

# U Srbiji najniži porez na dobit

## Serbia's Profit Tax the Lowest

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Za dalji razvoj, Srbiji su neophodne strane investicije. Kreiran je investicioni ambijent koji je do sada privukao mnoge biznismene. Oni su u Srbiji dobro i profitabilno radili, između ostalog i zbog toga što Srbija ima jednu od najnižih stopa poreza na dobit preduzeća u Evropi.

### Kako ocenjujete investicionu klimu u Srbiji i trenutno stanje?

- U Srbiji su svi strani investitori ostvarili profit, a taj dobar glas se daleko čuje. Naravno, u svemu je presudna politička stabilnost koja uslovljava i ekonomsku, mada je sigurno da u Srbiji sve ide već utabanim stazama na putu ka Evropskoj uniji.

- Svi strani investitori u Srbiji ostvaruju profit. - Potpisan sporazum Srbije o slobodnoj trgovini sa Ruskom federacijom. - Dalje poboljšanje investicione klime i usavršavanje propisa

- All foreign investors making profit in Serbia. - Serbia signed free trade agreement with Russian Federation. - Further improvement of investment climate and perfecting of regulations

For its further development Serbia needs foreign investments. An investment environment has been created and it has so far attracted many investors. They have been doing business in Serbia well and profitably also because Serbia has one of the lowest corporate profit taxes in Europe.

### How do you assess the investment climate in Serbia and the current situation?

- All foreign investors in Serbia have achieved a profit and this good news travels fast. Of course, crucial in all this is political stability, which is a precondition for economic stability, although it is quite certain that all things in Serbia are already moving down a trodden path towards the European Union.

The total inflow of foreign direct investments in Serbia in the period between 2000 and 2007 was worth 13.5 billion dollars. First on the list of foreign investors was Austria which invested around two billion dollars, followed by Germany with 1.6 and Greece with 1.8 billion dollars. Then come Norway, the US, Slovenia, Italy, France, Great Britain and other countries.

The growth trend of such investments must continue in order for employment, wages and the gross domestic product to grow. Increased investments are expected also because the climate for foreign capital is good and favorable in Serbia, while the profit tax is among the lowest in Europe. The capital that has come

Ukupan priliv direktnih stranih investicija u Srbiju od 2000. do 2007. godine iznosio je 13,5 milijardi dolara. Prva na listi stranih ulagača je Austrija koja je uložila oko dve milijarde dolara, zatim Nemačka sa 1,6 i Grčka sa 1,8 milijardi dolara, a slede Norveška, SAD, Slovenija, Italija, Francuska, Velika Britanija i druge zemlje.

Trend rasta takvih investicija mora da se nastavi, kako bi bila povećana zaposlenost, plate i bruto domaći proizvod. Rast investiranja se očekuje i zbog toga što je u Srbiji dobra i povoljna klima za strani kapital, a porez na dobit među najnižima u Evropi. Kapital koji je ovde došao predstavlja zdrav, dugoročno plasiran novac, sa tendencijom neprekidnog uvećavanja prvobitnog uloga.

### Šta mislite o perspektivama Srbije kao poželjnog investicionog tržišta za strane investitore i biznismene?

- Interesovanje za investiranje u Srbiju postoji, a gotovo svi strani investitori vide Srbiju kao perspektivno tržište u razvoju. Srbiju karakteriše i strateško pozicioniranje na tržištima Evrope i Azije i Bliskog istoka, a ona je i jedina zemlja van Zajednice Nezavisnih Država koja je potpisala sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini sa Ruskom federacijom. Pored najniže poreske stope na profit preduzeća u Evropi, Srbija ima obrazovanu i jeftinu radnu snagu i najveći procenat stanovnika koji govore engleski jezik u Jugoistočnoj i Centralnoj Evropi.

