

PROF. DR SLAVICA ĐUKIĆ DEJANOVIĆ, MINISTARKA U VLADI REPUBLIKE SRBIJE, ZADUŽENA ZA DEMOGRAFIJU I POPULACIONU POLITIKU
SLAVICA DJUKIC DEJANOVIC, MD PH.D., MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF THE DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION POLICY

Pitanje populacione politike – pitanje budućnosti Srbije Population policy issue – the issue of Serbia's future

Pitanja demografije i populacione politike su pitanja koja se tiču našeg celokupnog društva, jer svi udruženo moramo da učinimo dodatne napore, svako iz svog domena, kako bismo imali održivo, zdravo i obrazovano potomstvo. Pronatalitetne mere su prioritet države i ovo je glavna poruka koju bih uputila čitaocima časopisa „Eko-Med plus“ i svim našim građanima. Rad i zalaganje kojim svakodnevno poboljšavamo rezultate u sferi privrednog rasta, investicija, modernih tehnologija, izgubili bi smisao ukoliko ne budemo imali potomstvo koje će da se rada, da radi i da se raduje životu.

Kabinet za demografiju i populacionu politiku osnovan je 2016. godine i to u godini u kojoj je rođeno najmanje beba od kada statistika beleži ove podatke, zarad predlaganja mera i učešća u koordinaciji aktivnosti u oblasti demografije i populacione politike, uz usmeravanje posebne pažnje na područja sa niskom stopom nataliteta. Sa izazovnim ciljem i jasnim zadatkom, već treću godinu zaredom raspisali smo javni poziv za dodelu bespovratnih sredstava jedinicama lokalne samouprave za sufinansiranje mera populacione politike. U protekle tri godine finansirali smo aktivnosti 161 opštine i grada sa preko 1,2 milijarde dinara. Zahvaljujući ovim ulaganjima, izvršena je rekonstrukcija postojećih i izgradnja novih vrtića širom Srbije, formirane su jaslene grupe koje nisu postojale u nekim seoskim sredinama, produžen je boravak dece u pojednim predškolskim ustanovama do 17 časova, kupljeni su plastenici, mehanizacija i oprema za započinjanje sopstvenog posla, nabavljeni su ultrazvučni aparati i vozila polivalentne patronaže za domove zdravlja, a rađeno je i na edukaciji đaka osnovnih i srednjih škola na temu očuvanja reproduktivnog zdravlja i osnivanju savetovališta za trudnice, škole roditeljstva i savetovališta za mlade.

Smatramo da su gradovi i opštine upravo onaj društveni činičnik koji najbolje može da prepozna potrebe konkretnih roditelja i da aktivira sve neophodne resurse kako bi se te potrebe zadovoljile na najbolji mogući način. Stoga, one sredine u koje je i prethodnih godina ulagano i gde je održivost ciljeva



The demography and population policy issues require the whole-society approach and joint efforts aimed at helping future generations be sustainable, healthy and educated. Our Country considers birth promotion measures as a priority and this is the main message, I wish to send to the Eko-Med Plus magazine readers and all of our citizens. Our everyday work and efforts towards ensuring economic growth, investments, and modern technologies, make little sense without people who are yet to be born to work and enjoy life.

The Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio in charge of the Demography and Population Policy was formed in 2016 — the year when the official statistics recorded the lowest birth rate. The Cabinet works towards improving demographic policies and participates in the coordination of activities related to demography and population policy, aimed especially towards regions with the lowest birth rate. Guided by the challenging goal and clear task, we announced the call to local governments for non-refundable means of co-financing population policy measures for the third year in a row.

In the past three years, we have supported the activities of 161 towns and municipalities with over 1.2 billion dinars. These funds were invested in the reconstruction of existing, and the construction of new kindergarten facilities throughout Serbia. Nurseries have been introduced for the first time in some rural areas, school daycare services have been extended until 5 pm, subventions for start-up businesses including greenhouses, mechanization, and equipment have been provided, medical equipment including ultrasound, ambulance vehicles have been purchased, reproductive health counseling services to primary and secondary schools have been provisioned, counseling centers for pregnant woman have been established, parenting schools and youth counseling centers were opened or strengthened.

