



MESTO I ULOGA MENADŽERA U IDENTIFIKACIJI I SUZBIJANJU KORUPCIJE U OBLASTI PRIVREDE

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF MANAGERS IN IDENTIFYING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR

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REZIME

Opšte je poznato da se kod nas posle siromaštva, nezaposlenosti i opšteg kriminala, po važnosti korupcija stavlja na četvrto mesto. Iz tih razloga ovaj oblik neetičkog poslovanja (korupcija) u svim oblastima života, a posebno u privredi, nameće potrebu da se osvetli sa više aspekata, i na taj način bliže sagleda mesto i uloga menadžera, kako u identifikaciji ove štetne pojave, tako i njenog suzbijanja.

U radu se konstatuje da su kod nas, zbog dugogodišnje krize i tekućih reformskih procesa, privreda i društvo u teškom položaju i da postoje realni uslovi za pojavu raznih oblika korupcije.

Polazeći od toga da je menadžerski posao raznovrstan i složen, od menadžera se sa razlogom zahteva posedovanje raznih veština. Jedna od njih je i umeće da identifikuje razne oblike korupcije, kao najveće pretnje bezbednom poslovanju, ali i načine njenog suzbijanja.

Našim istraživanjem je utvrđeno da su u privrednoj oblasti kod nas u izvesnom stepenu zastupljeni razni oblici aktivne i pasivne korupcije, i da se najefikasnija antikorupcijska borba može postići samo striktnom primenom najnovijih dostignuća kriminalističke nauke bliže definisanim okvirima Nacionalne Strategije za borbu protiv korupcije.

Uvidom u dostupne nam empirijske podatke o zastupljenosti korupcije u svim oblastima ljudske delatnosti, kao i u oblasti privrede, kod nas i u svetu konstatuje se da je korupcija globalni fenomen sa velikim brojem disfunkcionalnih efekata, bilo da je ona krupna, sitna, aktivna, pasivna. Korupcija izaziva mnogobrojne neposredne i posredne štetne posledice, dovodi do pada kvaliteta javnih službi, može uneti nepredvidivost u političkom odlučivanju i pravnoj regulativi, povećati cenu države, podstaći rasipništvo i upravnu i političku kulturu.

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Istraživanje je pokazalo da korupciju treba smatrati sistemskom slabosti, znakom da nešto nije u redu sa sistemom. Ona nije izolovana pojava ili isključiva posledica nedostatka morala ljudi, već prapatna pojava društvenih odnosa, kako kod nas, tako i u celom svetu, a naročito u zemljama u tranziciji sa nedovršenim pravnim sistemom i nedovoljnim iskustvom da se stvore normalni odnosi između institucija i civilnog društva. Uvidom u problematiku korupcije koja je bila predmet ovih proučavanja utvrđeno je da su posledice korupcije dalekosežne. Ona otežava afirmaciju vladavine prava, dovodi do nepoverenja građana u zakone i vlast, negativno utiče na stabilnost društva i opštu sigurnost stanovništva. Ono što je specifično za korupciju jeste to što se ona teško otkriva i suzbija jer nema jasnih mera o identifikaciji njenog postojanja, raširenosti i dinamici promene. Iz tih razloga u borbi protiv korupcije preporučuje se uključivanje svih segmenata društva, a naročito građana, jer bez njihove saradnje nije moguće pristupiti primeni efikasnih mera sprečavanja ove štetne pojave u društvu.

Istraživanjem je takođe utvrđeno da bez podizanja javne svesti o opasnosti od korupcije i potrebi njenog suzbijanja, kao i afirmacije prava građana u celini, nije moguće efikasno se boriti protiv korupcije. Konkretno akcije za suzbijanje korupcije na globalnom nivou preuzete su tek u zadnjoj deceniji XX veka i to na raznim nivoima. Legislativa iz ove oblasti sadržana je u dokumentima EU, Veća Evrope i UN, i ima obavezujući karakter za sve članice. Dokumenti EU propisuju protokol inkriminisanja kako aktivne tako i pasivne korupcije u užem smislu, i nudi preporuke za kazneno pravnu intervenciju u korupciji, koja šteti ili bi mogla da šteti finansijskim interesima EU. Veće Evrope propisuje dokumente koji se odnose na kazneno pravnu konvenciju o korupciji i građansko pravnu konvenciju o korupciji, zbog pretnje korupcije demokratiji, ljudskim pravima i vladavini prava. Celokupna legislativa EU i Veća Evrope, prihvaćena je od strane UN, i pravno je obavezujuća za sve njene članice.

Ključne reči: Korupcija, menadžment, privreda, tranzicija, suzbijanje, prava, EU, Veće Evrope, UN.

SUMMARY

It is widely known that in our country after poverty, unemployment, and general crime, the importance of corruption ranked fourth. For these reasons, this form of unethical business (corruption) in all areas of life, especially in the economy, imposes the need to highlight the multi-faceted, and thus closer to perceive, the place and role of managers, how in the identification of adverse events, and thus its suppression.

The paper concludes that the economy and society at us in a difficult position, because of the long crisis and the ongoing reform process, and that there are real conditions for the emergence of various forms of corruption.

Starting from the fact that the manager's job varied and complex, the manager can reasonably requires a variety of skills. One of them is the skill to identify the various forms of corruption, as the greatest threats to safe operations, and ways of combating it.



Our research revealed that in the economic field with us to some degree represented various forms of active and passive corruption, and that the most effective anti-corruption fight can only be achieved by strict application of the latest achievements of science closer to the crime defined in the National Strategy for the Fight against Corruption.

After examining the empirical data available to us on the representation of corruption in all spheres of human activity, as well as in the area of economy, at home and abroad is concluded; that corruption is a global phenomenon with a large number of dysfunctional effects, whether it be large, small, active, passive. Corruption causes many direct and indirect adverse effects, leading to a drop in the quality of public services, may enter the unpredictability of the political decision and legal regulations, increase the cost of the state, to encourage wastefulness and administrative and political culture.

Research has shown that corruption should be considered a systemic weakness, sign that something is wrong with the system. It is not an isolated phenomenon or only the result of a lack of moral people, but a side effect of social relationships, how in our country, thus and around the world, especially in countries in transition from the incomplete legal system and lack of experience to create normal relations between institutions and civil society. After examining the issue of corruption which was the subject of this study it was found that the far-reaching consequences of corruption. It makes it difficult for the affirmation of the rule of law, leads to distrust of citizens in law and government, adversely affects the stability of the society and the general security of the population. What is specific for corruption is that it is difficult to detect and suppress, because there are no clear measures on the identification of the existence and the extent and pace of change. For these reasons, the fight against corruption is to include all segments of society, especially the citizens, because without their cooperation is not possible to access the implementation of effective measures of prevention of adverse events in the community.

The survey also found that no public awareness of the dangers of corruption and the need to suppress it, as well as affirmation of the rights of citizens as a whole, it is not possible to effectively fight against corruption. Concrete action to combat corruption at the global level are taken only in the last decade of the twentieth century and that the various levels. Legislation in this area is contained in the documents of the EU, the Council of Europe and the UN, and is obligatory for all members. EU documents prescribed protocol incrimination of both active and passive corruption in the narrow sense, and thus offers recommendations for criminal legal intervention in corruption, which harms or could harm the financial interests of the EU. The Council of Europe prescribes the documents relating to the criminal Law Convention on Corruption and Civil Law Convention on Corruption, the threat of corruption, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Entire EU legislation and the Council of Europe, adopted by the UN, and make it legally binding on all its members

Keywords: corruption, management, industry, transition, control, rights, EU, Council of Europe, UN