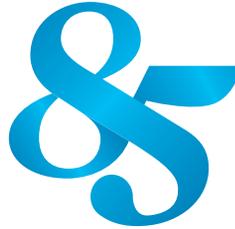




Konferencija  
Ekonomija  
Crne Gore  
2013



OSAMDESETPET GODINA

*Saradnjom do prosperiteta*  
*Through cooperation to prosperity*

28. i 29. novembar, 2013.  
BUDVA, Hotel Splendid

**VODIČ KONFERENCIJE 2013**

CONFERENCE 2013 GUIDEBOOK



PRIVREDNA  
KOMORA  
CRNE GORE

**KONFERENCIJA EKONOMIJA CRNE GORE 2013**

*Saradnjom do prosperiteta*

*Organizator: Privredna komora Crne Gore*

*Termin održavanja: 28. i 29. novembar, 2013. godine*

*Mjesto održavanja: Budva, Hotel Splendid*

**CONFERENCE ECONOMY OF MONTENEGRO 2013**

*Through cooperation to prosperity*

*Organized by: Chamber of Economy of Montenegro*

*Date of event: November 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> 2013*

*Place of event: Budva, Hotel Splendid*

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# Uvodna riječ



Poštovani,

Privredna komora kao organizator Konferencije Ekonomija Crne Gore 2013, po treći put okuplja na aktuelne teme govornike iz redova eminentnih privrednika, univerzitetskih profesora, ekonomskih analitičara i ministara. Sagledavajući sadašnju ekonomsku situaciju i planove za postizanje održivog ekonomskog napretka, nema dileme da se velike mogućnosti nalaze unutar samog regiona Balkana, kojem pripadamo. To je i razlog da je naziv ovogodišnje Konferencije „Saradnjom do prosperiteta“.

Činjenica je da je uključivanje cjelokupnog Balkana u Evropsku uniju za Region primarni i obavezni integracioni proces koji obezbjeđuje usvajanje evropskih procedura i standarda kao minimuma pravila koje propisuje današnje civilizovano društvo. Naravno, u

tim procesima niko od nas ne treba da zaboravi da mi jesmo Evropa, jer ove zemlje i čine značajnu cjelinu unutar Evrope.

Između zemalja ove Regije se godišnje ostvari robna razmjena od oko 30 milijardi eura. Analizom podataka po zemljama pojedinačno može se vidjeti da one veliki dio svog izvoza plasiraju na regionalno tržište dok, kada je uvoz u pitanju, dominiraju zemlje EU. Crna Gora je, naprimjer, u prošloj godini polovinu od ukupno ostvarene robne razmjene ostavila na tržištu Balkana, a slični trendovi se bilježe i u ovoj godini.

Prateći kroz jednostavne pokazatelje ekonomiju zemalja Zapadnog Balkana, lako je uočiti da sve one izvoze mnogo niže od realnog ekonomskog potencijala. U strukturi njihovog izvoza dominiraju primarni proizvodi, sirovine i proizvodi sa malom dodatnom vrednošću. Sve se suočavaju sa velikim neravnotežama spoljnotrgovinskog bilansa jer sa većinom spoljnotrgovinskih partnera imaju deficit u razmjeni. Takvo stanje se treba mijenjati.

Vjerujem da ovaj Region pored problema, kao zajednički imenitelj ima i šansu za postizanje konsenzusa po pitanju ekonomskih interesa. To je i razlog da kao asocijacija posvećena ispunjenju zadatka ka stvaranju stabilnije privrede, atraktivnog poslovnog okruženja i uspostavljanju kvalitetnih poslovnih veza između naših ekonomija, pokrećemo dvodnevnu raspravu o šansama koje postoje u Regionu.

Budući da je Evropska unija postavljena kao odredište zemalja Balkana, namjera je da kroz panele: Pogled na EU iznutra i Pogled na EU sa Balkana, pokušamo dobiti jasnu sliku o trenutnoj situaciji unutar Unije, kao i kako na ovu zajednicu gledamo sa Balkana, u trenutku kada je najveći broj naših zemalja u različitim fazama evropskih integracija, a ona u brojnim problemima.

Govoreći o budućnosti Balkana, cijenili smo da poseban panel treba posvetiti mladim naraštajima. Od toga koliko budemo kao društva i ekonomije sposobni stvoriti uslove da se mladi naraštaji kvalitetno obrazuju

i zapošljavaju, zavisice dalji razvoj svake od zemalja pojedinačno, a i Regiona kao cjeline.

Izuzetan poznavalac balkanskih prilika, bivši predsjednik Republike Hrvatske, Stjepan Mesić, kao naš specijalni gost, daće poseban doprinos radu Konferencije.

Kroz rad na panelima koji će biti posvećeni opsežnim razgovorima o ekonomijama zemalja Regiona, pokušaćemo da damo odgovore kako osnažiti postojeće veze zemalja Balkana, govoreći o njihovim konkurentskim sposobnostima i međunarodnoj trgovini, poreskom sistemu, pristupu finansijama i dr.