We view towns and municipalities as social entities that are able to best recognize the needs of parents and employ resources necessary to meet those needs adequately.

koje smo postavili ispoljena, imale su prioritet i ove godine, jer je očigledno da najviše i kontinuirano rade na podsticanju rađanja i poboljšanju kvaliteta života naših građana. I ove godine opredelili smo se da jedinice lokalne samouprave podnose predloge onih projekata za koje smatraju da bi na najbolji način mogli da zadovolje potrebe budućih roditelja i roditelja u njihovim sredinama.

Rezultati našeg rada, mera i pristupa populacionoj politici koju sprovodimo ukazuju da smo već napravili početni pomak ka boljoj demografskoj budućnosti Republike Srbije. Iako je, prema prvim, preliminarnim podacima Republičkog zavoda za statistiku, broj živorođenih u 2018. godini smanjen za oko hiljadu osamsto ljudi u odnosu na prethodnu godinu, primetno je i značajno smanjenje broja umrlih, i to za oko tri hiljade. Ovaj bilans prirodnog priraštaja govori nam da je u odnosu na 2017. godinu, kada nas je bilo manje za 107 ljudi dnevno, u 2018. godini ovaj broj smanjen na 104. Iako statistika i dalje beleži veliki broj umrlih, početne rezultate koje dobijamo smatramo značajnim i ohrabrujućim.

Populaciona politika dotiče sve segmente društva i zdravlja, a tu se, pre svega, misli na zdravo odrastanje, zdrave stilove života, reproduktivno zdravlje, obrazovanje, jačanje uloge oca i podršku majkama, aktivno starenje i migracije, kako spoljne tako i unutrašnje. Zato bih se posebno osvrnula na dve nove oblasti koje smo uključili u Strategiju podsticanja rađanja, a to su briga o starima i upravljanje migracijama.

Podaci o demografskom starenju evropskog stanovništva podsećaju nas da je trenutno skoro svaki četvrti građanin starog kontinenta stariji od 60, a svaki peti stariji od 65 godina. Prognoze ukazuju da će stanovništvo i dalje demografski stari, i da će neminovno doći do smanjivanja učešća radno sposobnog stanovništva (od 15. do 64. godine). Predviđa se da će se trend povećanja prosečne starosti stanovništva i udeo populacije od preko 65 godina nastaviti. Primera radi, danas je prosečan stanovnik Srbije star 43 godine, a do pre 50 godina bili smo za 10 godina mlađi. Takođe, primetna je i feminizacija starenja, jer u populaciji naših starijih sugrađanke čine 57,5 odsto. Danas se, neretko, suočavamo sa negativnim stereotipima o starenju, uključujući i sliku o našim starijim sugrađanima kao bolesnim, zavisnim i skupim za društvo. Zbog toga je vrlo važno da pronademo najbolji način da oblikujemo sadašnjost pogodnu za ljude svih generacija i budućnost koja će biti održiva za raznoliko i multikulturalno starenje. Izazovi demografskog starenja iziskuju aktivan rad na prilagodavanju socijalnih i penzionih sistema, smanjenju stigmatizacije, kao i unapređenju usluga zdravstvene zaštite starijim osobama. Ovakvim pristupom iskazujemo i zahvalnost starijoj generaciji koja je ostala u zemlji, nije emigrirala, već je radila za bolju budućnost svih nas.

Migracije stanovništva spadaju u još jedan demografski fenomen koji je teško predvideti i izmeriti, a nemoguće ga je sprečiti. Uprkos činjenici da se izazovima migracija susreću sve države, moramo da nastavimo da radimo na stvaranju što

This year we encouraged local governments to submit proposals for projects they believe would best suit the needs of future parents and current parents in communities. Just as the last year, in 2019 we have prioritized supporting regions that continue to show efforts and strong commitment to promote birth and improve the quality of life of our citizens.

Results of our work including the implementation of demographic activities, as well as the proactive approach to the population policy, suggest that an initial step towards the better demographic future of the Republic of Serbia has been made successfully. Despite the reduced number of liveborn in 2018 of 1,800, the official statistics for the Republic of Serbia suggests that the annual mortality rate has been reduced by 3,000. Our daily mortality rate has also declined from 107 in 2017 to 104 people. Even though these numbers are still high, we view these data as an encouraging initial sign.

The population policy is interknitted in all segments of society and health, especially through the promotion of healthy growth and lifestyles, reproductive health, education, the more active role of fathers, support to mothers, active aging policies and management of external and internal migration. For this reason, I wish to highlight that the Birth Promotion Strategy also addresses two new issues including caring for the elderly and migration management.

