



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Regional Research
Promotion Programme | **Western Balkans**



The assessment of research capacities in the social sciences in Serbia

February, 2010



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Prepared by Jasna Bastic in the framework of the Regional Research Promotion Programme in the Western Balkans (RRPP), which is run by the University of Fribourg upon mandate of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

The report is also available under: www.rrpp-westernbalkans.net

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the SDC or the University of Fribourg.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MAP OF SERBIA AND LOCATIONS OF MAIN UNIVERSITIES IN SERBIA.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	6
I LEGAL FRAMEWORK, STATE AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	11
1. Legal Framework.....	11
1.2. Law on Scientific Research (2005)	11
2. State and National Institutions.....	12
2.1. Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Serbia.....	12
2.2. Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development of Vojvodina	16
2.3. Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.....	16
I PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	17
1. UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE	17
1.1. FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY	19
1.1.2. Institute for Sociological Research	20
1.1.3. Institute for Psychology.....	23
1.2. FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	24
1.2.1. Center for Media and Media Research	25
1.2.2. Center for Democracy	26
1.2.3. Center for Humanitarian Law and International Organizations	27
1.2.4. Center for USA Studies	27
1.3. FACULTY OF LAW	27
1.4. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.....	29
1.4.1. Centre for Scientific Research (NICEF)	30
2. UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD.....	31
2.1. FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY	33
2.1.2. Department of Psychology	33
2.1.3. Department of Sociology	34
2.1.4. Department of Media Studies.....	35
2.1.5. Department of Philosophy	35
2.2. FACULTY OF LAW	35
2.3. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.....	36
3. UNIVERSITY OF KRAGUJEVAC.....	37
3.1. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.....	38
3.2. FACULTY OF LAW	39
3.2.1. Institute for Law and Social Science	39
4. UNIVERSITY OF NIS.....	40
4.1. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.....	41



4.1.1.	Center for Economic Research	42
4. 2.	FACULTY OF LAW	42
5.	UNIVERSITY OF NOVI PAZAR	43
6.	OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SUBOTICA	43
6. 1.	Center for Research and Development	44
6. 2.	Center for Ecology	45
II	PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	45
1.	UNIVERSITY SINGIDUNUM in Belgrade.....	45
2.	MEGATREND UNIVERSITY in Belgrade.....	46
3.	UNIVERSITY UNION in Belgrade	47
III	INSTITUTES (OUT-OF FACULTY).....	48
1.	Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory	49
2.	Institute for Social Sciences	51
3.	Institute of International Politics and Economics	53
4.	Institute for Crime and Social Research	54
5.	Institute for Economics	55
6.	Institute of Economic Sciences.....	55
7.	Institute for European Studies	57
8.	Institute for Political Studies	58
IV	OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	61
	Think-tanks, research centers, NGOs	61
V	PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATION.....	64
	APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CURRENT AND IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS	72



Map of Serbia and locations of main universities in Serbia



Distances from Belgrade:

Novi Sad	- 84 km
Subotica	- 175 km
Kragujevac	- 140 km
Nis	- 250 km
Novi Pazar	- 290 km

Serbia's main universities are located in the country's six major towns:

Belgrade (the capital), Novi Sad (the capital of northern Autonomous Province of Vojvodina), Kragujevac, Nis, Subotica (in the Autonomous province of Vojvodina) and Novi Pazar (in the southern region of Sandzak). All main scientific institutes relevant for social sciences, as well as governmental bodies important for the regulation of scientific research, are centralized in the capital of Belgrade.



Introduction

The assessment of research capacities in the social sciences in Serbia was compiled for the University of Fribourg as a part of its Regional Research Promotion Programme (RRPP) in the Western Balkans.

The report provides an overview of the main organizations involved in the social sciences in Serbia, their profile, main areas of interest and expertise, and their current and recently implemented research projects. It includes the analysis of main difficulties and challenges which characterize the present state of the social scientific research and will offer recommendations for overcoming existing problems and for further research in the field of social sciences in Serbia.

Research Methodology

Research findings were compiled through:

- a) Internet research and analysis of on the documents that are available online;

Institutional profiles are not all presented in equal parts with respect to the quantity and quality of information, since many of the web sites are not updated regularly (this aspect of public communication is often simply neglected), or because their web sites do not provide detailed data on their respective research projects (themes, focus, team, reports, plans and budget).

Most institutions have both Serbian and English web sites, which differ in amount and quality of information and project reports.

- b) Communication via telephone and email;

These contacts were needed to follow up on additionally required information or confirm certain assessments of the current state of scientific research in Serbia.

- c) A questionnaire, which was sent to relevant research institutions;

It surveyed main data relevant for the institution's profile, areas of influence and encountered problems. In total 20 questionnaires were responded to with different range of provided information.

- d) Field-research in Belgrade, December 2009;

It included visits to social sciences relevant institutions and interviews with researchers and representatives of scientific institutes, university faculties, the Ministry of Science and Technological Development, think-tank groups, NGOs and research centers.



Field-research aimed particularly to assess the core problems and challenges of the current state of social science research in Serbia and to identify recommendations for further improvements and changes.

Additional profile data, not available through previously compiled desk review, was collected through documents, journals, books and other publications of research institutions, as well as through meetings with their representatives.

Following the objectives of the RRPP and the purpose of this report, institutions which are engaged in scientific projects in the fields of history, philosophy, literature, language and art, will not be included in this report, since the RRPP does not cover the field of humanities.

Structure of research findings:

The report provides data on the current status as well as the relevant affairs of the main institutional actors. Moreover a qualitative analysis of research capacities is presented within the following framework:

- contact information
- structure of the institution (departments and staff)
- main focus of research
- main current and recently conducted projects
- funding
- cooperation with regional and international institutions and donors;
- analysis of problems and challenges in the current state of social science research
- assessment of the research capacities and influence in policy areas
- list of recommendations

The report presents a selected number of research institutions and organizations, based on their active involvement in social sciences, relevance for policy research, scientific level of research capacities, their areas of influence and detected possibilities for further improvements. The institute profiles vary in terms of both quantitative and qualitative analyses, which is a result of an unequal availability of resources or readiness of some institutes to provide valid information and statements.



