research covered the legal framework in general and the documents collected for 30 public enterprises.

Some of the major shortcomings in the new Law on Public Enterprises (in force since March 2016), to which TS indicated in a timely manner⁵, became evident during the first 18 months of the Law implementation. This particularly applies to the solutions from the transitional provisions of the Law. A by-law, which should stipulate adequate compensation for experts managing public enterprises - "conditions and criteria for determining the level of incentives for Directors and Executive Directors of Public Enterprises" - has not been adopted one year after the deadline. In addition, the act that should regulate the professional development of the chair and members of supervisory boards in the field of corporate governance has not yet been adopted either.

Even though the legal deadline for the appointment of directors expired in March 2017, acting directors are still running almost all of the observed public enterprises six months later. At the local level, enterprises are managed by directors appointed in the 2013 competition, when they were clearly identified as "party candidates" in the local media. When it comes to supervisory boards, 29 out of 30 public enterprises are composed of members who do not meet legal requirements or whose qualifications cannot be determined from their resumes. Therefore, it can be concluded that one of the goals for adoption of this law, the professionalization of the management of public enterprises and their depoliticization, has not been accomplished.

Violations of the Law, irregularities or lack of evidence that the Law was respected:

²In the National Integrity System Study from 2015, conducted according to the Transparency International methodology, "Public Enterprises" received by far the lowest evaluation among 16 key institutions and sectors. http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/TS_report_NIS_2015.pdf

³The Effects of new Law on Public Enterprises – professionalization or politicization http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/stories/inicijativeianalize/Efekti%20novog%20zakona%20o%20javnim%20pred_uzecima-politizacija%20ili%20profesionalizacija,%20oktobar%202014.pdf

⁴The most notable were the two reports on media composed by the Anti-Corruption Council in 2011 and 2015. <http://www.antikorupcija-savet.gov.rs/en-GB/reports/cid1028-3007/report-on-the-possible-impact-of-public-sector-institutions-on-media-through-financing-of-advertising-and-marketing-services>

⁵http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/Zakon_o_JP_komentari_i_primedbe.doc

- **In 28 cases** irregularities were found **in relation to directors and the selection of directors**. In 15 cases, **the deadline for the competition** for the selection of directors expired⁶; **in seven cases the acting director was appointed for the period longer than the legal maximum of 12 months**; in two cases the "acting director" was appointed for the period longer than the legal maximum by "rotating" acting directors; in two cases it was disputable whether the director or the acting director **fulfil (or fulfilled) the legal requirements** for that function; while two cases were disputable because the directors were appointed in 2012⁷.
- Of the **30 observed enterprises**, only **two directors were selected** in accordance with the provisions of the new Law on Public Enterprises, and **in 11 enterprises they were selected before the new Law** entered into force. **Two enterprises** are still managed by **the directors appointed in 2012**, before the previous Law entered into force (these PE held no competitions until 2017, despite the fact that the previous Law stipulated this to be done in June 2013). **The total of 14 public enterprises are managed by acting directors**. One public enterprise was shut down during the study.
- Out of the **30 observed PEs**, **irregularities were found in case of 29** in relation to the **composition of the supervisory boards**, i.e. in regards to meeting the legal requirements for the SB members. The qualifications for one to four members were disputable. In most cases, TS was able to determine on the basis of the available resumes or submitted data that SB members did not fulfil legal requirements (the most common requirements in question were: "at least three years of work experience in jobs related to public enterprise affairs" or "five years of work experience in jobs which require higher education degree"). In other situations, the submitted and published documents were not sufficient to determine with certainty whether the conditions were met.

Transparency is an area in which **progress has been made** gradually, over the past 18 months, at least on the observed sample, which was also influenced by our research. Thus, at the beginning of the research, only one of the 30 PEs had published all the documents and information required by the Law (plans, reports, resumes, etc.). After we issued numerous statements to public enterprises and their founders, these obligations were met by eight enterprises at the end of the monitoring, while ten companies established a system of regular publishing, even though the publication of certain documents is still late. TS warned municipal assemblies that some local public enterprises do not even have a website and we alerted the responsible ministry to remind all local government units to legal obligations and prescribed penalties.

As for media relations, we found that several public enterprises concluded contracts with media or entered sponsorship contracts in order to monitor the activities of the company. Some public enterprises ignored the requests to deliver their media contracts. Among them is the PE *Posta Srbije* which had the highest number of sponsorship agreements with the media. Given the partial availability of the requested information, it is not possible to draw a conclusion on the extent to which the relations between this PE and the media were inappropriate or in accordance with the regulations and media standards. However, received contracts revealed several cases where the media agreed to the obligations that could impair the independent editorial policy. In addition, we identified some cases of the public procurement of advertising space in print media with specifications that clearly "targeted" a particular medium.⁸

⁶Data collection was completed in August 2017, so it is possible that the director was appointed in the meantime.

⁷In these cases, it is also illegal or, at the very least, disputable that the appointed directors continued performing that function without a new competition after the previous Law from December 2012 entered into force.

⁸http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/TS_Political_influence_on_public_enterprises_and_media_ENG.pdf

Local Transparency Index 2017

Transparency Serbia conducted **the second survey**, assessment and ranking of towns and municipalities in Serbia on the basis of criteria of transparency defined **by 86 indicators**. After the first ranking (LTI 2015), presented in February 2016, which comprised all municipalities, towns and city municipalities, **this year's ranking contains a sample of 15 towns and municipalities**.

The survey shows that there is certain improvement in most of municipalities. However, there is still considerable **room and need for improvement of transparency**. Namely, even towns that have been most favourably assessed in this cycle, attained the set standards only under two thirds of criteria, and the average score is under 50% of the maximum score **(47.2 out of 100)**.

Our experience from the meetings held in spring 2016 with the representatives of 20 towns and municipalities, and the round tables we held in October 2016 with representatives of six LSUs from the Raska and Pcinja Districts, the answers we received in both cycles of the survey and the situation analysis point to the conclusion that **political will continues to be a decisive factor for the improvement of transparency of towns and municipalities**. Only if there is the support of the local government officials, the employees will carry out measures that are the subject of the survey.