Nesporno je da Region raspolaže značajnim resursima, te da je imperativ staviti ih u funkciju. Kada je riječ o tome, oči svih nas uprte su u strane investitore. Sada je možda kasno da razmišljamo da li je i koliko to dobro ili ne, jer su činjenja iz nekih davnih perioda tranzicije, uslovlila da danas teško da imamo alternativu tome. Kroz cjelinu Konferencije koja će se baviti ovom temom namjera je da se da pregled prirodnih resursa Balkana i njihovo korišćenje. Da bi resurse mogli staviti u funkciju potreban je kvalitetan investicioni i poslovni ambijent, te efikasne i racionalne državne administracije.

Zahvaljujem svim panelistima koji će uvodnim izlaganjima dati izuzetan doprinos radu Konferencije, kao i podstaći druge učesnike da se uključe u diskusiju, što će omogućiti šire i sveobuhvatnije sagledavanje svih pitanja, koja otvaramo.

Zahvaljujem i brojnim članicama Komore, koji su cijeneći nastojanja organizatora da obezbijedi što kvalitetnije uslove za održavanje Konferencije, pomogli njenu realizaciju.

Sa nadom da će i ova Konferencija dati odgovore na brojna pitanja i još jednom potvrditi opravdanost namjere Privredne komore Crne Gore, kao organizatora, da ona ima kontinuitet, želim vam prijatan i uspješan boravak u Budvi i srdačno vas pozdravljam.

Velimir Mijušković

# Introduction

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Chamber of Economy of Montenegro as an organizer of the conference “Economy of Montenegro 2013”, for the third time brings together speakers from the ranks of prominent businessmen, university professors, economic analysts and ministers to discuss about current topics. Considering the current economic situation and plans to achieve sustainable economic development, there is no doubt that great opportunities are within the region of the Balkans, where we belong. For this reason the title of this year’s conference is “Through Cooperation to Prosperity”.

The fact is that the inclusion of the entire Balkans into the European Union for the region represents a primary and necessary integration process that ensures the adoption of European procedures and standards as the minimum of rules set by today’s civilized society. Of course, in these processes, none of us should forget that we are Europe, since our countries make an important entity within the Europe.

Among the countries of this region there is an annual trade exchange of about EUR 30 billion. From the analysis of data by countries it can be seen that they direct a large part of their exports to the regional market, while when it comes to imports, the EU countries are dominating. Montenegro, for example, in the last year realized half of its overall trade exchange within the market of the Balkans, and similar trends are noted in this year as well.

Following the Western Balkans economy through simple indicators, it is easy to notice that export of all these countries is much below their real economic po-

tential. The structure of their exports is dominated by primary products, raw material and products with low added value. All of them are facing large imbalances in foreign trade as a result of deficit in trade exchange with most of their foreign partners. This situation must be changed.

I believe that this region apart from problems, as the common denominator, has a chance to reach a consensus in terms of economic interests. For this reason we, as an association dedicated to fulfilling the task of creating a more stable economy, an attractive business environment and establishing a good business relations among our economies, are launching this two-day discussion about the opportunities that exist in the region.

Given that the European Union is set up as a destination of the Balkan countries, through panels: An inside view of the EU and A view at the EU from the Balkans, our intention is to try to get a clear picture of the current situation within the Union, as well as to see how we from the Balkans observe this community at the time when most of our countries are in different stages of European integration, while at the same time it is facing a number of problems.

Speaking about the future of the Balkans, we agreed that a special panel should be devised for younger generations. The further development of each individual country, and the region as a whole will depend on our capacities, as a society and the economy, to create conditions for the younger generations to be well educated and employed.

An exceptional expert in the Balkan situation, the former President of the Republic of Croatia, Stjepan Mesić, as our special guest, will give a valuable contribution to the work of the conference.

Through the work of the panels that assumes an extensive discussion on the regional economies, we will try to give answers on how to strengthen the existing ties of the Balkan countries, by speaking about their

competitive abilities, international trade, tax system, access to finances, etc.

It is undisputable that the region has significant resources and that putting them into function is an imperative. When it comes to that, the eyes of all of us are focused on foreign investors. Now it might be too late to think about whether it is good or not, because the acts from some earlier periods of transition have caused that today we hardly have an alternative to that. Throughout the whole conference which will deal with this issue the intention is to give an overview of natural resources of the Balkans and their use. In order to be able to put resources into function a high quality investment and business environment is required and the efficient and rational public administration.

I would like to thank all the panelists who are going to give an outstanding contribution to the work of the Conference through their opening addresses, and to encourage other participants to engage in a discussion which will enable broader and more comprehensive understanding of all the issues that we are raising.

I express my gratitude to numerous members of the Chamber, who appreciating the efforts of the organizer to ensure the best possible conditions for the organization of this conference, supported its realization.