Brief review of the context

The report is based on the review of six main areas relevant for social science research:

I Legal framework, state and national institutions

1. *Legal Framework* - this chapter, introduced at the beginning of the report, will provide information about two basic laws that regulate higher education and scientific research in Serbia: the Law on higher education and the Law on scientific research, both enacted in 2005.

2. *State and national institutions* – the content of this chapter relates mainly to the Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Serbia, the main governmental body which provides accreditations and funding to scientific research institutions in Serbia. The Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development of Vojvodina and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts are mentioned in this section as well.

In December 2009 the Ministry presented the document, “Science and technological development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015”, designed with the aim to express the Government's current view on the development of social and technical sciences. This document underlines the determination of the Ministry to create new strategies in science development in order to finally overcome the problem of stagnation and to start the process of science modernization. This report will provide basic information about the content of the Strategy and the Government's view on the future development of social science research in Serbia.

The main part of the report is related to the institutions with significant research capacities in the field of social sciences and adequate scientific competence. They were selected according to their currently or recently implemented research projects and are grouped into the following sections: public universities, private universities, out-of faculty institutes and other organizations (think-tanks, research centers and NGOs).

II Public universities (6) and their main research institutes and centers

The University of Belgrade is the largest and undoubtedly the most developed academic institution in Serbia, in both the educational and scientific field. The University hosts a number of institutes with the capacity to conduct long term scientific projects. Research institutes and centers are usually established by the Faculties of Philosophy (including the Departments of Sociology, Psychology and Media), Political Sciences, Law and Economics.



Other public universities, in Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Nis, Subotica and Novi Pazar, are smaller institutions significant for regional higher education, but not for scientific research, with the University of Novi Sad as an exception.

III Private universities (3)

The main private universities in Serbia, which were established in the late 1990s or after 2000, mostly focus on improving the educational system and have either not yet created capacities for longer term scientific research or do not have interest in such activities. The private universities provide higher education mostly in the fields of economics, business and marketing.

Although private universities seem irrelevant for scientific research projects at this stage, they will be listed in the report in order to provide the basic information of their existence.

IV Institutes, out-of faculty (8)

The review of out-of faculty institutes provides information on public institutes which were established during the socialist era, decades ago. Today, they still dominate research in the social sciences. Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development, they conduct long term research projects that have duration of 4 or 5 years. Some of the institutes conduct also short term projects, which are in most cases financed by international organizations.

V Other organizations (think-tanks, research centers, NGOs)

A short list of think-tanks, research centers and non-governmental organizations, which are relevant for policy research, will be presented in this section of the report. These organizations bring new inputs to the social sciences, as they provide expertise and analyses of the most current political and social phenomena, including policy recommendations, which are normally not part of social scientific projects. However, it is unlikely that in the near future such organizations will be able to create the capacities to pursue more than short term projects based on credible policy analysis but rather little field research.

VI Problems and Recommendations

This chapter outlines the main difficulties and problems in the implementation of research projects in the social sciences, which at the same time represent the main challenges for further policy research achievements.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Regional Research
Promotion Programme | **Western Balkans**



At the end of the report, a list of recommendations will be presented pointing out the main ideas and proposals aiming to raise scientific standards and quality in the field of research in the social sciences. Their general development in the future will be considered as well.

Appendix 1:

The appendix contains research projects, subjects and institutions that implement the projects.



I Legal Framework, State and National Institutions

1. Legal Framework

The work of academic and scientific research institutions in Serbia is regulated by two main legal acts:

1. 1. Law on Higher Education (2005)

Completely harmonized with (the) principles of the Bologna Process, the Law¹ regulates studies and curriculums, higher education activity, scientific-research work and artistic activity, the higher education institution bodies, the higher education institution staff, rights and obligations of the employees, the system of studies etc.

The highly politicized 1998 University Law stripped universities of their autonomy and introduced unpopular contracts for staff, which were by many considered as a pledge for loyalty to the party. Many academics, who refused to sign the contracts, were ousted from the university or removed from their teaching posts. Some academic staff that left after 1998 has returned following the anti-Milosevic uprising in October 2000 and has developed new legal regulations included in the Law on Higher Education in 2005, which guarantees academic freedom and institutional autonomy.

1. 2. Law on Scientific Research (2005)

The Law² defines scientific, research and innovative activities of public interest and regulates basic and applied research. The Law also regulates the work of the scientific and research institutions of public interest, their establishment, management and funding as well as academic qualifications for scientific research staff.

The Law on Higher Education and the Law on Scientific Research, finalized after several years of gradual improvements in the period of 2002-2005, significantly liberalized the work of universities after a decade of Slobodan Milosevic's rule, whose regime violated academic freedom,

¹ <http://www.mp.gov.rs/propisi/propis.php?id=14> (available only in Serbian language)

² http://www.nauka.gov.rs/cir/images/stories/pravna_akta/zakoni/zakon_o_naucnoistrzivackoj_delatnosti-cir.pdf
(available only in Serbian language)

minimized financial resources and degraded the universities' international cooperation through numerous restrictive legal acts and political decisions.

Although universities and other academic institutions now enjoy far more liberal academic and political freedom since the fall of Milosevic's regime in 2000, they still have to deal with issues including delayed modernization, poor equipment capacities, alarming shortage of young academic staff and, for different reasons, quite limited applied social sciences research.

2. State and National Institutions

2.1. Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Serbia

Web	http://www.nauka.gov.rs/cir/
Address	Nemanjina 22, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel/Fax: +381-11-2688047;
Email	info@nauka.gov.rs
Minister	Bozidar Djelic, MA, Economics, also Vice-Prime Minister of the Serbian Government
Other contacts	Tibor Sabo, PhD, Head of Department for Research, Tel: + 381-11-3640230, 3640232; Viktor Nedovic, PhD, Head of Department for International Cooperation and EU integrations; Tel: +381-11-3616589, 3631677; Nada Dragovic, PhD, Head of Department for Development of Human Resources in Science, Tel: +381-11-3616589/3631677;

Scientific research projects, in both social and technical sciences, are financed by the Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Serbia.

The Ministry is authorized to provide accreditations for scientific research institutions as academic and scientific recognition.