Also, towns and municipalities usually **do not exceed the scope of their mandatory duties, and quite often there is a violation of these duties or purely formal compliance**. By category, the best rankings are for the transparency of data on public procurement, followed by information brochures and free access to information, while the situation is worst regarding public enterprises and institutions. Often, these do not comply with obligations provided under the Law on Public Entities, let alone higher standards of best practice, which we have also looked at within the LTI.

It should be noted that the indicators do not reflect only legal duties of towns and municipalities. The law and by-laws prescribe rules that should ensure certain level of transparency. LTI 2017 indicators seek for **practices which bring about a higher level of transparency**.

As very good and remarkable practices noticed in this cycle, we can underline electronic registers of administrative procedures in several LSU, which contain very clear information on the procedures, persons in charge, required documentation, information on mandatory fees, and on, what is significant but often overlooked – deadlines to deliver a service. Several LSU have the ability of online tracking of cases, or the „System48“ for response (or resolution) of community related issues. As interesting solutions, we point to specific web sites, such as of the Leskovac Service Centre, Novi Sad City Council, and a special web site containing a database of regulations (Kraljevo, although it seemed outdated at the moment, with last update from the end of 2015)⁹.

Financing Presidential Elections and Campaign from 2017 Budget

Transparency Serbia issued policy paper that highlights how budget financing of presidential campaign has been organized. This year, the amount for financing the campaign was properly calculated in the budget on the basis of set criteria. Both total amount and the funds that candidates can individually expect are significantly lower than in 2012. The candidates of large parliamentary parties had considerable advantage over others. Namely, at the end of 2014, a possibility was introduced for election campaigns to be funded using the money intended for financing regular work of political entities. According to the financial statements of the parties, these regular budget grants allowed some parties (primarily SNS and PUPS who were on the

⁹http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/LTI_2017_English_summary.pdf

same list) to use this money to finance a large part of the election campaign in 2016, which, according to the regulations that were in place until two years ago, was not allowed.

On the other hand, the nominators of candidates received much larger amounts than the submitters of electoral lists in parliamentary elections 2016. This serves as an evidence of great inconsistency and lack of clear criteria in the Law on Financing Political Activities in regards to the general objective of budget financing, which we already indicated five years ago when the Law was drafted, and again two years ago when the Law was amended.¹⁰

Other Research and Advocacy

During 2017, we also produced following analyses:

1. Public officials' campaign as a type of public resource abuse
2. EU integration and fight against corruption
3. Analyses of Non-paper document of European Commission for Serbia (chapters 23 and 24)
4. Research on construction of heating system
5. Research on waste waters
6. Research on financing and building of Preljina / Pozega highway
7. Reaction to the Ministry for EU integration/Negotiation team statement
8. Analyses of the legal framework on public sector advertisement
9. Research on engagement of RTS orchestra for the purpose of political party rally
10. Analyses of legal framework for the Council for cooperation of Serbia with Russia and China
11. Analyses of the procurement of vehicles for the Police
12. Analyses of procurement of food for school children
13. Research on procurement of services for celebration of 100 days of the government
14. Research on public private partnership related to the communal garbage in Belgrade
15. Analyses and initiatives related to the citizens' oversight in procurement of city transportation in Belgrade
16. Analyses and initiative related to the cooperation agreement between two ministries and Public enterprise Poste Srbije
17. Analyses related to the missing final financial statement of Republic for year 2015
18. Analyses related to the selection of Anti-corruption Agency Board members in the Parliament
19. Analyses of EU parliament resolution on Serbia of June 2017
20. Analyses of state aid legal framework
21. Analyses of state aid practice in Serbia
22. Analyses of chair of parliament multiple public function case
23. Research on promotion of Belgrade mayor in press case
24. Legal analyses of public procurement case – Clinical centre Nis
25. Research on concession for Belgrade city airport
26. Analyses of public officials campaigning during presidential elections, media coverage and lack of state oversight

¹⁰http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/Financing_Presidential_Elections_and_Campaign_from_2017_Budget.pdf

27. Legal analyses of Whistleblower protection law
28. Analyses of implementation of Whistleblower protection law
29. Research of inefficiency of EU integration of Serbia in the case of chapter 23

During 2017, we filed to the relevant public authorities following legal initiatives, related either to the one concrete case or need to improve overall legal framework and practice:

1. Initiative to amend Article 7 and 7 a of Public procurement law (related to exceptions)
2. Initiative to perform oversight of police equipment
3. Initiative related to the conditions in the police public procurements
4. Initiative for amending of Rulebook issued by Public procurement office (publishing of documents related to the preparation of technical specification)
5. Initiative for oversight in Tutin municipality (stray dogs asylum)
6. Initiative to amend Rulebook of CEBEF related to the selection of artists
7. Initiative to perform oversight of procurement of decoration on Belgrade airport
8. Initiative to perform oversight in case of Police procurement of vehicles for boarder department
9. Initiative to regulate procurement of food for school children
10. Initiative to improve Register of public contracts
11. Initiative related to the procurement of security service
12. Initiative for oversight in the case of procurement of new years' decoration in the city of Belgrade
13. Initiative related to the announced public construction project
14. Proposals related to the classified procurement and analyses of secret police procurement of vehicles
15. Initiative related to the procurement of SOS telephone service
16. Proposals for amending draft Law on Public Agencies
17. Initiative to the prime minister for improvement of public debates
18. Proposals related to the draft Law on product safety
19. Proposal of amendments to the draft changes of Law on civil servants
20. Suggestions for improvement of Decree on financing of programs of public importance
21. Initiative related to the Agency for fight corruption, related to the local government official
22. Initiative related to the public sector financing regulation
23. Initiative related to the draft amendments of the Law on Security Informative Agency
24. Initiative to increase transparency of state aid
25. Initiative to ACAS – use of official vehicles for political campaign
26. Initiative for REM – violation of rules in electronic media during election campaign
27. Initiative to the Ministry of Justice – criminal offence related to the whistleblowers
28. Initiative to the Ministry of state administration – legislative procedure regulation
29. Initiative REM – improvement of Rulebook on media coverage of elections
30. Initiative Ministry of Education – registry of schoolbooks
31. Initiative Ministry of Agriculture – zoo hygiene
32. Initiative ACAS – public competition for all places in public sector
33. Initiative Ministry of Justice – internal whistle blowing regulation
34. Initiative SAI – publishing of response reports
35. Initiative ACAS – vote buying in election campaign
36. Initiative Ministry of Finance – publishing of public procurement contracts

37. Initiative for amending the Law on free access to information
38. Initiative to ministries and municipalities –right of citizens to be disconnected from the city heating system
39. Initiative related to the state subsidies
40. Initiative related to the road maintenance regulation
41. Initiative related to the Civic Code and reimbursement to the victims of crime
42. Initiative to establish oversight board for elections
43. Initiative for the parliament – publishing of executive’s annual reports
44. Initiative related to the registry list for traffic licence
45. Initiative related to the publishing of explanatory notes for Governmental decisions
46. Initiative related to the city of Belgrade utilities – control of calculation of service costs

Publications

During 2017 we published two books, both in Serbian and English language.