Hoping that this conference will provide answers to many questions and once again justify the the Chamber’s intent, as the organizer, to ensure its continuity, I warmly welcome you and wish you a pleasant and successful stay in Budva.

Velimir Mijušković

# Program Konferencije

Četvrtak, 28.11.2013.

## OTVARANJE KONFERENCIJE

10:00 – 11:00h

### Uvodne riječi

Velimir Mijušković, Predsjednik PKCG  
Milo Đukanović, Predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore

## EU KAO ODREDIŠTE ZEMALJA BALKANA

11:00 – 12:45h

### Panel I: Pogled na EU iznutra

Janez Prašnikar  
Anja Quiring  
Otto Oberparleiter  
Ljubo Jurčić

### Diskusija i pitanja

12:45 – 13:15h Pauza

13:15 – 15:00h

### Panel II: Pogled na EU sa Balkana

Gordana Đurović  
Aleksandar Vlahović  
Svetlana Cenić  
Predrag Ivanović

### Diskusija i pitanja

15:00 – 16:00h Ručak

16:00 – 18:00h

### Panel III: Mladi kao budućnost zemalja Balkana

Saša Popović  
Mirjana Radović Marković  
Guoda Lommanaite  
Mladen Grgić  
Martin Čalasan  
Ivan Vukčević

### Diskusija i pitanja

# Conference program

Thursday, 28.11.2013.

## CONFERENCE OPENING

10:00 – 11:00h

### Introductory word

Velimir Mijušković, President of the CEM  
Milo Đukanović, Prime Minister of Montenegro

## THE EU AS A DESTINATION OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

11:00 – 12:45h

### Panel I: An inside view of the EU

Janez Prašnikar  
Anja Quiring  
Otto Oberparleiter  
Ljubo Jurčić

### Discussion and questions

12:45 – 13:15h Coffee break

13:15 – 15:00h

### Panel II: A view at the EU from the Balkans

Gordana Đurović  
Aleksandar Vlahović  
Svetlana Cenić  
Predrag Ivanović

### Discussion and questions

15:00 – 16:00h Lunch

16:00 – 18:00h

### Panel III: The young as the future of the Balkan countries

Saša Popović  
Mirjana Radović Marković  
Guoda Lommanaite  
Mladen Grgić  
Martin Čalasan  
Ivan Vukčević

### Discussion and questions

# Program Konferencije

Petak, 29.11.2013.

10:00 – 11:00h

## Specijalni gost

Stjepan Mesić, bivši Predsjednik Republike Hrvatske

## EKONOMIJA ZEMALJA REGIONA

11:00 – 12:45h

### Panel IV: Kako osnažiti postojeće veze zemalja Balkana

- Dalje integracije balkanskih zemalja (G6)

Igor Lukšić

- Konkurentne sposobnosti i međunarodna trgovina

Mirko Šarović

Stanko Zloković

- Poreski sistem i uticaj na ekonomije Regiona

Milan Lakićević

Ivan Simić

- Stabilnost bankarskog i finansijskog sistema

Radoje Žugić

Besim Beqaj

Diskusija i pitanja

12:45 – 13:15h Pauza

13:15 – 15:00h

### Panel V: Kako staviti u funkciju prirodne resurse

- Pregled prirodnih resursa Balkana i njihovo korišćenje

Goran Barović

Aleksandar Joksimović

- Kvalitet investicionog i poslovnog ambijenta

Michael Malvebo

- Efikasnost i racionalnost državne administracije

James Wilson

Duško Knežević

Diskusija i pitanja

15:00 – 16:00h Ručak

# Conference program

Friday, 29.11.2013.

10:00 – 11:00h

## Special guest

Stjepan Mesić, former President of Republic of Croatia

## REGIONAL ECONOMY

11:00 – 12:45h

### Panel IV: How to strengthen the existing ties of the Balkan countries

- Further integration of the Balkan countries (G6)

