

Negotiations

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Since the beginning of the economic crisis, in Serbia 400,000 people have lost their jobs, and public debt is nearly 45 percent of GDP, which demonstrates how bad the situation in the country is and how much it would be dangerous if the salaries in the public sector were increased by only one percent. Increased salaries and pensions for only one percent would increase expenditures by as much as eight billion dinars, which means that the demanded raise of 24 percent would cost the state budget almost 200 billion dinars. Serbia needs a public sector reform, rather than one-time salary increase for public sector workers.

The requirements of the education union, for example, are exceeding the framework that the economy can even imagine. When we talk about a raise first of all we think of about eight percent inflation and maybe 1.5 percent GDP growth. Unions demand 25 to 40 percent, which is beyond all limits and possibilities. In addition, they think they can fight for their particular interests, but it is not possible because the law states that the salary augmentation for one part of public sector must be followed by the increase throughout the entire public sector and pensioners as well.

Average salaries in the economy are lower than in the public sector, and in addition, the job positions are more secure in the public sector. At this time the economy needs to reduce the costs, in order to produce quality goods and export them. Only when it makes more profit there will be more to share. At this time, when inflation is high, although there are signs that it could slow its growth, increasing wages and pensions would rise prices and exchange rates.

Education union is seeking wage increase of six billion, police union eight, and health union additional 26 billion within a year. Wage growth under these requirements would raise the budget debt from 120 to 160 billion dinars, which would mean a direct violation of the budget system law, according to which Serbia can not borrow and consume excessively.

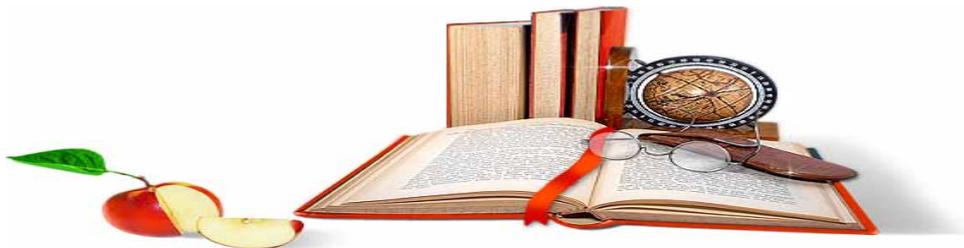
Public sector spends 800 billion for pensions and earnings, and only 100 on investments. Therefore, it is impossible to ask for additional expenditures, especially not when the deficit reaches 140 billion, while public debt rose to 45 percent of gross domestic product. The growth of wages and pensions in this year and next year is defined by the Law on Budget System and negotiated with the International Monetary Fund, and the fiscal rules will apply until 2015.

**---- OSTATAK TEKSTA NIJE PRIKAZAN. CEO RAD MOŽETE
PREUZETI NA SAJTU WWW.MATURSKI.NET ----**

**BESPLATNI GOTOVI SEMINARSKI, DIPLOMSKI I MATURSKI TEKST
RAZMENA LINKOVA - RAZMENA RADOVA**

RADOVI IZ SVIH OBLASTI, POWERPOINT PREZENTACIJE I DRUGI EDUKATIVNI MATERIJALI.

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NA NAŠIM SAJTOVIMA MOŽETE PRONAĆI SVE, BILO DA JE TO **SEMINARSKI**, **DIPLOMSKI** ILI **MATURSKI** RAD, POWERPOINT PREZENTACIJA I DRUGI EDUKATIVNI MATERIJAL. ZA RAZLIKU OD OSTALIH MI VAM PRUŽAMO DA POGLEDATE SVAKI RAD, NJEGOV SADRŽAJ I PRVE TRI STRANE TAKO DA MOŽETE TAČNO DA ODABERETE ONO ŠTO VAM U POTPUNOSTI ODGOVARA. U BAZI SE NALAZE **GOTOVI SEMINARSKI, DIPLOMSKI I MATURSKI RADOVI** KOJE MOŽETE SKINUTI I UZ NJIHOVU POMOĆ NAPRAVITI JEDINSTVEN I UNIKATAN RAD. AKO U **BAZI** NE NAĐETE RAD KOJI VAM JE POTREBAN, U SVAKOM MOMENTU MOŽETE NARUČITI DA VAM SE IZRADI NOVI, UNIKATAN SEMINARSKI ILI NEKI DRUGI RAD RAD NA LINKU **IZRADA RADOVA**. PITANJA I ODGOVORE MOŽETE DOBITI NA NAŠEM **FORUMU** ILI NA

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