English copies are available here:

- [Political Influence on Public Enterprises and the Media](#)



- [The Law on Protection of Whistleblowers - what is the meaning of norms and where it can be improved.pdf](#)



Books are registered in the national catalogue.

Communication with the public and media

Under the Spotlight

Most frequent channel of communication with the public was publishing of comments on corruption and anti-corruption actual events within the section "Under the Spotlight" (Pod lupom) of our web-page. In 2017 we published nearly 250 articles, i.e. more than one for each working day in average. Many of those comments were re-published in media, and all of them were communicated via Transparency Serbia's social network channels. The complete list of texts (in Serbian, reverse order):

1. [Kakvi su stvarni rezultati sprovođenja Akcionog plana](#) 30 decembar 2017
2. [Saopštenje Grupe za slobodu medija](#) 29 decembar 2017
3. [Ko \(ne\) treba da otvara fabrike](#) 28 decembar 2017
4. [Komentarisanje presude, pritisak na pravosuđe ili izjava „običnog građanina“?](#) 27 decembar 2017
5. [Direktor BIA objasnio kako do mesta u Nadzornom odboru](#) 24 decembar 2017
6. [Da li je Vlada svesna problema sa oglašavanjem državnih organa](#) 22 decembar 2017
7. [Jelka kao simbol javnih nabavki u Beogradu](#) 22 decembar 2017
8. [Vlada \(ne\) dostavlja informacije](#) 22 decembar 2017
9. [Javna nabavka za KC Niš](#) 19 decembar 2017
10. [Službena vozila u izbornoj kampanji](#) 18 decembar 2017
11. [Partijski Klinički centar](#) 17 decembar 2017

12. [Ko treba da obaveštava javnost o izvođenju radova?](#) 17 decembar 2017
13. [Brnabić se izvinila Grupi za slobodu medija, odgovori uskoro](#) 16 decembar 2017
14. [Da li su notarske nadoknade previsoke?](#) 16 decembar 2017
15. [Trebaju li većnici da primaju platu i kako to rešiti?](#) 15 decembar 2017
16. [Lažni eksploziv, nesuđeni koncesionari i skriveni podaci](#) 14 decembar 2017
17. [Državna izgradnja stanova – hoće li biti javnih nabavki?](#) 11 decembar 2017
18. [Tajne javne nabavke](#) 05 decembar 2017
19. [Procena pogrešna, novac izgubljen](#) 05 decembar 2017
20. [Konkretne kritike doprinose napretku](#) 05 decembar 2017
21. [Blaga kazna za direktora Luke Novi Sad](#) 03 decembar 2017
22. [\(Samo\)zavaravanje oko akcionih planova](#) 02 decembar 2017
23. [Da li su nam potrebne javne nabavke? Da li Srbija želi u EU?](#) 28 novembar 2017
24. [Najave, vesti, izjave, ali ne i dokumenti](#) 27 novembar 2017
25. [Poništen nezakonito raspisani konkurs za SOS telefon](#) 25 novembar 2017
26. [SNS platila 190.000 da hor RTS-a otpeva himnu](#) 24 novembar 2017
27. [Sukob interesa bivšeg funkcionera](#) 21 novembar

- 2017
28. [Čišćenje korupcije sabljom i metlom na glavnom odboru](#) 20 novembar 2017
29. [Problemi u sistemu javnih nabavki](#) 18 novembar 2017
30. [Ugovor o auto-putu Preljina-Požega](#) 17 novembar 2017
31. [„Tijanin zakon“ – šta treba da uradi predsednica Skupštine?](#) 16 novembar 2017
32. [Zahtevi Grupe za slobodu medija](#) 14 novembar 2017
33. [Ostavka direktorke Agencije za borbu protiv korupcije](#) 13 novembar 2017
34. [Štrajk u Pošti i izbor direktora](#) 13 novembar 2017
35. [Zašto je važno?](#) 11 novembar 2017
36. [U izveštaju Agencije ništa o kontroli](#) 10 novembar 2017
37. [Tajna „trećih ljudi“](#) 10 novembar 2017
38. [Nadzor pri izvršenju javnih nabavki](#) 09 novembar 2017
39. [Čeka se tužilaštvo](#) 08 novembar 2017
40. [Reagovanje na saopštenje Ministarstva i Pregovaračkog tima](#) 07 novembar 2017
41. [Rajski papiri - regulisati finansijski sektor](#) 06 novembar 2017
42. [Zvaničnici EU zatvaraju oči](#) 05 novembar 2017

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| 43. Tužilaštvo najslabija karika, Vulin indikativan primer | 05 novembar
2017 |
| 44. Bez dobrog objašnjenja za sumnjive uplate na račun SNS | 03 novembar
2017 |
| 45. Reagovanje poverenika u vezi sa "Senior karticom" | 01 novembar
2017 |
| 46. Šta treba raditi da se poprave uslovi poslovanja? | 01 novembar
2017 |
| 47. Unaprediti nacrt izmena Zakona o javnim agencijama | 31 oktobar
2017 |
| 48. Dostupno više podataka o radu Agencije za borbu protiv korupcije | 29 oktobar
2017 |
| 49. Ministarstvo i Pregovarački tim bez odgovora na 179 pitanja | 28 oktobar
2017 |
| 50. Šta može da uradi predsednica Vlade u vezi sa javnim raspravama? | 25 oktobar
2017 |
| 51. Procena rizika korupcije u Predlogu zakona o dualnom obrazovanju | 24 oktobar
2017 |
| 52. Kosovski lokalni izbori – da li Vlada sme da se meša? | 24 oktobar
2017 |
| 53. Pritisak na tužilaštvo | 22 oktobar
2017 |
| 54. Inspekcijski nalazi pred sudom i sporazumi o saradnji | 19 oktobar
2017 |
| 55. Korupcija i 100 dana Vlade | 17 oktobar
2017 |
| 56. Radovi na Ušću | 14 oktobar
2017 |
| 57. Zapaljen automobil uzbunjivaču | 14 oktobar
2017 |
| 58. Kako se raspolaže gradskom imovinom | 12 oktobar |