Science and research are financed by 0.34 % of the national budget. In other words, government expenditure on science and technology was 100 million in 2008 and 86.2 million Euros in 2009 (28 million Euros in 2001), making Serbia's gross domestic expenditure on research and development one of the lowest in the developed world – lower than South Africa,



Turkey, Poland, the Slovak Republic or Mexico. In regard to countries in the region, Croatia and Slovenia, for example, invest more than 1.00% in science and research.

Main financial investors in scientific research in the former Yugoslavia were the Yugoslav National Army and big industrial complexes, which lost their important role in economic development with the disintegration of the country. Today they do not play any significant role in the economy of Serbia, although the military industry shows signs of recovery and regained presence on the international weaponry market. Additional problems, such as the consequences of the war and Milosevic's rule, international isolation, slow economic and political transition without clearly defined strategic goals, are reason for profound stagnation of Serbian science and low budgets for research projects.

Basic research in social sciences in Serbia was financed with a budget of about 6.5 million Euros in 2008. For the purpose of comparing this budget with those of other basic research areas, here are the figures in 2008: chemistry - 7.9 million Euros, biology - 6.9 million, nuclear institute "Vinca" - 12 million Euros.

The strategy of the Ministry is to increase the budget for sciences and research to achieve 1.00% by 2015.

All scientific and academic institutions deal with permanently low funding for their activities and projects, particularly in the field and empiric research areas. Some research institutes have foreign external financial resources for short term projects, which are actually phasing out since the interest of donors for Serbia and the whole Balkans as a post-conflict area has significantly decreased.

Usually the Ministry finances projects for a period of four years³, but smaller research projects can also be financed for a shorter term period. Every two years the Ministry evaluates current projects and considers possibilities for financing additional sub-projects. Project proposals can be submitted to the Ministry in response to its public calls or after official announcements regarding new scientific projects and research.

In 2009 the Ministry financed 501 research projects in basic natural and social sciences, 471 projects for technological and 129 for innovational development. One of main problems is that so

³ Some scientific institutions use the term "macro projects" to indicate 4 or 5 years lasting research, and "micro projects" for short term research, but these terms are no longer in official use



low budget for science and research is fragmented into so many independent projects, while multidisciplinary and incorporated projects are constantly missing.

In 2010, the Ministry will announce a new public call for the next research cycle in 2011-2015, which is supposed to be in an operational phase at the beginning of 2011, after all procedures of the projects' selection process have been completed.

Departments of the Ministry for Science and Technological Development:

- Department for Basic Research (receives 50.2% of the budget reserved for science)
 - It is engaged in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Mechanics, Medicine, Biology, Earth Sciences, Social Sciences, Literature, Language and History.
 - The field of social sciences consists of seven scientific disciplines: Law, Economy, Philosophy, Sociology, Pedagogy, Psychology and Political Science.
- Technological Development, Transfer of Technologies and Innovation System (39.2 %)
- International Science and Technological Cooperation (5.4 %)
- Human Resources Development in Science (5.2 %)

The Ministry of Science and Technological Development is the founder of 39 scientific (technical and social sciences) institutes, while 25 others are founded by other ministries, faculties or the business sector.

According to statistical data provided by the Ministry, there are 10.220 scientific researchers in Serbia, 44.3% of which are women. Only 1900 researchers are involved in the social sciences. The constant "brain drain" from Serbia is one of the most serious problems jeopardizing the sustainability of the scientific sector and the future of the country. About 20.000 inhabitants of Serbia with university degrees have left Serbia since 1990.

The Ministry is aware of these severe problems of Serbian and has initiated public discussion and first plans for overcoming the present stagnation.

In April 2008, as part of its new strategy, the Ministry introduced new criteria for the valorization of scientific results (criteria for reports and texts published in domestic and international journals, quotations in international publications, academic references, valorization of project results and statistic data etc.), which have provoked quite strong negative criticism by a number of institutes and researchers who found these criteria too strict and inadequate for the Serbian context. To



the contrary, a larger number of scientific institutions have found these criteria necessary to be introduced in order to improve the quality of scientific research in both technical and social sciences.

The interest to join the EU (which is now the priority of Serbian politics) strongly influences the future development strategy of the Ministry and the focus of current research projects in institutes of social science, whose prior goal in many cases is to investigate paths toward the integration of Serbia into the EU processes, and necessary changes to Serbia's juridical and market legislations towards this end.

Urgently needing to develop Serbian stagnated scientific capacities, in June 2009 the Ministry announced a public debate on its development strategy based on the draft version of the document "Science and technological development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2009-2014".

The representatives of scientific institutions, industry, international partners and all interested citizens were invited to contribute and help create visions for the future scientific and technological development of Serbia. After the debate was closed in September 2009, the final document "Science and technological development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015" was officially announced in December 2009.⁴

One of main points underlined in the document is that research needs to focus on "a few national priorities". In social sciences and humanities, these priorities are defined in the following way:

- Affirmation of the role of social sciences in areas of public policy;
- Support in integrative processes: entering the EU, relations with the region, Russian Federation, USA...;
- Finishing major national projects: dictionary, atlas, grammar...;
- Affirmation of the national historical and cultural heritage;
- Digitalization of libraries data;

Changes to the Law on Research, Law on Innovation, Law on Intellectual Property and Law on Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts as well as new Law on higher education are in preparations.

⁴http://www.nauka.gov.rs/cir/images/stories/vesti/strategija/strategija_naucnog_i_tehnoloskog_razvoja_srbije_u_period_u_od_2010_do_2015_godine.pdf (only available in Serbian language)



2.2. Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development of Vojvodina

Web	http://apv-nauka.ns.ac.yu/vece/index.jsp
Address	Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 16, 21 108 Novi Sad
Tel & Fax	Tel: +381-21-4874641; Fax: +381-21-456044;
Email	Dragoslav.Petrovic@vojvodina.gov.rs
The head of the Secretariat	Prof. dr Dragoslav Petrović, Dragoslav.Petrovic@vojvodina.gov.rs

Vojvodina is the northern autonomous province of Serbia with Novi Sad as the capital. Serbia's second largest university, the University of Novi Sad, is located here.

The Secretariat finances some research projects of the University of Novi Sad, yet the main funding for scientific projects of the University of Novi Sad is from the Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Serbia.