Igor Lukšić

- Competitive capacities and international trade

Mirko Šarović

Stanko Zloković

- Tax system and influence on the economy

Milan Lakićević

Ivan Simić

- Stability of the banking and financial system

Radoje Žugić

Besim Beqaj

Diskusija i pitanja

12:45 – 13:15h Coffee break

13:15 – 15:00h

### Panel V: How to put into function natural resources

- Review of the Balkans natural resources and their exploitation

Goran Barović

Aleksandar Joksimović

- The quality of the investment and business ambient

Michael Malvebo

- The efficiency of the state administration

James Wilson

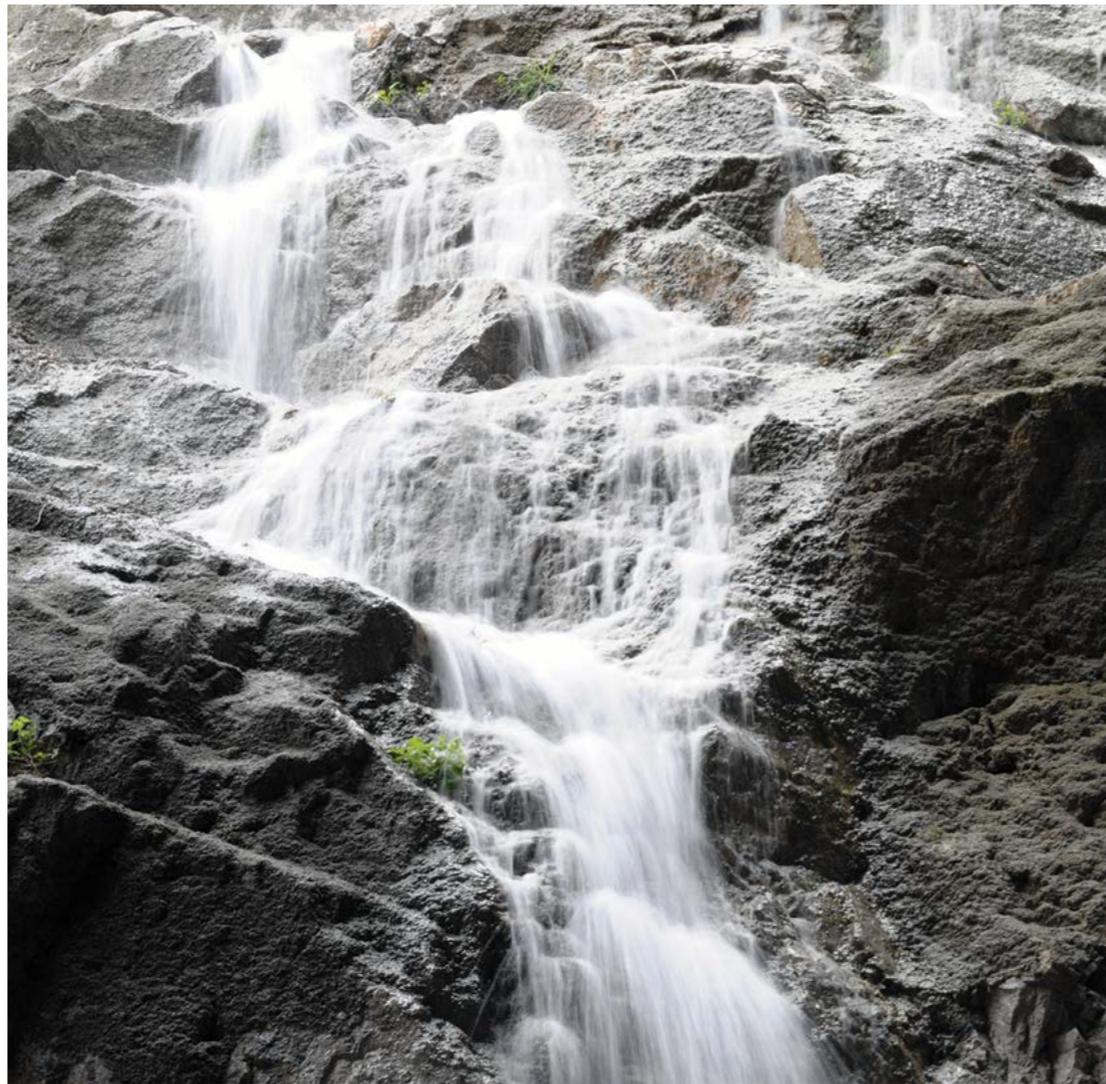
Duško Knežević

Diskusija i pitanja

15:00 – 16:00h Lunch

*Saopšteni stavovi u tekstovima koji se nalaze kao uvodi za panele ne pretenduju da sugerišu rješenja, već imaju isključivu namjeru da naznače i podstaknu dijalog.*

*Statements given as an introduction before each panel do not pretend to suggest solutions. Their only purpose is to underline the scope and to motivate the dialogue.*



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## **Otvaranje Konferencije** *Conference opening*

### **Uvodne riječi** *Introductory word*



**Velimir Mijušković**  
*Predsjednik Privredne komore Crne Gore*  
*President of the Chamber of Economy of Montenegro*



**Milo Đukanović**  
*Predsjednik Vlade Crne Gore*  
*Prime Minister of Montenegro*

# Panel I

## EU KAO ODREDIŠTE ZEMALJA BALKANA

### Pogled na EU iznutra

Kada sa aurom velike ideje i privlačnošću otmene dame, Evropska unija, ostane sama sa sobom, stane pred ogledalo licem u lice i pogleda se; da li je zadovoljna svojim odrazom u njemu? Da li sebe vidi kao super državu ili joj realnost sui generis cjeline ras-trzane pojedinačnim interesima članica, zamagluje sliku i zahtijeva, veoma često, više šminke nego što je to uobičajeno potrebno?