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| | 2017 |
| 59. Nema „pranja novca“ u transakcijama Malog – nedovoljne informacije iz tužilaštva | 09 oktobar
2017 |
| 60. Pravna država na bolovanju | 07 oktobar
2017 |
| 61. Amandmani na izmene Zakona o državnim službenicima | 06 oktobar
2017 |
| 62. Dogovor ministara sa investitorom o "kontroli bolovanja" | 06 oktobar
2017 |
| 63. Dobra vest o nesvečanosti | 05 oktobar
2017 |
| 64. U fotelju direktora vodovoda sa diplomom „na odloženo“? | 04 oktobar
2017 |
| 65. U akciji "Stop medijskom mraku" učestvovalo više od 300 medija i organizacija | 29 septembar
2017 |
| 66. Vlastima odgovara v.d. stanje | 29 septembar
2017 |
| 67. Uticao na sud | 29 septembar
2017 |
| 68. Javno privatno partnerstvo za Vinču | 27 septembar
2017 |
| 69. Promocija pred građanima umesto informisanja građana | 25 septembar
2017 |
| 70. Za slobodu medija | 24 septembar
2017 |
| 71. Tužilac treba da objavi zašto je odbacio prijavu protiv Vulina | 22 septembar
2017 |
| 72. Slučaj „Vranjske“ i svrha finansiranja medijskih programa | 20 septembar
2017 |
| 73. Izmene uredbe o finansiranju programa od javnog interesa koje realizuju NVO | 20 septembar
2017 |

74. [„Tetka iz Kanade“ platila Vulinu stan](#) 19 septembar 2017
75. [Ko gradi Beograd - gradska vlast ili SNS?](#) 18 septembar 2017
76. [Debakl Vučićeve borbe protiv kriminala i korupcije](#) 17 septembar 2017
77. [Državni funkcioneri u stranačkoj kampanji](#) 15 septembar 2017
78. [Uticaj partija na izbor Saveta DRI](#) 14 septembar 2017
79. [Nepotpuna i varljiva statistika antikorupcije](#) 14 septembar 2017
80. [Pravobranilaštvo ne čita podneske koje šalje sudu](#) 13 septembar 2017
81. [Nova komisija](#) 12 septembar 2017
82. [Kakav je program nove direktorke Agencije](#) 11 septembar 2017
83. [Ko je kupio, kupio je](#) 10 septembar 2017
84. [Umesto raspisivanja konkursa, Srbija deceniju u v.d. stanju](#) 10 septembar 2017
85. [Vučić samo u bezbednim bibliotekama](#) 09 septembar 2017
86. [Može li se kodeksima i pravilnicima protiv preletača](#) 07 septembar 2017
87. [Stambeni projekti bezbednosnog sektora](#) 07 septembar 2017
88. [Prespora pravda](#) 06 septembar 2017
89. [Zakoni bez javne rasprave](#) 05 septembar

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|---|----------------------|
| | 2017 |
| 90. Kakve se izmene Zakona o javnim nabavkama mogu očekivati | 01 septembar
2017 |
| 91. Hitnost koja traje godinu i po dana | 31 avgust
2017 |
| 92. Grcima dajemo 40 miliona dolara, a druge presude tek slede | 31 avgust
2017 |
| 93. Emocije na naslovnoj strani | 30 avgust
2017 |
| 94. Preko partije do posla i kod stranog investitora | 29 avgust
2017 |
| 95. O nadzornoj ulozi parlamenta | 27 avgust
2017 |
| 96. Objavljeni dokumenti o JPP - deponija u Vinči | 25 avgust
2017 |
| 97. Hitnost koja traje devet godina | 24 avgust
2017 |
| 98. Glavni zadaci pred Odborom Agencije | 23 avgust
2017 |
| 99. Ministarski obilasci i stručni nadzor | 20 avgust
2017 |
| 100. Kvartalni izveštaj o sprovođenju Akcionog plana za Poglavlje 23 | 19 avgust
2017 |
| 101. Sramno | 18 avgust
2017 |
| 102. Nelogičan i štetan uslov u nabavci usluga prigradskog prevoza | 15 avgust
2017 |
| 103. Kome je važna vladavina prava? | 14 avgust
2017 |
| 104. Stranačke zastave, mlade fudbalerke, finansiranje sporta i vlasništvo nad opštinom | 13 avgust
2017 |

105.	"Poslovna - tehnička" saradnja ministarstava	11 avgust 2017
106.	Ministarski sadržaj na stranačkom sajtu	10 avgust 2017
107.	Praćenje nabavke usluge prigradskog prevoza	09 avgust 2017
108.	Gde se nalazi Nacrt završnog računa budžeta za 2015. godinu	08 avgust 2017
109.	Pravilo koje se nekažnjeno krši - visina javnog duga	07 avgust 2017
110.	Transparentnost izbornog postupka	06 avgust 2017
111.	Plate ombudsmana i drugih funkcionera	04 avgust 2017
112.	Šampion	03 avgust 2017
113.	Objavljivanje podataka o najmanjim nabavkama - zašto da ne?	02 avgust 2017
114.	Izveštaj Komisije za zaštitu prava - nepotpuni zaključci skupštinskog odbora	01 avgust 2017
115.	Vršenje državne funkcije ili funkcionerska kampanja	31 jul 2017
116.	Zamračena subvencija lideru inovativne rasvete	25 jul 2017
117.	Đuture	24 jul 2017
118.	Zna li SNS sadržaj ugovora sa Fiatom	22 jul 2017
119.	Stabilokratija	21 jul 2017
120.	Odnos parlamenta prema nezavisnim telima	21 jul 2017
121.	Novi ombudsman	20 jul 2017
122.	Od podrške Vučiću do Saveta za borbu protiv korupcije	20 jul 2017
123.	Vlada Srbije imenovala je Vladana Jončića i Edvarda Jerina za nove	18 jul 2017