2.3. Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Web	http://www.sanu.ac.rs/
Address	Knez Mihalova 35, 11000 Beograd
Tel & Fax	Tel/Fax: +381-11-2027200;
Email	sasadir@sanu.ac.rs
President	Nikola Hajdin, PhD, Technical Sciences, hajdin@EUnet.rs

Serbian Academy of Science and Art (SASA) is the highest academic institution in Serbia, founded in 1892.

The Academy organizes scientific conferences, lectures and art exhibitions, and has a strong publishing activity.

SASA played a significant political role in the mid-1980s as one of the key actors in Serbia's national political programme. This leading Serbian academic institution published the document "Memorandum" in 1986, in which academics defined a new national programme of Serbia for the future and, in the opinion of many analysts, provided a basis for the extreme Serbian nationalism in the late 1980s.



The Academy has eight departments, including the Department for Social Sciences. The Academy has also established ten institutes related to technical sciences, history, literature and language.

In terms of scientific research related to social sciences, the Academy has established two research centers with the Universities of Kragujevac and Nis. The research taking place at these centers is mostly related to literature, language and history (*for more information about these centers, please see the sections for the University of Kragujevac and the University of Nis*).

I Public Universities

1. UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

Web	http://www.bg.ac.yu/index.php
Address	Studentski Trg 1, 11000 Belgrade
Tel & Fax	Phone:+381-11-2635579; 2635153; Fax: +381-11-2638912; 2638818;
Email	officebu@rect.bg.ac.yu
Rector	Branko Kovacevic PhD, Electrical Engineering

The University of Belgrade is the most important academic institution in Serbia. It is a public, state-owned university, with 31 faculties and 78,000 students. It employs approximately 2500 teachers.

The University's post-1945 history has been marked by much political turbulence, which significantly influenced the academic and political divisions of the University. For example, the 1968 student protests, the 1970s liberal and retro political discourse, and of course the late 1980s disintegration of former Yugoslavia followed by the first multi-party elections in December 1990, and the rise and fall of the Slobodan Milosevic's regime.

By the end of the 1980s, teachers and students in Belgrade managed to gain some legal guarantees concerning the autonomy of the University and academic freedom, but strong newer restrictions during Milosevic's regime in the 1990s ceased further progress and academic development. The Law on Higher Education (or the University Law) in 1998 was the last oppressive effort of the regime to control the University of Belgrade and other academic institutions in Serbia. Students of the Faculty of Philosophy took a particularly active role in (the) demonstrations in October 2000, when the rule of Milosevic actually ended.



In 1999 the University accepted the principles of the Bologna Declaration.

The University of Belgrade became a member of various European university associations and inter-academic cooperation (including EUA, TEMPUS, UNIADRON).

The University is financed through the national budget of Serbia.

The structure of the University of Belgrade:

- Faculties related to Social Science and Humanities: Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Teacher Training Faculty, Faculty of Security, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Political Science, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Philology.
- Other faculties belong to Medical Sciences, Science and Mathematics, Technology and Engineering Sciences.

The University has established 10 institutes. 9 of these are related to natural sciences, with only the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory related to social science (*for more information about this institute, please see the section “Out-of faculty Institutes”*).

The University also has six centers, which are basically related to organizational issues.



1.1. FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

Web	www.f.bg.ac.yu
Address	Cika Ljubina 18-20, 11000 Belgrade
Tel & Fax	Phone:+381-11-3281550; 2639119; Fax: +381-11-2639356;
Email	info@f.bg.ac.yu
Dean	Aleksandar Kostic PhD, Department of Psychology Phone:+381-11-2639119;

This Faculty, particularly its Departments of Philosophy and Sociology, is well known for initiating numerous public debates during turning points in recent Serbian political history, especially in the 1970s and during Milosevic's regime. Its students took an active role in the anti-regime protests of the late 1990s.

The Faculty was established in 1938, and despite some political divisions in previous times, it definitely remains one of the most influential institutions in the Serbian intellectual scene.

The Faculty is home to 373 teaching staff: 255 teachers (45 full time professors), 24 researchers and 94 administrative staff.

The number of students enrolled in 2008/2009 is 4456.

The Structure of the Faculty of Philosophy:

- Departments for Undergraduate studies: Department of Philosophy, Department of Sociology, Department of Psychology, Department of Pedagogy and Andragogy, Department of History, Department of Art History, Department of Archeology, Department of Ethnology and Anthropology.

The Faculty has established 5 institutes and one laboratory for experimental psychology:

- Institute for Philosophy, Institute for Research, Institute for Psychology, Institute for Pedagogy and Andragogy and Institute for History of Art.

Most departments publish periodical journals, often referring to significant contemporary subjects.

The Faculty is familiar with FP7 and other international fund programmes, but is not significantly engaged in application processes. The Faculty's Center for International Cooperation has organized several workshops for the Faculty's staff providing information and tools in response to the complicated application procedures for international financial funds.

Among the Faculty of Philosophy's institutes, only the following two have significant activities in the field of social science research:

- Institute for Social Research – Department of Sociology
- Institute for Psychology – Department of Psychology

1.1.2. Institute for Sociological Research

Web	http://web.f.bg.ac.rs/index.php?sid=265
Address	Cika Ljubina 18-20, 11000 Belgrade
Tel&Fax	Phone:+381-11-3282391; 3206300;
Email	isi@f.bg.ac.yu
Director	Sreten Vujovic PhD

The Institute, founded in 1972, belongs to the Department of Sociology.

Teachers of the Department of Sociology automatically become members of the Institute, which employs 32 staff. The out-of Faculty associates also participate in some projects. Although the Institute involves students in research projects as part of their internship, it continuously lacks young researchers in full time employment due to limited financial resources.

The Ministry for Science and Technological Development provides scholarships for young PhD candidates to participate in scientific research projects, but usually they do not stay for full duration of the project, because their employment contracts are not guaranteed after the project is completed.

The Institute's research focus is on the following fields: social process and transformations in Serbian society (social structure, social differences, development of local communities, pathology of social development, deviant social behavior, contradictions in economic developments).



The Institute has to date implemented 18 large research projects, with many sub-projects and specific themes.