Da li je stvorila ljudima prostor slobode, sigurnosti i pravde bez unutrašnjih granica? Da li je omogućila održivi razvoj Evrope utemeljen na uravnoteženom ekonomskom rastu i stabilnosti cijena, visoko konkurentnoj društvenoj tržišnoj ekonomiji, s ciljem najviše stope zaposlenosti i društvenog napretka, s visokim nivoom zaštite životne sredine? Koliko je uspjela u borbi protiv socijalne isključenosti i diskriminacije te proklamovanju društvene pravde i zaštite? Da li je stvorila ekonomsku, društvenu i teritorijalnu koheziju, i solidarnost među državama članicama? Da li će ostati vjerna ekonomskoj i monetarnoj uniji s eurom kao svojom valutom? Da li, proklamujući svoje vri-

jednosti širom svijeta, uspijeva pridonositi svjetskom miru, bezbjednosti, održivom razvoju planete Zemlje, solidarnosti i poštovanju među narodima, slobodnoj i pravednoj trgovini i iskorjenjivanju siromaštva? Koliko doprinosi zaštiti ljudskih prava, posebno prava djece, kao i strogo sprovođenju i razvoju međunarodnog prava, uključujući poštovanje principa Povelje Ujedinjenih nacija?

Suština bi čini se trebala biti u tome da Evropska unija postane dom različitih naroda i kultura kojima su razumijevanje, tolerancija i poštovanje zajedničke vrijednosti.



**Janez Prašnikar**  
Profesor Ekonomskog fakulteta  
Univerziteta u Ljubljani  
*Professor at the Faculty of Economics  
at the University of Ljubljana*



**Anja Quiring**  
Regionalni direktor  
za Jugoistočnu Evropu Udruženja njemačke  
privrede za saradnju sa zemljama JIE  
*Regional Director  
South East Europe of Committee on Eastern  
European Economic Relations, Germany*



**Otto Oberparleiter**  
Direktor regionalnog klastera  
Siemens Austrija  
*Head Of Regional Cluster Management  
Siemens Austria*



**Ljubo Jurčić**  
Profesor Ekonomskog fakulteta  
Sveučilišta u Zagrebu  
*Professor at the Faculty of Economics  
at the University of Zagreb*

# Panel I

## THE EU AS A DESTINATION OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

### An inside view of the EU

When with an aura of a great idea and the attractiveness of a classy lady, the European Union, is left alone with itself, it stands before the mirror face to face and takes a look of itself, whether it is satisfied with its reflection? Whether it sees itself as a super state or the reality of a sui generis entity, torn apart by the individual interests of its members, blurs its image and requires very often, more makeup than it is usually needed?

Whether it provided people with the space of freedom, security and justice without internal borders? Whether it ensured the sustainable development of Europe based on the balanced economic growth and price stability, highly competitive social market economy, aiming at the highest employment rates and social progress, with a high level of environmental protection? How much did it manage to combat social exclusion and discrimination and proclaim social justice and protection? Whether it created economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States? Will it remain faithful to the economic and monetary union with the EURO as its currency? By proclaiming its values worldwide, does it manage to contribute to the world peace, security, sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and respect among peoples, free and fair trade and the eradica-

tion of poverty? How much does it contribute to the protection of human rights, especially the rights of children, as well as the strict implementation and development of international law, including respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations?

It seems that the essence should be for the European Union to become home to various peoples and cultures who share understanding, tolerance and respect as common values.

## Panel II

### EU KAO ODREDIŠTE ZEMALJA BALKANA

## Pogled na EU sa Balkana

Urušene u svom cjelokupnom sadržaju, materijalnom i duhovnom, ekonomskom i kulturnom, većina država Balkana, a posebno države sa ex YU prostora, ušle su u XXI vijek. Nesposobne da shvate simboliku i značaj pada Berlinskog zida, bez minimuma spoznaje da je postojeći društveni model potrošen, bez novih ideja i potrebnog kapaciteta političkih elita, pritisnute ogromnim problemima, iako uglavnom neblagovremeno, započele su promjene afirmišući nove politike, demokratizaciju društva, ekonomske reforme i politiku saradnje i suživota.

Uvidjevši potpunu rastočenost društva i njegovih temeljnih vrijednosti, podstaknute entuzijazmom i željom za razvojem i napretkom, Evropsku uniju su prepoznale kao veliku ideju, koja istovremeno nudi alternativu, izlaz, novu nadu i šansu da krenu iz početka. Želja svih zemalja Balkana da postanu članice Evropske unije oživotvorena je na velikoj međunarodnoj sceni kada je postala obostrana, kada je Evropska unija poslala poruke podrške i podsticaja, i time procesima na Balkanu i samoj Evropi dala sasvim novu vrijednosnu

dimenziju.

Formalno pravno posmatrano, proširenje je birokratski proces donošenja novih i usaglašavanja sa evropskim zakonodavstvom postojećih sopstvenih propisa, dok suštinski ono predstavlja cjelovitu sadržajnu promjenu društva u svim njegovim segmentima, kao i činjenicu da je to put stabilnosti i prosperiteta regiona Balkana u cjelini.