članove Saveta za borbu protiv korupcije

124.	<u>Izbor novih članova</u>	18 jul 2017
125.	<u>Selidba sa funkcije na savetničko mesto</u>	15 jul 2017
126.	<u>Osuda zbog zloupotreba sa javnim nabavkama</u>	14 jul 2017
127.	<u>Prvostepene osude za slučaj "Nuba invest"</u>	13 jul 2017
128.	<u>Savetnici van kontrole antikorupcijske agencije</u>	12 jul 2017
129.	<u>Koncesija za beogradski aerodrom - odgovor Komisije za javno-privatno partnerstvo</u>	11 jul 2017
130.	<u>Kandidati za Odbor antikorupcijske Agencije - za apsurdnu odluku još apsurdnije obrazloženje</u>	10 jul 2017
131.	<u>"Nenadležnost" višeg javnog tužilaštva za slučaj "Savamala"</u>	07 jul 2017
132.	<u>Članove Odbora Agencije predlažu institucije, ne pojedinci</u>	07 jul 2017
133.	<u>Ekspoze o korupciji</u>	05 jul 2017
134.	<u>Komisija za javno-privatna partnerstva mora da dostavi mišljenje o predlogu projekta JPP u vezi sa koncesijom za Aerodrom "Nikola Tesla".</u>	04 jul 2017
135.	<u>Oskudne informacije o proveri izveštaja o kampanji</u>	03 jul 2017
136.	<u>Kako povećati broj prijavljenih i ispitanih slučajeva korupcije</u>	02 jul 2017
137.	<u>Reforma javnog sektora</u>	30 jun 2017
138.	<u>Odnos prema nezavisnim državnim organima</u>	28 jun 2017
139.	<u>Tužba protiv Vlade Srbije</u>	26 jun 2017
140.	<u>Nova ministarstva i nestanak Direkcije za e-upravu</u>	24 jun 2017
141.	<u>Nadežda Milenković o odnosu vlasti i građana</u>	19 jun 2017
142.	<u>Rezolucija Evropskog parlamenta o Srbiji – značaj za korupciju</u>	18 jun 2017
143.	<u>Subvencije: pomoć ili politička promocija?</u>	15 jun 2017
144.	<u>Nije u našoj nadležnosti</u>	14 jun 2017

145.	Prijatno iznenađenje iz Skupštine	14 jun 2017
146.	Govor novog predsednika i najava izmene Ustava	11 jun 2017
147.	Dodatna funkcija predsednice parlamenta – drastičan primer	11 jun 2017
148.	Kako ni od čega napraviti napredak – slučaj GRECO izveštaj za 2016	09 jun 2017
149.	Skriveni darodavac hvalospeva	08 jun 2017
150.	Troškovi rada stranačkih aktivista	07 jun 2017
151.	Konsultacije sa samim sobom	06 jun 2017
152.	Ko priznaje, a ko je neobavešten	05 jun 2017
153.	Hiljade istovetnih priloga predsedničke kampanje i konkretne sumnje iz Grocke	05 jun 2017
154.	Stranka posebne namene	04 jun 2017
155.	Pravila novog Zakona o upravnom postupku o sukobu interesa	03 jun 2017
156.	Premijerska retrospektiva 2012-2017	01 jun 2017
157.	Izveštaj Ombudsmana	28 maj 2017
158.	Izveštaji o finansiranju kampanje	26 maj 2017
159.	Ko je kriv i ko laže	25 maj 2017
160.	PrEUgovor: I dalje se fingiraju reforme	24 maj 2017
161.	Laganje u oči	24 maj 2017
162.	Kad banka ocenjuje kvalitet vazduha a građevinci isplativost arbitraže	19 maj 2017
163.	Predizborni spotovi i pridruženija	18 maj 2017
164.	Igre rečima i Zakon o javnom informisanju	17 maj 2017
165.	Vulinovo Ministarstvo godinama obnavlja vozni park ustupljenim kolima	17 maj 2017
166.	Zakon o poreklu imovine daleko od poslanika	15 maj 2017
167.	Putni i informativni prioriteti	14 maj 2017

168.	Šta je uloga javnih preduzeća	13 maj 2017
169.	Posledice partijske kontrole EPS-a	13 maj 2017
170.	Godišnjica izveštaja Ombudsmana o Savamali	09 maj 2017
171.	Izveštaj o emitovanim spotovima predsedničkih kandidata	08 maj 2017
172.	Kakav tender i zašto tender za „Kulu Beograd“	06 maj 2017
173.	Ništa od depolitizacije JP	05 maj 2017
174.	Liste	05 maj 2017
175.	Svetski dan slobode medija	03 maj 2017
176.	Pravna sigurnost	30 april 2017
177.	Još jedno upozorenje o problemu sa korupcijom	30 april 2017
178.	Obeleženi listići	29 april 2017
179.	Fantom iz Savamale	28 april 2017
180.	Podaci o finansiranju kampanje	27 april 2017
181.	Žalba protiv REM-a	26 april 2017
182.	Pokazna vežba pranja novca	25 april 2017
183.	Resavica - slika i prilika	21 april 2017
184.	Ko je na čelu Razvojne agencije Srbije	20 april 2017
185.	Ko treba da štiti sudije	17 april 2017
186.	Poverenik za samostalnost - dobra vest iz Državnog veća tužilaca	14 april 2017
187.	Rizici od korupcije u nacrtu Zakona o zdravstvenoj zaštiti	09 april 2017
188.	Problemi sa Fiskalnim savetom	08 april 2017
189.	Reforma javne uprave	07 april 2017
190.	Ograničenje istraživanja u oblasti odbrane	06 april 2017
191.	Koliko se ko reklamirao na elektronskim medijima	05 april 2017