As a result of its long tradition, high profiled projects, skilled staff and readiness to face contemporary issues in Serbia, the Institute for Sociological Research is renowned as one of the leading institutes in the social sciences in Serbia

In 1990, when the war started, the Institute’s cooperation with institutes and universities in new states of the former Yugoslavia was ceased, but after 2000 connections were re-activated with institutions in Croatia and Slovenia. Currently the Institute is negotiating a joint project under the name “Youth as Social Actors of Change” with the Faculty of Social Relations, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Below is a short review of the Institute’s projects, which provide a background regarding the themes and intensity of the Institute’s research.

Current project:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Social actors and social changes in Serbia 1990-2010”
Head/Coordinator	Sreten Vujovic PhD
Details	Involving 24 researchers and financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development this project has a focus on the main actors of change in Serbia, institutions on both the regional and national level, socio-pathological processes, and how global changes influence social and political processes in Serbia. It incorporates two sub-projects: a) Economic Strategies in Family and in the Lives of Individuals in the Post-Socialistic Context; and b) Family and Individuals in Serbia.

Past implemented projects:

Period	2001 – 2005
Title	“Strategy of transformations among social groups in Serbia”
Head/Coordinator	Andjelka Milic PhD
Details	14 researchers were involved in this project with a focus on respective social groups as strategic actors and their influence on social transformations in Serbia: Rural areas in transformation; Actors of urban changes; Middle class and civil society in



	Serbia; Poverty in Serbia; Gender risk in the context of traditional culture; Migrations in transition time – the case of Chinese in Serbia;”
--	---

Period	1996 - 2000
Title	“Serbia in a Comparative Social Perspective”
Head/Coordinator	Marija Bogdanovic PhD
Details	<p>Sub-projects: Development of social theory and methodology, Global changes in Serbian society; Quality of life and family in transitional society.</p> <p>This project focused on changes in Serbia in the 1990s, in regards to the economy, rural and urban areas, religions, family and gender relations.</p> <p>The project team had 20 members.</p>

Period	1991 - 1995
Title	“Developments of theory and methodology in sociology”
Head/Coordinator	Marija Bogdanovic, PhD

Period	1991 – 1995
Title	“Social research on new developments in 1990s Serbian society”
Head/Coordinator	Silvano Bolcic, PhD
Details	<p>Project focused on social changes in Serbia's transitional period during the 1990s, covering 8 field research activities. Some of them are: Main processes and main actors of crises in late 80s and new characteristics of Serbian society in 90s; Religious and atheistic thought in political pluralism; Demographic characteristics of social groups in Serbia, Social changes in suburban areas, Childhood in workers' families and attitudes about parenthood; Gender culture and gender relations; Ethnic groups in Vojvodina;</p>

Period	1972 – 1990
Details	12 large projects were implemented in this period, with 11 sub-projects and many varied research themes.



1.1.3. Institute for Psychology

Web	http://web.f.bg.ac.yu/index.php?sid=182
Address	Cika Ljubina 18-20, 11000 Belgrade
Tel and Fax	Phone:+381-11-2185301; Tel/Fax: +381-11-2639724;
Email	instpsi@f.bg.ac.yu
Director	Bora Kuzmanovic PhD

A significant number of well-known teachers and researchers in the field of (social) psychology are active in the Institute's projects. Established in 1961, the Institute for Psychology has 6 full time staff, whose research is focused on psychological aspects of actual changes in Serbian society. This is the only research institute in Serbia specialized in the field of psychology.

The main current research interest of the Institute is directed to the reform of the educational system (including universities) in Serbia, new methodologies in active learning and development of critical thinking in schools. The Institute criticizes policy makers in governmental bodies for not applying results of their research projects, which included recommendations for changes in Serbia's educational system and learning methodologies on all school levels.

Current project:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	"Psychological problems in the context of social changes"
Details	With 32 researchers and financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development this project focuses on the influence of social changes on the social behavior of youth and adults; violent behavior of youth and adults; social and psychological consequences of social changes; the character of social aid; and psychological problems of employees due to the working conditions in the liberal market. The psychological aspect of the research is related mainly, but not exclusively, to schools and families.

A number of short term projects are also being undertaken, related to democracy in education, cultures of critical thinking, education of refugee children, new forms of behavior, schools without



violence, and the everyday life of youth in Serbia. These projects are funded by SIDA, SAREC, UNICEF, the Soros Fund, UNESCO, Japanese, Swiss and Italian governments. One of the projects was dedicated to a comparative analysis of textbooks in Serbia, South Africa, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mozambique and Sweden.

The Institute for Psychology regularly publishes journals. A recent issue indicated interesting subjects, including possibilities for research on psychological aspects of the process of reconciliation and an analysis of expert beginners participating in social research.

1.2 FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Web	http://www.fpn.bg.ac.yu/index.html
Address	Jove Ilica, 165, 11000 Belgrade
Tel and Fax	Phone: + 381-11-3092999; Fax: +381-11-2491501;
Email	fpn@fpn.bg.ac.yu
Dean	Ilija Vujacic PhD

The Faculty of Political Science was established in 1968. It was the first educational and scientific institution of its kind in Yugoslavia.

The Faculty organizes basic, specialist and postgraduate development as well as applied research, specialized and training courses, which are organized in an interdisciplinary and comparative basis. It employs 63 teachers (22 full-time) and 117 non-teaching staff.

3265 students are enrolled in the current academic year.

The Faculty of Political Science includes the following Departments:

Department of International Relations, Department of Journalism and Communication Studies, Department of Political Science and Department of Social Policy and Social Work.

The Faculty of Political Science states to have a strong potential and strategy for the involvement of young researchers in its scientific projects. The Faculty has recently founded a Student Research Center, yet at this stage there is no available information about the actual activities of this center.

The Faculty publishes various publications, journals, author's texts and project reports.



Study and research projects are implemented through the following centers of the Faculty:

Center for Media and Media Research, Center for Democracy, Center for Humanitarian Law and International Organizations, Center for USA Studies, Center for Gender Studies and Politics, Center for Far East Studies and Center for Peace Studies.