Perspektiva je, dakle, pred svima onima koji vjeruju u ideju Evropske unije i sebe. Od sposobnosti adekvatnog suočavanja sa samim sobom i spremnosti na rješavanje sopstvenih slabosti i unutrašnjih problema, te ispunjavanja postavljenih uslova zavisice dalji napredak i brzina približavanja Evropskoj uniji, svake zemlje Balkana pojedinačno. Očekivanja su velika, a put koji predstoji dug i težak.



**Gordana Đurović**  
Profesor Ekonomskog fakulteta  
Univerziteta Crne Gore  
*Professor at the Faculty of Economics  
at the University of Montenegro*



**Aleksandar Vlahović**  
Predsjednik Saveza ekonomista Srbije  
*President of the Serbian Association of  
Economists*



**Svetlana Cenić**  
Ekonomski analitičar  
Bosna i Hercegovina  
*Economic Analyst  
Bosnia and Herzegovina*



**Predrag Ivanović**  
Predsjednik Odbora direktora  
Luka Bar  
*President of the Board of Directors  
of the Port of Bar*

## Panel II

### THE EU AS A DESTINATION OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

## A view at the EU from the Balkans

Ruined in their entire contents, material and spiritual, economic and cultural, most of the Balkan countries, especially countries from the ex-Yugoslavia, have entered the XXI century. Incapable of understanding the symbolism and significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall, with no minimum realization that the existing social model depleted, with no new ideas, and the required capacities of political elites, pressed by huge problems, although pretty untimely, they still initiated changes affirming the new policies, democratization of society, economic reforms and the policy of cooperation and coexistence.

Realizing the full squandering of society and its core values, driven by enthusiasm and a desire to develop and progress, the European Union was recognized as a great idea, which at the same time offers an alternative, exit, a new hope and a chance to start over. The desire of all the Balkan countries to join the European Union was brought to life on the big international stage when it became mutual, when the European Union sent messages of support and encouragement, and thus gave to the processes in the Balkans and Europe a whole new value dimension.

From a formal-legal point of view, the enlargement is the bureaucratic process of adopting new and harmo-

nization of the existing regulations with the European legislation, while essentially it represents a complete meaningful change of the society in all its segments, and the fact that this is the path to stability and prosperity in the Balkan region as a whole.

The perspective is, therefore, in front of all those who believe in the idea of the European Union and themselves. The future progress and the speed of convergence with the European Union of each Balkan country respectively will depend on the ability to adequately cope with oneself and the readiness to resolve ones' own weaknesses and internal problems and to fulfil the set conditions. The expectations are high, and the road ahead is long and difficult.

## Panel III

### Mladi kao budućnost zemalja Balkana

Kada započnete svoje obrazovanje, kažu vam, znanje je moć;

Kada se upišete u školu koju volite i želite, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada se ne možete upisati u školu koju želite, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada uopšte nema škole koju želite pohađati, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada briljantno završite školu koju ste pohađali, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada briljantno (summa cum laude) magistrirate i doktorirate na prestižnim školama u zemlji ili inostranstvu, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada sa diplomom u ruci, sjajnim znanjima i vještinama objigate pragove raznih kompanija i državnih ustanova, ili šaljete svoj CV po stotinu puta na stotine adresa, tražeći bezuspješno posao godinama, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada tražite par eura od roditelja da izađete sa

društvom na piće, odete u bioskop, pozorište ili kupite knjigu, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada konačno iscjeljeni i nemoćni da bilo što učinite za sebe, napustite svoj dom, porodicu i svoju zemlju, kažu vam, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

Kada, naravno, prepušteni sami sebi, naoružani entuzijazmom, ambicijama, znanjem i snažnom voljom da uspijete, u toj nekoj stranoj zemlji, u nemilosrdnoj ogromnoj konkurenciji dođete na vrh, do vas u početku polako, a onda svom silinom, kažu vam, pa to je naš momak/djevojka, sjećam ga/je se još kao malog/e i uvijek se nekako odvajao/la, znao sam da će postići nešto veliko u životu, no nije dobro što nije ovdje ostao/la, govorio sam ja, mladi su budućnost svake zemlje;

A sve i ne mora da bude baš ovako, jer, tamo gdje je znanje istinska moć i vrijednost, i gdje postoji svijest o tome, mladi su budućnost svoje zemlje.