192.	Vlada APV – važna razrešenja, bez saopštenja	04 april 2017
193.	Ne sprovodi se Strategija za borbu protiv korupcije	02 april 2017
194.	Funkcionerska kampanja u izbornoj tišini	01 april 2017
195.	Građani, pokažite jedinstvo sa vlastima ... da bismo dobili puteve	30 mart 2017
196.	Žao mi je...	27 mart 2017
197.	Vučić pozitivac, Janković i Jeremić negativci na naslovnim stranicama	25 mart 2017
198.	Propao i drugi pokušaj izbora direktora Agencije za borbu protiv korupcije	23 mart 2017
199.	Odnos Vlade Srbije prema odlukama kosovskih vlasti	22 mart 2017
200.	Krivična odgovornost zbog nerešavanja predmeta	20 mart 2017
201.	Od čega REM štiti građane	20 mart 2017
202.	Javnost odluka Vlade i kosovske odluke	18 mart 2017
203.	Izveštaj o nedelotvornosti procesa evropskih integracija – slučaj 23	17 mart 2017
204.	5 minuta sa... Nemanja Nenadić za Novi magazin	15 mart 2017
205.	Partijska direktorka	15 mart 2017
206.	Insajder: Međdržavni sporazumi - korist nepoznata, štetu plaćaju građani	14 mart 2017
207.	Inicijativa za DK Studentski grad	12 mart 2017
208.	TS se pridružila apelu organizacija civilnog društva	12 mart 2017
209.	REM, mediji i kampanja	11 mart 2017
210.	Delimična transparentnost podataka o budžetu zimskih svečanosti	10 mart 2017
211.	Da li tužilaštvo proverava izveštaj o Siniši Malom	08 mart 2017
212.	Zloupotreba javnih resursa u stranačke svrhe	07 mart 2017
213.	Zajednička akcija hapšenja nepovezanih kriminalnih grupa	06 mart 2017
214.	Na greškama se ne uči, naročito kad nisu slučajne	06 mart 2017

215.	O državi bez pravde	06 mart 2017
216.	Da li je odluka o odlaganju izbora direktora Agencije dobra	04 mart 2017
217.	Antikorupcijskoj agenciji preti blokada	27 februar 2017
218.	Manje javnosti kada se ne primenjuje Zakon o javnim nabavkama	24 februar 2017
219.	Da li je potrebna EU da bismo brinuli o našem novcu?	23 februar 2017
220.	Najava najave jedne vesti koja će možda stići iz Kine	22 februar 2017
221.	Novi kandidati za Odbor Agencije za borbu protiv korupcije	20 februar 2017
222.	SNS nije primetila da ih je neko častio reklamama	20 februar 2017
223.	Guvernerka NBS na stranačkom skupu	20 februar 2017
224.	Koliko košta „ulaznica“ za Andrićev venac	17 februar 2017
225.	Ko je kriv što nema direktora Agencije, a ko što se ne kontroliše kampanja pre kampanje	16 februar 2017
226.	Saslušati Sinišu Malog i njegovu bivšu suprugu	13 februar 2017
227.	O koncesiji za aerodrom	13 februar 2017
228.	Evropa traži od Srbije da odblokira borbu protiv korupcije	10 februar 2017
229.	Ko će biti novi ombudsman	10 februar 2017
230.	Potrebna reakcija tužilaštva	03 februar 2017

231.	Rumunija kao dobar i loš primer za Srbiju	02 februar 2017
232.	Zabrane za bivše službenike – Trampove naredbe i srpski nacrt zakona	31 januar 2017
233.	Političari sprečavaju borbu protiv korupcije	29 januar 2017
234.	Propuštena jedinstvena prilika za obračun sa korupcijom	29 januar 2017
235.	Istraga o korupciji u Parlamentarnoj skupštini Saveta Evrope	24 januar 2017
236.	Afera „očitavanje brojila“	23 januar 2017
237.	Predstavljanje Indeksa percepcije korupcije CPI 2016	23 januar 2017
238.	A 90 hektara za Beograd na vodi?	22 januar 2017
239.	Izrugivanje	21 januar 2017
240.	Lobiranje za nepoznatog naručioca	20 januar 2017
241.	Profitabilnost javnih preduzeća	19 januar 2017
242.	Post-istinita uredba o pomoćnoj policiji	18 januar 2017
243.	Dve trećine javnih preduzeća u v .d. stanju	14 januar 2017
244.	Stručnost članova nadzornih odbora	13 januar 2017
245.	Dnevnice i naknade	09 januar 2017
246.	Što ne može Srbija, može Sokobanja	09 januar

		2017
247.	Konkurs za direktora/direktorku Agencije za borbu protiv korupcije	08 januar 2017
248.	Problemi i „strategije“ oko RTB Bor	07 januar 2017
249.	V.d. direktora umesto konkursa	05 januar 2017
250.	Zašto se državi žuri da rasproda "Diposove" stanove	05 januar 2017
251.	Održavanje puteva - dobra vest za početak godine	02 januar 2017

- comment on role of public enterprises on occasion of Serbia's "Kosovo train" unsuccessful trip;
- comment on election campaign financing.

Several posts attracted even greater number of citizens (around 18 thousand). That was the case with:

- comment on political parties' annual financial statements and reporting duty – April 21st 2017
- comment on distribution of city funds of Jagodina to the people in need, by city assembly chair Dragan Markovic Palma, August 29th2017
- comment on Belgrade mayor announcement of auctions of the city construction land and intentional failure to organized competition in the case of 90 hectares used by Belgrade Waterfront project – January 21st 2017

However, far most people visited our FB page when we published video with the evidence of abuse of public enterprises funds for political promotion (captured by Al Jazeera Balkans TV). There is also comment of Transparency Serbia representative on vote buying practice, legal framework and lack of actions of public prosecutor and other public authorities that are able to prevent this type of crime. There was 253 thousand reach achieved on March 8th 2017.

<https://www.facebook.com/Transparentnost.Srbija/>

Twitter

Our Twitter profile had more than 7,200 followers at the end of the year - a thousand new ones in 2017.

<https://twitter.com/TransparencySer>

Bulletin

Every Friday since December 2015. we publish a newsletter with information about our activities and a selection of texts, comments, news.

http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/Bilten-2017-12-29.pdf

Conferences

We have posted reports on the web site about 17 conferences, round tables or press conferences we organized or participated in 2017. We published 20 press releases in the past year.