1.2.1. Center for Media and Media Research

Web	http://web.f.bg.ac.yu/index.php?sid=182
Address	Jove Ilica, 165, 11000 Belgrade
Tel & Fax	Phone: +381-11- 3092999; Fax: +381-11-2491501;
Email	Snezana Milivojevic: snjezana.milivojevic@fpm.bg.ac.yu
Director	Snezana Milivojevic PhD

The Center for Media and Media Research was established in 2003 with the aim to improve the studies of journalism and to organize research about a variety of media-related issues. The Center offers opportunities for students to gain practical knowledge and skills, while working in student radio and television production. At the same time, the research department focuses on projects regarding media development, the role and importance of the media in society and media policy, especially in transitional societies.

The Center, which has only 1 PhD and 3 MA part time employees, is still in the process to be fully operational.

Significantly, the Center has a full digitalized video archive (almost 900 hrs) of major political broadcasts, news, election campaigns, political magazines, talk shows, from leading TV channels in Serbia for the period of 1990-2000, the time of wars in former Yugoslavia and the rule of President Slobodan Milosevic. Many media analyses published both domestically and internationally are based on this very valuable archive. The project of digitalization of the TV archive was realized in 2007, in joint cooperation with OSCE and the Embassy of Netherlands. The archive of the Center also includes additional material covering major events after 2000, which still needs to be converted from VHS format.



The Center plans a number of projects related to the use of the TV archive. A major research project is planned to be established under the theme “Media and Memory”, which will cover three main areas: Media and elections, Media and conflict and History of Dissent. Its goal is “to analyze how media contribute to public perception of the recent past and by doing so produce and reproduce histories for popular use”.

Current projects in the Center are rather related to the development of study programmes in journalism than research projects. The two currently active projects are as follows:

- Project for the improvement of political reporting in the media – in cooperation with OSCE and the Embassy of the Netherlands;
- Project for improvement of study curriculums – in cooperation with Georgia University, USA.

These projects are a continuation of similar projects implemented in the previous period:

Period	2006 – 2007
Title	“Development of political reporting/focus on critical journalism”
Head/Coordinator	Snezana Milivojevic PhD
Details	In cooperation with Grady College, USA, financed by the State Department, Grady College, OEBS and the Embassy of the Netherlands.

Period	2004 – 2007
Title	“Development of Department for Journalism”
Details	In cooperation with the Universities of Georgia and Clark Atlanta

1.2.2. Center for Democracy

This Center has been engaged in a small range of projects, which were realized in 2008. These included civic education in schools (in cooperation with the NGO Civic Initiative), “Implementation of a strategy for the reduction of poverty in Serbian communities in Kosovo and Metohija” (*in Serbia, Kosovo is referred to as “Kosovo and Metohija”*), “Territorial organization and local management of Serbian communities in Kosovo and Metohija” and “Strategy of sustainable survival and return of Serbian population to Kosovo and Metohija”.



The last three projects were realized with the cooperation of the Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija, Serbia.

1.2.3. Center for Humanitarian Law and International Organizations

This Center was founded in 2006 and is now active raising awareness of the importance of humanitarian law. In 2009 the Center organized study programmes and courses related to international humanitarian law praxis, in cooperation with OSCE, ICRC and the Embassy of Norway. Some participants were employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs, but also participants from other countries in the region. Currently the Center has no research projects.

1.2.4. Center for USA Studies

This Center was founded in 2004 with a focus on the study of liberal political traditions in the USA.

1.3 FACULTY OF LAW

Web	www.ius.bg.ac.yu
Address	Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 67, 11000 Belgrade
Tel and Fax	Phone: + 381-11-3027600; Fax: +381-11-3221299;
Email	pravni@ius.bg.ac.yu
Dean	Mirko Vasiljevic PhD, Tel: 381-11-3027700;

The Faculty of Law was founded in 1861 and is one of the oldest academic institutions in Serbia. Currently 8000 students are enrolled in undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Law, and hundreds more at various levels of post-graduate studies. The number of teaching staff is 67 teachers (33 full-time) and the number of administrative staff is 160.

The Faculty is organized along the following study units; Judicature, Administration and Theory, Economy, International Law and Theory of Law.

The Faculty encourages scientific research in various ways with the aim of enhancing the quality of study programme.



Projects run by the Faculty of Law include:

Period	2005 – 2010
Title	“The establishment of the rule of law in Serbia”
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development.

Period	2005 – 2010
Title	“Crime in Serbia and legal means of responses to crime”
Head/Coordinator	Djordje Ignjatovic PhD
Details	Team of 19 researchers, financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development.

Period	2005 – 2010
Title	“The legal capacity of Serbia for European integration”
Head/Coordinator	Stevan Lukic, PhD
Details	financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development

Period	2005 – 2010
Title	“Development of the Serbian legal system and its harmonization with EU legislation: legal, economical, political and sociological aspects”
Details	The Faculty autonomously finances this project.

The Faculty of Law has also established the Institute of Legal and Social Sciences, which encompasses several centres: the Project Centre, Centre for EU Law, Centre for Training and Consulting, Centre for International Cooperation and the Legal Clinic Centre. These centres are mostly concerned with the improvement of educational programmes, training courses and specialized studies.

The Faculty publishes the Annals of the Faculty of Law in Belgrade.



1.4. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Web	www.ekof.bg.ac.yu
Address	Kamenicka 6, 11000 Belgrade
Tel and Fax	Phone: + 381-11-3021240; Fax: +381-11-2639 560;
Email	ekof@ekof.bg.ac.yu
Dean	Marko Backović PhD, +381-11-3021020;

The Faculty of Economics was established in 1937 as the first higher educational centre in the field of economics in the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Today, it is the biggest and the most prominent scientific and educational institution in the field of economic sciences in Serbia.

The Faculty employs 123 teachers and associates, 45 of them are full tenure professors.

8597 students are currently enrolled for undergraduate studies.

Undergraduate study departments include: Economic Analysis and Policy, Marketing, Accounting, Auditing and Financial Management, Trade and Commerce, Finance, Banking and Insurance, Tourism and the Hotel Industry, Statistics and Informatics, Management, International Economics and Foreign Trade.

The Faculty of Economics in Belgrade regularly organizes conferences and symposiums attended by the state officials and policy makers, which deal with development perspectives in Serbia. Many of the Faculty's teachers have positions in various ministries, while some of them are engaged in the Employment Support Programme, conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Affairs.