**Saša Popović**

*Profesor Ekonomskog fakulteta  
Univerziteta Crne Gore*

*Professor at the Faculty of Economics  
at the University of Montenegro*



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**Guoda Lomanaite**

*Potpredsjednik Foruma mladih Evrope*

*Vice President of the European Youth Forum*



**Mladen Grgić**

*Saradnik na Evropskom institutu za azijske  
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*Associate at the European Institute for  
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**Martin Čalasan**

*Saradnik na Elektrotehničkom fakultetu  
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*Teaching Assistant at the Faculty of  
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**Ivan Vukčević**

*Student Pravnog fakulteta Univerziteta Crne  
Gore*

*Student at the Law Faculty at the University  
of Montenegro*

## Panel III

### The young as the future of the Balkan countries

When you begin your studies, they say, knowledge is power;

When you enroll in a school that you prefer, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When you are unable to enroll in a school you prefer, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When there is no school you want to attend at all, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When you achieve a brilliant success in a school you attended, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When brilliantly/summa cum laude/ you defend your Masters degree and a PhD in prestigious schools in the country or abroad, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When with a university degree in your hands, great knowledge and skills you start camping on doorsteps of various companies and government agencies, or you send your CV for hundred times to hundred addresses, looking for a job unsuccessfully for years, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When you ask for a couple of Euros from your parents to go out with friends for a drink, go to the cinema, the-

atre or buy a book, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When finally exhausted and unable to do anything for yourself, you leave your home, family and country, they tell you, the young people are the future of any country;

When, of course, you are left to yourself, armed with enthusiasm, ambition, knowledge and a strong will to succeed, in some foreign country, and in a relentless huge competition you reach the top, first slowly, then with a full force, they tell you, that's our boy/girl, I remember him/ her as a child and he/she has somehow always differed, I knew he/she would achieve something great in life, but it is not a good thing that they did not stay here, I told you, the young people are the future of any country;

But it does not have to be like this, because, where knowledge is a true power and value, and where there is awareness, the young people are the future of their own country.



---

***Specijalni gost***  
*Special guest*



**Stjepan Mesić**  
*Bivši Predsjednik Republike Hrvatske*  
*Former President of Republic of Croatia*

## Panel IV

### EKONOMIJA ZEMALJA REGIONA

## Kako osnažiti postojeće veze zemalja Balkana

Zašto je u svjetskim diskursima Balkan stereotipiziran? Zašto je pojam Balkan sinonim za ekonomsku nerazvijenost, nerad, nasilje, nered, podvale, podmičivanje, neefikasnost, primitivizam i zaostalost? Da li je, kako neki tvrde, poslije raspada Jugoslavije, jedna od rijetkih stvari koja je ostala zajednička državama nastalim na njenom tlu, bio prezir prema Balkanu? Da li je on žrtva neopravdane i nepravedne široke generalizacije?

Svakako da su sukobi na ovim prostorima, njihova surovost i posljedice, u istorijskom trajanju Balkana, traumatizovali kako sopstvene narode tako i svjetsku javnost, i odgovornosti za sve to ne nedostaje i niko nikoga od nje neće abolirati.

Balkanske države imaju potencijal razvoja i saradnje u svim oblastima, počev od nauke i kulture do politike i ekonomije. Imaju sposobnost prepoznavanja polja svojih vrlina i mana, i mogućnost afirmacije istovjetnosti ali i čitavog spektra različitosti kao posebne vrijednosti zajedničkog života odnosno suživota. Multietničnost, multikulturalnost i multikonfesionalnost shvaćeni kao prednost i šansa, uz svijest o neophodnosti sarad-

nje, pojedinačni interes o ekonomskom prosperitetu pretočiće u zajednički interes opšteg dobra.

Prostor postoji. Nove ideje su uvijek podsticajne. Uslov je da su neke važne lekcije iz prošlosti naučene.



**Igor Lukšić**

*Potpredsjednik i Ministar vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija u Vladi Crne Gore*  
*Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration in the Government of Montenegro*



**Mirko Šarović**

*Bivši Ministar vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa u Vladi Bosne i Hercegovine*  
*Former Minister of foreign trade and economic relations in the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina*



**Stanko Zlokočić**

*Predsjednik Odbora direktora Jadranskog brodogradilišta Bijela*  
*President of the Board of Directors of the Adriatic Shipyard Bijela*



**Milan Lakićević**

*Direktor Poreske uprave Crne Gore*  
*Director of the Department of Public Revenues of Montenegro*



**Ivan Simić**

*Direktor Poreske uprave Republike Srbije i Predsjednik Evropske organizacije poreskih uprava IOTA*  
*Director of the Tax Administration of the Republic of Serbia and President of IOTA*



**Radoje Žugić**

*Ministar finansija u Vladi Crne Gore*  
*Minister of Finance in the Government of Montenegro*



**Besim Beqaj**

*Ministar finansija u Vladi Kosova*  
*Minister of Finance in the Government of Kosovo*

## Panel IV

### REGIONAL ECONOMY

## How to strengthen the existing ties of the Balkan countries

Why is the Balkans stereotyped in global discourses? Why is the term Balkan synonymous with the economic underdevelopment, idleness, violence, disorder, deceptions, bribery, inefficiency, primitivism and backwardness? Is a disdain for the Balkans, as some claim, after the breakup of Yugoslavia, one of the few things that remained common for the states born on its land? Was it the victim of unjustified and unfair broad generalization?