The population in Europe continues to age and statistics suggest that each fourth citizen of the old continent is older than 60 and every fifth older than 65. Projections indicate the aging trends and portion of the population of over 65 will continue to raise, flowed by the inevitable reduction in workforce numbers (from 15 to 64 years). In Serbia today, the average age is calculated at 43 years, while only 50 years ago this number was 10 years less. Also, there is a noticeable feminization of aging, because our elderly women population takes up 57.5%.

Nowadays, we are often witnessing negative stereotypes about the elderly who are seen as ill, dependent and expensive to society. It is, therefore, important to find the best way to create an environment that is suitable for people of all generations, and supports active aging.

Demographic aging challenges encourage us to work actively on updating social and pension systems, reducing stigma and bias, and improving health care services for the elderly. This approach would help us convey our gratitude to our elderly that stayed here and worked towards making a better future for us all.

Migrations are yet another demographic phenomenon that is hard to predict and measure, and impossible to prevent. Even though all counties experience issues related to migrations, we need to continue to work on creating an environment that is more favorable to meet the needs of young people especially to either remain in the country or return to Serbia





poovoljnijeg ambijenta, posebno za mlade ljude da ostanu ovdje, odnosno da se nakon školovanja vrate u Srbiju. Istovremeno, moramo misliti i na one ljude koji su otišli, a ne planiraju da se vrate, da ih vežemo za maticu putem različitih projekata, kako bi stečene resurse, poput: znanja, iskustva, poslovnih kontakata i finansijskih sredstava uložili u razvoj Srbije, jer dijaspora predstavlja ogromni potencijal, a ne samo emotivnu bol.

U prethodnih godinu dana sproveli smo dva istraživanja – kvantitativno istraživanje o migracijama studenata, u kojem je učešće uzelo preko 11 hiljada studenata i kvalitativno istraživanje o karakteristikama i stavovima visokokvalifikovane dijaspore i povratnika na uzorku od oko 400 osoba, povratnika, kao i lica koja trenutno žive u inostranstvu. Iz istraživanja je izveden zaključak da je potrebno promeniti okolnosti pod kojima, posebno mladi ljudi, imaju želju da odu iz zemlje, odnosno povećati njihovu motivaciju da ostanu u Srbiji. Ova promena može se postići jedino stvaranjem povoljnog ambijenta za ugodan, porodičan život, školovanje, profesionalno napredovanje i lično zadovoljstvo naših građana. Iz tog razloga, višedecenijsko usloznavanje problema u vezi sa migracijama i dalje nepreduzimanje mera vodilo bi samo uvećanju ovog problema, sa svim nepovoljnim posledicama i zato nastavljamo rad na ovom polju, s obzirom na to da su mladi ljudi naš najveći potencijal.

Brojevi i prognoze su alarmantni podsetnik da na pitanjima demografije i populacione politike moramo da radimo punim kapacitetom. Ističem da je odluka države da preduzme organizovanu akciju i pitanja populacione politike izdigne iznad dnevnopolitičkog nivoa jedina realna osnova da cilj dostizanja visoke stope fertiliteta bude ostvaren u budućnosti. Merna jedinica za uspeh demografskih politika jeste decenija, tako da pitanje populacione politike nije političko, ali jeste pitanje naše budućnosti. Zato je važno da postoji i dobra volja svakoga od nas, jer ako mere pronatalitetne politike ne budu podržane od strane čitavog društva, one će ostati samo spisak lepih želja.



after completing their education. At the same time, we have to think of those people who have emigrated, and do not intend to come back. We should find ways of connecting the diaspora to the home country using various projects. We need to encourage these people to invest resources including knowledge, experience, business contacts, and financial resources into the development of Serbia that we view as our significant potential, and not only the emotional pain their leaving has caused.

In the past year, we conducted two studies. One of those is quantitative research on student migration involving 11,000 students. The other one is qualitative research on the characteristics and attitudes of highly skilled and educated diaspora and returnees, involving about 400 people including our citizens who live abroad. The study concluded that it is necessary to change the circumstances under which young people want to leave the country and to motivate them strongly to stay in Serbia. This change can only be achieved by creating an environment that fosters adequate family life, education opportunities, professional development, and personal satisfaction. We need to continue working on tackling migration-related problems viewing young people as our greatest potential, as any failure to act would only increase the scope of the challenges we face.