As a participant in a consortium with three domestic and four European institutions, the Faculty is now undertaking the largest international project in Serbia – the Policy and Legal Advice Centre – financed by the European Agency for Reconstruction.

The most significant center for scientific research of the Faculty of Economics is the Centre for Scientific Research (NICEF):



1.4.1. Centre for Scientific Research (NICEF)

Web	http://www.ekof.bg.ac.yu/centri/nicef.php
Address	Kamenicka 6, 11000 Belgrade
Tel and Fax	Phone: + 381-11-3021167;
Email	nicef@one.ekof.bg.ac.yu
Director	Vladan Bozic PhD

This Center was founded in 1974.

It has completed over 800 projects, innovation courses, company courses, and consulting services in the fields of restructuring, asset valuation, privatization and investment. Most of the projects were implemented in cooperation with various Serbian governmental institutions and ministries, as well as enterprises and companies.

Some recent projects include: Economic policy measures, Exchange rate policy, Strategy of development for small and middle size enterprises, Strategy of Serbian export improvement, Economic measuring of comparative advantages, Reform programme of the Republic of Serbia, and Financial market development as an instrument of economic transition in Serbia.

Ninety-five teachers with PhD qualifications are involved in projects of NICEF.

NICEF is divided into several constituent centers: the Centre for Assets Valuation and Privatization, Entrepreneurship Centre, Centre for Organization and Leadership, Securities Centre, Centre for Corporate Finance, Centre for Creation and Evaluation of Investment Programme, Marketing Centre and the Centre for Public Finances.

The Publishing Centre of the Faculty has grown into the biggest domestic publisher of economic literature, with an average of 70 published books per year.

NICEF implements projects together with the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Science and Technological Development and Ministry of Finance.



Current projects:

Period	2006 - 2010
Title	<p>“Stimulation of economic reforms in Serbia – Employment and Competition”</p> <p>“Development of institutions and instruments in the financial and mortgage market”</p> <p>“Theoretical and methodological bases for new generation and future sustainable development”</p>
Details	Financed by the Ministry for Science and Technological Development

2. UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD

Web	http://www.uns.ac.rs
Address	Trg Dositeja Obradovića 5, 21000 Novi Sad
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-21-4852000; Fax: +381-21-450418;
Email	rektorat@uns.ac.rs
Rector	Radmila Marinkovic-Neducin, PhD (Faculty of Technology) Tel:+381-21-6350622; 4852020;

The University of Novi Sad is the second largest of Serbia's six public, state-owned universities. The University was founded in 1960, and presently includes 14 faculties located in the four major towns of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina: Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin, and Sombor.

There are 43,259 students enrolled in undergraduate studies (56% women); the number of teaching staff is 2897, non-teaching staff 1137.

Structure: Faculty of Philosophy; Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Technology

Faculty of Economics (in Subotica), Faculty of Technical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Science, Academy of Art, Faculty of Civil Engineering (in Subotica), “Mihajlo Pupin” Technical Faculty (in Zrenjanin), Faculty of Sport and Physical Education , Faculty of Education (in Sombor), Teacher Training Faculty in Hungarian Language (in Subotica).



Furthermore, the University has established the Association of Inter-Disciplinary Studies, which is comprised of the Center for Gender Studies and the Center for EU Studies and Research. However, there are no indications that these centers work on research programmes.

The University's 2008 Annual Report presents a list of implemented projects. Some of those relevant for the policy research overview are listed below:

Period	2008 – 2011
Title	Introduction and implementation of an academic programme of youth work in communities through enhancing interregional cooperation in the countries of the Western Balkans
Head/Coordinator	Gordana Ajdukovic
Details	Tempus Joint Project. This project is implemented through broad regional cooperation: Faculty of Trade, University of Braca Karic; Faculty of Philosophy , UNS; Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Zenica, BH; Faculty of Philosophy, University of Montenegro, Niksic; SEEU Tetovo; School of Communication and education, Jonkoping, SE; University of Bologna; Faculty of Education, University of Ljubljana

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Socio-cultural and economic potentials of Vojvodina to become a regional factor in the process of integration into EU”
Details	Implemented by the Faculty of Philosophy in cooperation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Economics of the University of Novi Sad

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Development of Serbian society in modern integrative processes: perspectives, alternatives, applications”

Period	2008 – 2009
Title	“The place of Roma children in the educational system in Vojvodina”
Head/Coordinator	Miklos Biro PhD
Details	Implemented by the Faculty of Philosophy



Period	2005 – 2008
Title	“The place and the meaning of media study in regional interactions”
Head/Coordinator	Kornelija Farago, PhD
Details	Implemented by the Faculty of Philosophy

Period	2005 – 2008
Title	“The value of the family in a society of transition”
Head/Coordinator	Marija Zotovic PhD
Details	Implemented by the Faculty of Philosophy in cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje and Ljubljana

2. 1. FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

Web	http://www.ff.ns.ac.yu
Address	Dr Zorana Đinđića 2, 21000 Novi Sad
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-21-450690; 450929; Fax: +381-21-450929;
Email	dekanat@unsff.ns.ac.yu
Dean	Ljiljana Subotić PhD

The Faculty was founded in 1954. Today it comprises 17 departments. The number of its teaching staff is 208 and the total number of employees is 466.

Scientific research potentials currently exist in the Departments of Psychology and Sociology, and eventually in the Department of Media Studies.

2.1.2. Department of Psychology

Web	http://www.ff.ns.ac.yu
Address	Dr Zorana Đinđića 2, 21000 Novi Sad
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-21-458948, 4853919; Fax: +381-21-458948;



Email	psiholog@ff.uns.ac.rs
Contact	Snežana Smederevac PhD

This department has significantly developed educational and research capacities and is one of the strongest departments of the Faculty of Philosophy.

It employs 30 full-time teachers and associates.