Certainly, the conflicts in the region, their cruelty and consequences, in the historical existence of the Balkans, traumatized their own people and the world public, and the responsibility for all that is not missing and no one will abolish anyone from it.

The Balkan countries have the potential for development and cooperation in all fields, starting from science and culture to politics and economics. They have the ability to identify the fields of their strengths and weaknesses, and the possibility to affirm the identity and the entire spectrum of diversities as special values of co-existence. The multi-ethnicity, multi-culturalism and multi-confessionality, perceived as an advantage and opportunity, with an awareness of the necessity of cooperation, will transform the individual interest of economic prosperity into the common interest of the

common good.

The space exists. New ideas are always stimulating. The condition is that some important lessons from the past were learnt.

# Panel V

## EKONOMIJA ZEMALJA REGIONA

### Kako staviti u funkciju prirodne resurse

Među malim brojem izvjesnosti kojima je determinisan boravak na ovoj planeti, stoji i činjenica da je ljudski život odredjen prirodom i njegovim odnosom prema okruženju.

Odnos čovjeka i prirode je kompleksan i višedimenzionalan, a priroda tog odnosa pokazuje, između ostalog, stepen razvijenosti društvene zajednice, kako u njenim pojedinim važnim sadržajima, tako i u zajednici kao cjelini. Kada kreira svoj ekonomski razvoj na prirodnim resursima /zemljište, biljni i životinjski svijet, voda, vazduh, rude i minerali, fosilna goriva i drugo/ kao opštem dobru, u najširem smislu riječi, država iskazuje svoj stav, nivo potencijala, bogatstva i moći, ali i nivo sopstvene razvijenosti u sociološkom, kulturološkom i naravno ekonomskom smislu.

Nažalost, stanje životne sredine i prirodnih resursa ukazuje na činjenicu da prirodni resursi nijesu dovoljno istraženi, da se ne koriste u dovoljnoj mjeri, da se njima uglavnom gazduje bez dužne pažnje i neracionalno, da su promjene u životnoj sredini ogromne, i

da su ponašanjem čovjeka, određena područja do te mjere devastirana, da se može slobodno reći i zauvijek izgubljena.

Strateško planiranje i moderan pristup održivosti, uz primjenu savremenih standarda i naučnih metoda u istraživanju i eksploataciji su najvažniji preduslovi kvalitetne ekonomske valorizacija prirodnih resursa. Ekonomska valorizacija je svakako neophodnost, enormne vrijednosti i značaja za razvoj društva, predstavljajući istovremeno čin odgovornosti prema savremenima, prema sadašnjosti, prema potrebi višeg kvaliteta života i životnog standarda, i izvjesno, smatrajući ga višim nivoom istog procesa, kao čin odgovornosti prema generacijama koje dolaze, prema budućnosti.

U svojoj osnovi, ekonomska valorizacija prirodnih resursa mora biti društveno odgovorna i ekonomski opravdana, a u moralnoj ravni utemeljena u vrijednosti društvenih elita i ravnoteži ekoloških i ekonomskih zahtjeva.



**Goran Barović**  
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*Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy  
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**Aleksandar Joksimović**  
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**Michael Malvebo**  
Izvršni direktor, Telenor  
*General Manager, Telenor*



**James Wilson**  
Izvršni direktor, Azmont Investments  
*Executive Director, Azmont Investments*



**Duško Knežević**  
Predsjednik, Atlas grupa  
*President, Atlas group*

# Panel V

## REGIONAL ECONOMY

### How to put into function natural resources

Among the few certainties that determine our stay on this planet, is the fact that human life is determined by the nature and by its relation towards the environment.

The relationship between humans and nature is complex and multi-dimensional, and the nature of this relation shows, among other things, the development degree of a community, both in its respective important contents, and in the community as a whole. By creating its own economic development on the basis of the natural resources/land, biodiversity, water, air, ores and minerals, fossil fuels and others/as a common good, in the broadest sense, the state expresses its standpoint, the level of resources, wealth and power, but also the level of development in the sociological, cultural and naturally economic terms.

Unfortunately, the state of the environment and natural resources outlines the fact that natural resources are not sufficiently explored, that they are not being used sufficiently, that they are usually managed without due care and unreasonably, that the changes in the environment are huge, and the human behaviour made certain areas devastated to that extent that we can be free to say they are lost forever.

The strategic planning and modern approach to sustainability, with an implementation of contemporary

standards and scientific methods in the exploration and exploitation are the major prerequisites of high quality economic valorisation of natural resources. Economic valorisation is certainly a necessity of enormous value and of importance for the development of the society, representing at the same time an act of responsibility towards contemporaries, towards the present, towards the need for a higher quality of life and the living standard, and certainly, considering it as a higher level of the same process, as an act of responsibility towards the coming generations, towards the future.

In its essence, the economic valorisation of natural resources must be socially responsible and economically viable, and in the moral terms it must be grounded in the values of social elites and the balance between environmental and economic demands.

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