Numbers and projections are an alarm that reminds us to work on tackling demographic and population policy issues in full capacity. I emphasize that the Government's taking a comprehensive approach and keeping population policy issues away from daily politics is the right way forward in reaching high fertility rates in the future. Success in demographic policies is measured after a decade at least, so these policies need to remain apolitical as they concern our future. It is important that the whole society remains committed to supporting birth promotion measures if we are to turn wishes to reality.

Exclusive

AKTIVNOSTI LEKARSKE KOMORE
U 2019. GODINI

ACTIVITIES OF THE SERBIAN
MEDICAL CHAMBER IN 2019

Usmereni ka boljem statusu lekara u Srbiji Focused Towards the Better Status of Doctors in Serbia

Dobrobit lekara glavni je cilj svih aktivnosti Lekarske komore Srbije i zato se svake godine trudimo da našim članovima pružimo više. Ove godine obezbedili smo da, o trošku Lekarske komore Srbije, svi lekari budu osigurani od profesionalne odgovornosti. Organizovali smo međunarodni skup sa predstavnicima strukovnih komora iz regiona, kako bismo razmenom iskustava pokušali da poboljšamo uslove rada za lekare u našim zemljama. Podržali smo i organizovali više skupova kontinuirane medicinske edukacije, ali i po prvi put akreditovali onlajn testove kako bi oblast rada LKS još više približili i učinili dostupnom i kolegama koji nisu u prilici da posete kongrese.



The welfare of the doctors is the main goal of all the activities of the Serbian Medical Chamber, and every year we try to provide our members with more. This year we have ensured that, at the expense of the Serbian Medical Chamber, all doctors are provided with professional liability insurance. We organized an international meeting with medical chambers representatives from the region, in order to try to improve the working conditions for doctors in our countries by exchanging experience. Organized and supported multiple sets of continuous medical education, but also for the first time accredited online tests to make the SMC work area even more accessible and made available to colleagues who are not able to visit congresses

Piše: dr Milan Dinić,
direktor Lekarske komore Srbije

Author: Dr. Milan Dinić,
General Manager of the Serbian Medical Chamber

LKS je sve svoje licencirane članove osigurala od profesionalne odgovornosti!

Tragajući uvek za najboljim načinima da pomognemo lekarima u njihovom svakodnevnom radu, ali i korisnicima zdravstvenog sistema, obezbedili smo osiguranje od profesionalne odgovornosti za sve naše članove. Krajem prošle godine doneli smo odluku da u narednim godinama uspostavimo kontinuitet u osiguranju lekara, po uzoru na mnoge evropske zemlje. Lekarska komora Srbije sklopila je, početkom ove godine, polis osiguranja od profesionalne odgovornosti kojom su osigurani svi članovi sa važećom licencom u trenutku nastanka osiguranog slučaja. Polisa osiguranja koju je Lekarska komora Srbije obezbedila za sve svoje članove pokriva štete koje nastanu u periodu od 1. januara 2019. godine do 18. februara 2020. godine na teritoriji Republike Srbije. Polisom osiguranja pokriven je i dopunski rad lekara. Osigurani slučaj mora da bude posledica lekarske greške – nesavesnog ili nestručnog postupka ili propusta lekara, koji je učinjen protivno važećim propisima i standardima medicinske struke, a koji za posledicu ima

SMC Provided all its Licensed Members with Professional Liability Insurance!

Searchin always for the best ways to help doctors in their day-to-day work, as well as the health care system users, we have provided all our members with professional liability insurance. At the end of the previous year, we made the decision to establish continuity in the insurance for doctors in the following years, modeled on many European countries practice. At the beginning of this year, the Serbian Medical Chamber concluded a policy of professional liability insurance, which ensured all members with a valid license at the moment of occurrence of the insured event. The insurance policy provided by the Serbian Medical Chamber for all its members covers damages arising in the period from January 1, 2019 until February 18, 2020 in the Republic of Serbia territory. The insurance policy covers the additional work of doctors. The insured case must be the result of a medical error - an conscienceless or incompetent procedure or an oversight by a doctor, which is made contrary to the applicable regulations and standards of the medical profession, which results in an unfavorable