### Šta imamo, a šta nedostaje da bi Srbija ubrzala dolazak stranih partnera i kapitala?

- U Srbiji se stranim investitorima garantuje sigurnost i dosadašnja praksa je pokazala da je dobro mesto za sticanje profita. Sa druge strane, Srbija dalje poboljšava investicionu klimu i usavršava propise i procedure koje sada sputavaju inostrane ulagače. Mi ćemo ići u susret tim zahtevima, da bi se Srbija razvijala dosadašnjim tempom. Srbiji je potrebno da bruto društveni proizvod godišnje raste po stopi od šest do sedam odsto, a da direktne strane investicije budu između tri i pet milijardi dolara godišnje, potreban je kontinuitet ulaganja, a najpoželjnije su „grin-fild“ investicije. One su se pokazale kao dobar način za investiranje i za strane biznismene.

### Šta čini PKS po tom pitanju?

-Privredna komora Srbije radi na stvaranju preduslova da se ubrza priliva direktnih stranih investicija. Ona je partner Vlade i predlaže joj zakone i izmene i dopune postojećih zakonskih rešenja, koji će omogućiti stranim partnerima da što pre realizuju svoje projekte i investicione namere. Svaka nova fabrika koja se ovde bude izgradila povući će još jednog novog investitora, i to će biti lanac koji će omogućiti da Srbija postane lider u jugoistočnoj Evropi u brzini razvoja.

### Koja je strategija Komore u odnosu na strane investitore, a koja u odnosu na Vladu?

- Odnos Komore prema domaćim i stranim investitorima je gotovo identičan. Mi smo i partneri Vlade, ali i servis privrede. Na osnovu zahteva privrede, kreiramo i predlažemo Vladi izmene i dopune zakona i nove zakone i propise, a sve to onda zajedno stvara ambijent koji treba da privlači i strane i domaće investitore

<http://pks.komora.net>

here represents sound money, placed on a long-term basis, with a tendency of the constant enlargement of the original investment.

### What do you think about Serbia's prospects as a desirable investment market for foreign investors and businessmen?

- There is interest in investing in Serbia, and almost all foreign investors see Serbia as a developing market with a future. Serbia is also characterized by its strategic position on the markets of Europe and Asia and the Middle East, and it is the only country outside the Commonwealth of Independent States to have signed a free trade agreement with the Russian Federation. Apart from the lowest corporate profit tax in Europe, Serbia also has an educated and cheap labor force and the largest percentage of English speakers in South East and Central Europe.

### What do we have, and what is lacking in order for Serbia to accelerate the arrival of foreign partners and capital?

- Security is guaranteed to foreign investors in Serbia and the previous practice has shown that it is a good place for making a profit. On the other hand, Serbia is further improving the investment climate, as well as the regulations and procedures which are now a hindrance to foreign investors. We will meet these requests so that Serbia would continue to develop at the present pace. It is necessary for Serbia's gross domestic product to grow annually at a rate of six to seven percent, and for foreign direct investments to be between three and five billion dollars annually, a continuity of investments is necessary, and the most desirable are greenfield investments. They proved to be a good way to invest, including for foreign businessmen.

### What is the Serbian Chamber of Commerce doing in this regard?

-The Serbian Chamber of Commerce is working on creating the preconditions for accelerating the inflow of foreign direct investments. It is the Government's partner and it proposes to it laws, as well as amendments and additions to the present legislation, which will make it possible for foreign partners to realize their projects and investment intentions as soon as possible. Every new factory that is constructed here will attract another new investor, and this will be a chain that will make it possible for Serbia to become a leader in South Eastern Europe according to the speed of its development.

### What is the Chamber's strategy towards foreign investors, and what towards the Government?

- The Chamber's attitude towards domestic and foreign investors is almost identical. We are both partners of the Government and a service of the economy. It is on the basis of the economy's requests that we create and propose to the Government amendments and additions to laws, as well as new laws and regulations, and all this together creates an environment which is to attract both foreign and domestic investors.