[Javne nabavke pod lupom](#) (Public procurement under the magnifying glass)

26.12
2017



[Planovi integriteta - između korupcijskog rizika i antikorupcijske prakse](#) (Integrity plans – corruption risks and anti-corruption practice)

26.12
2017

[Finansijske istrage kao sredstvo za borbu protiv organizovanog kriminala i korupcije](#) (Financial investigations as a tool to prevent organized crime and corruption)



21.12
2017

[Vlast deklarativno za EU, Srbija nazaduje u vladavini prava](#) (prEUgovor conference on EU integration and rule of law)

19.12
2017

[Uloga tužilaštva u borbi protiv korupcije](#) (Role of public prosecution in fight against corruption)

08.12.
2017

[Javnost zavisi od dobre volje vlastodržaca da objasne neke svoje postupke](#) (conference on confidential procurements)



05.12.
2017

[Aktuelnosti u borbi protiv korupcije i primeri spornih javnih nabavki](#) (conference on public procurements)

11.10
2017

[Politički uticaj na javna preduzeća i medije](#) (Political influence on public enterprises and media)



15.09.
2017

[Oglašavanje institucija javnog sektora.](#) (public sector advertisement)

12.09
2017

[Subvencije investitorima - svrsishodna državna pomoć ili politička promocija](#) (state aid for investors)



12.06.
2017

[Predstavljen LTI 2017](#) (Local transparency index 2017)

29.05

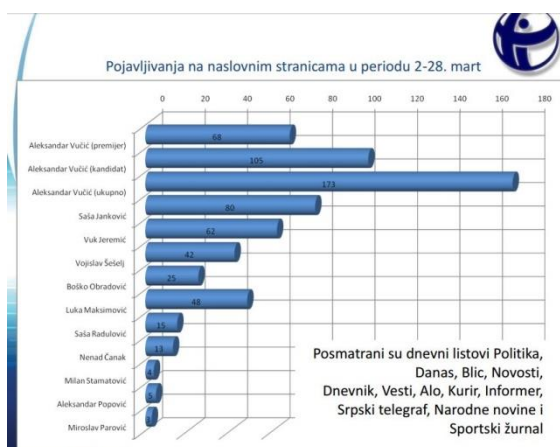
2017

[PrEUgovor: I dalje se fingiraju reforme](#)(prEUgovor report on reforms in chapters 23 and 24)



24.05
2017

[Izbori 2017 - funkcionerska kampanja, mediji, državni organi](#)(elections 2017 - public officials campaign, media, state authorities)



29.04
2017

[Građani, uprava i korupcija - iskustva Antikorupcijskog savetovališta TS](#) (citizens, administration and corruption – experiences of anti-corruption advisory center of TS)



28.02.
2017

[Zakon o zaštiti uzbunjivača - norme i rezultati primene](#)(law on whistleblower protection – norms and results of implementation)

28.02.
2017



[Šta funkcioneri smeju u kampanji](#) (what is allowed for officials during campaign)



18.02.
2017

[Stagnacija na listi CPI, bez suštinskog napretka u stvarnosti](#) (stagnation in Corruption perception index)



25.01.
2017

Press releases

For issues we considered most important, Transparency Serbia issued press releases (in some instances together with other civil society organizations and media freedom group):

Fir tree as symbol of public procurements in Belgrade	22 December 2017
Is the government aware of the problems with the advertising of state bodies?	22 December 2017
The Government does (not) submit information	22 December 2017
Official vehicles in the election campaign	18 December 2017
Parties Clinical Center	17 December 2017
On the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day: Another missed year	09 December 2017
Illegal competition for SOS phone cancelled	25 November 2017
The resignation of the Anti-Corruption Agency's Director	13 November 2017
In Agency report - nothing about control	10 November 2017
Response to the statement of the Ministry and Negotiating Team	07 November 2017
The Ministry of Finance and the Government again violate the Law on the Budget System	03 November 2017
Without good explanation about suspicious payments on SPP account	03 November 2017
Improve the draft amendments to the Law on Public Agencies	31 October 2017
The Commission ordered removal of adverse conditions	30 October 2017
More information on the work of Anti-Corruption Agency available	29 October 2017

There is no money laundering in transactions of Mali – insufficient information from the prosecutor's office	09 October 2017
The Administrative Court confirmed - the Government should not ignore the request for access to information	09 October 2017
The Public's Right to Know - obstacles have not been removed	28 September 2017
Transparency Serbia proposes priorities for combating corruption in Serbia 2016-2020	22 June 2017
For more visible results of media financing from the budget	25 April 2017
Why are important the annual financial reports of the parties?	19 April 2017
Necessary restrictions and control of "official's campaign"	12 April 2017
Controversy and delayed competitions for directors of public enterprises (2)	23 March 2017
Insufficient institutional control of the election campaign	17 March 2017
One more election campaign in an incomplete legal framework	03 March 2017
New violation of the Law on Public Enterprises	01 February 2017
Serbia CPI 2016 - stagnation in the list, the absence of substantive progress in reality	25 January 2017
Unsuccessful fight against corruption one of the main obstacles for EU integration	10 January 2017

Media coverage of our activities

According to our press clipping, in 2017 we had **2,512 news about us and our activities** or the statement of TS representatives published in the media.

Press clipping on TS activities but also various other corruption related issues since 2009 is available here:

<http://www.transparentnost.org.rs/index.php/sr/aktivnosti-2/press>

ALAC

Providing of legal advices to people that are victims of corruption is an ongoing activity since 2006, through Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre of Transparency Serbia. Team of lawyers deals with each case individually offering solutions to the problem, while the issues that are recorded as the most frequent problems are addressed through initiatives before authorized state organs. Thus, addressing the problem from both sides, helping clients to act, raising awareness on existing legal instruments and systemic solution to the problem. Since March 2017 this project is supported by German Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

One of the reasons why the fight against corruption does not give the full results so far is the fact that many citizens who are faced with this phenomenon does not know enough legal options that are available to them, or do not have sufficient confidence in the work of institutions these problems should be addressed to.

The main objective of the project anti-corruption legal advice centres therefore is to increase citizen participation in the fight against corruption, and to increase both the number of reported, and the number of solved cases of corruption. ALAC, (volunteers will work in cooperation with legal advisers) will receive calls from citizens, CSO and entrepreneurships who are victims or witnesses of corruption and want to prevent it, or expose the corruption mechanisms.

ALAC operates in the following ways:

- Receiving a call through special telephone number 0800 - 081 - 081, weekdays from 11 am to 15 pm. Calls to this number are possible from any number of fixed telephony in Serbia and are completely free for citizens. A citizen who call this number can choose to remain anonymous or leave contact details. Volunteers from the ALAC will carefully note the contentious situation or problem that a citizen indicate and after consultation with lawyers, provide advice, in order to solve the problem.
- Receive e-mail at the address savetovaliste@transparentnost.org.rs where citizens will be able to present contentious situation, submit documentation and seek advice. Received e-mails will be treated in a confidential manner.
- Receiving postal mail to the address Palmoticeva no. 27 (from April 1st 2016 new address is Palmoticeva 31), 11000 Belgrade. All received correspondence will be treated in a confidential manner.
- Schedule a meeting with legal counsel (free counselling for citizens).

Transparency - Serbia has no legal or financial means represent ALAC clients before the authorities. However, TS will monitor the outcome of cases initiated and removal of mechanisms that allow corruption to occur.

Addressing of citizens to the ALAC will allow us to gain a better insight into the extent of corruption in certain areas and problems in the implementation of anti-corruption laws. Based on that, we will

get a chance and compelling arguments to publicly engage it in the future to solve problems in the most urgent areas.

An important element of this project is cooperation with media that are specifically involved in the monitoring of corruption and the fight against corruption in Serbia. Our wish is to help citizens who are willing to discuss their problems and speak out, to easier access to media

Till the end of February 2017, Transparency Serbia implemented additional ALAC project in partnership with organizations Bečej Youth Union - BOOM Bečej (<http://www.bum-becej.org/>) and the Centre for Social Innovation - NIIT Niš (<http://www.niit.rs>) in which the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre will be established from January 28, 2015. This project was implemented with the financial support of the EU Delegation in Serbia.

In 2017 our Anti-Corruption Counselling Centre (Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre) **received 2,111 reports** (phone calls, e-mails, mail, personal, social networks, otherwise). We **initiated 402 cases based on ALAC work**.

Citizens, Administration and Corruption – ALAC conference conclusions

The Experiences of Anti-corruption counselling centre Transparency Serbia

One of the reasons why the fight against corruption does not provide sufficient results is because many people who are facing this phenomenon **are not aware of the legal options** available to them, or **do not have enough confidence in the work of the institutions** that should be solving these problems.

We would like to remind all of the fact that, according to the latest *Global Corruption Barometer* published by *Transparency International*, **at least 374,000 undetected cases of bribery** take place in Serbia with the aim of obtaining public services, or protection from punishment. At least one person from 22% of households that had contact with the observed public services paid a bribe in the last 12 months. **The number of criminal charges** for criminal acts with elements of corruption is a hundred times smaller. These findings confirm that the **detection of a large number** of corruption cases must remain the priority for Serbia. According to the survey, the prevalent **reason for not reporting corruption** is still reflected in the **fear of the consequences** (around 30%), despite anti-corruption rhetoric and the recently adopted rules on protection of whistleblowers.

One third of citizens does not believe that the state authorities will investigate corruption (17% of the citizens do not report it because "corruption is difficult to prove", 10% because "nothing will be done", and 2% because they believe that "officials to whom reports are made, are corrupt themselves"). Finally, **25% of the citizens do not even know to whom corruption should be reported and how**. The results relating to the percentage of people willing to report corruption do not give cause for optimism either. Only one third of citizens believe that "ordinary people" can contribute to the fight against corruption, and about the same number considers it a moral obligation to report corruption they witnessed. Only 21% of citizens believe that the reporting of corruption is "socially accepted", which does not look promising for whistleblowers.

Unfamiliarity with the rules and procedures for reporting suspicion of corruption, suspicion of violations of anti-corruption laws and the need for citizens to receive advice on how to collect

information, identify problems and protect their rights are the reasons why **Transparency International began to establish anti-corruption counselling centres worldwide**. Another reason for the establishment of counselling centres is so that by learning about the problems from citizens we can develop ideas for launching initiatives that can resolve the systemic problem.

Thus, on one hand, **we help citizens to try out the system** for solving the problem and the fight against corruption, and, on the other hand, **citizens help us to influence the improvement of the system**.

Counselling Centre

In 2015 and 2016, we intensified and promoted the work of the Counselling Centre, both in Belgrade and in the offices of the organizations we cooperate with on the project, in Becej and Nis. This resulted in a large number of situations where citizens were assisted. It often happened that citizens **suspected of corruption in cases when there were none**. However, even when there is no corruption, there can be, and often is, something else happening - poor organization of administration, lack of resources and lack of information about the rights of citizens and obligations of officers. These are the issues that should be addressed along with corruption. Otherwise, such conditions will quickly lead to corruption, even when there was none initially. This reflects **a strong link between anti-corruption measures with the reform of public administration and the introduction of open government principles**.

Building a system of rule of law and government administrative capacity to ensure the implementation of these laws and meet the legitimate needs of citizens and economy **are at the core of European integration**. It is therefore necessary that citizens' problems are effectively addressed, that the authorities use these cases as learning lessons and to use individual problems to recognize and address the system problems.

Out of all the initial addresses, one fifth of the cases contained enough material for our experts, associates or volunteers to take further steps (assist citizens in collecting data for addressing doubts and protection of rights, identification of bodies that may be competent to resolve a case, assistance in contacting these bodies). In the remaining situations, citizens reached out to us to indicate phenomena, ask questions or ask something that had nothing to do with the issues we deal with.

Projects

In 2017. we worked on 14 projects:

1. Inspections - selectivity and media control
2. Anticorruption Reforms and Their Effects - Making recommendations for the fight against corruption under Chapter 23 of European Integration
3. Law on Public-Private Partnership and Concessions - how to improve anticorruption potentials
4. Integrity Plans - between Corruption Risk and Anti-Corruption Practices
5. Public procurement under the magnifying glass
6. Financial investigations as tools for the fight against organized crime and corruption
7. Strengthening the national integrity system in the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey
8. Anti-Corruption Counselling Centre - ALAC
9. Budget Openness Index
10. Coalition prEUgovor - monitoring reforms under chapters 23 and 24
11. Political influence on public enterprises and media
12. Subsidies to investors - meaningful state aid or promotion
13. Local Government Transparency Index LTI 2017
14. Monitoring election campaign 2017