Current project:

Period	2005 – 2010
Title	“Psychological aspects of society in the process of development”
Head/Coordinator	Miklos Biro PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development, Serbia

Implemented projects:

Period	2008-2009
Title	“Multi-culture of Vojvodina as a factor for regional development in Southeast and Central Europe”
Head/Coordinator	Zolt Lazar, PhD
Details	Financed by the Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development, Vojvodina

Period	2008 -2009
Title	“Political Myths in ex-Yugoslavia, 2008-2009”
Details	Implemented by the Faculty of Philosophy in cooperation with the Center for History, Democracy and Reconciliation, Austria; financed by the Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development, Vojvodina

2.1.3. Department of Sociology



Web	http://www.ff.ns.ac.yu/fakultet/odseci/fakultet_odseci_sociologija.html
Address	Dr Zorana Djindjica 2, 21000 Novi Sad
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-21-459522, 4853905;
Email	sociolog@ff.uns.ac.rs
Contact	Dusan Marinković PhD

The Department of Sociology established the **Center for Social Research** in 1997, but there are no available indications about its research projects. The Department states strongly that the specific task of the Center for Social Research is to involve students and young scientific researchers in projects.

2.1.4. Department of Media Studies

This Department was established in 2004.

Interestingly, the Department of Media Studies announced a proposed project for 2008/09 under the title: "Media reporting on processes of democratization in the army and the police in the context of Partnership for Peace". There is no information available about the progress of this project.

2.1.5. Department of Philosophy

This Department works on research projects, mainly on themes in the field of philosophy, such as the transformation of philosophy and modern society, the place of philosophy in modern society, and other themes not directly relevant to policy research.

2.2. FACULTY OF LAW

Web	http://www.pf.uns.ac.rs/
Address	Trg Dositeja Obradovića 1, 21000 Novi Sad
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-21-6350377 /4853097; Fax: +381-21-450427;
Email	dekanat@pf.ns.ac.yu
Dean	Djordje Popov PhD

The Faculty of Law was founded in 1955.

Projects implemented in 2008, according to the Faculty's 2008 Annual Report:

- “The legal system of Serbia from the European perspective”;
- “Political parties in the Parliament of the Kingdom of SHS/Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918-1941”;
- “Rights of a patient in the health system: Serbia and European perspectives”.

These three projects were financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development, Serbia.

- “Intellectual resources of Vojvodina”;
- ”Interests of students in economic initiatives and their attitudes towards the future”.

These two projects were financed by the Provincial Secretariat of Science and Technological Development, Vojvodina.

- “Harmonization of the Law System of Serbia with the Law System in the EU” - the Faculty of Law financed this project with its own resources.

2.3. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Web	http://www.eccf.su.ac.yu
Address	Segedinski put 9-11, 24000 Subotica
Tel&Fax	Tel: +381-24/628000; Fax: +381-24-546486;
Email	dekanat@eccf.su.ac.yu
Dean	Bozidar Lekovic, PhD, Tel: +381- 024-628080;

The Faculty of Economics was established in 1960 and has built up a very respectable reputation for its well organized academic programme. It is comprised of four departments: Economics, Agrarian Economics, Business Economics and Management and Information Systems.

Currently the Faculty of Economics is primarily occupied with the reorganization of its structure and creation of a new curriculum in order to meet the criteria and rules of the Bologna Declaration.



There are no indications that the Faculty undertakes research projects.

3. UNIVERSITY OF KRAGUJEVAC

Web	http://www.kg.ac.yu/
Address	Jovana Cvijica bb, 34000 Kragujevac
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-34-370270; Fax: +381-34-370168;
Email	unikg@kg.ac.rs
Rector	Milos Djuran PhD, email: djuran@kg.ac.rs

The University of Kragujevac was established in 1976. Presently the University comprises 11 faculties with 14,000 enrolled students and 900 academic staff. The University employs 1350 staff in total.

Six of the University's faculties are located in the town of Kragujevac and five others in four neighboring towns.

Structure:

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Philology and Arts, Faculty of Agronomy in Cacak, Technical Faculty in Cacak, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Kraljevo, Faculty of Pedagogy in Jagodina, Teachers' Training Faculty in Uzice.

The University is currently focused mainly on the implementation of the Bologna process, compatibility with the EU higher educational programmes, university degree recognition and the enhancement of competitiveness on the national and international level. The University of Kragujevac is a member of several international university associations, and also participates in various educational and research projects (TEMPUS, WUS Austria, FP projects).

Research activities were identified in the following center:

Research Center of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the University of Kragujevac



Web	http://www.kg.ac.yu/sanue.asp
Address	Jovana Cvijica bb, 34000 Kragujevac
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-34-370 270, 370 171; Fax: +381 34-370 168;
Email	lela@kg.ac.rs
Contact	Lela Vujosevic

The Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the University of Kragujevac established a joint research center in 1992, which consists of ten sections, mostly oriented towards research in technical sciences. Research in social sciences is related to history, Serbian language and literature, but not to fields of contemporary policy issues.

3.1 FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Web	http://www.ekfak.kg.ac.rs/
Address	Djure Pucara Starog, 34000 Kragujevac
Tel & Fax	Tel +381-34-303500; Fax: +381-34-303516;
Email	ekfakkg@eunet.rs
Dean	Slobodan Malinic PhD, +381-34-303502;

The Faculty was founded in 1959. Besides the educational activities, it is also active in the fields of business and modern technologies.

Implemented research projects:

Period	2006 – 2009
Title	“Development of a competitive market in Serbia in relation to European integrations”
Head/Coordinator	Ljiljana Stankovic PhD

Period	2006 – 2009
Title	“National innovative capacity as a factor of economic development in Serbia, as compatible with the Innovative System of the EU”



Head/Coordinator	Djuro Kutlaca PhD
------------------	-------------------

The Faculty of Economics published the Lexicon of Statistic Sciences.

3. 2. FACULTY OF LAW

Web	http://www.jura.kg.ac.rs/
Address	Jovana Cvijica 1, 34000 Kragujevac
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-34-306500; Fax: +381-34-306540;
Email	faculty@jura.kg.ac.rs
Contact	Secretary Milos Markovic

This Faculty was founded in 1976.

In 2009, the Institute for Law and Social Science was created within the structure of the Faculty for Law and is conducting several research projects.

3. 2. 1. Institute for Law and Social Science

Web	http://institut.jura.kg.ac.rs/
Address	Jovana Cvijica 1, 34000 Kragujevac
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-34-306513;
Email	institute@jura.kg.ac.yu
Director	Radovan Vukadinovic, PhD, radevuk@jura.kg.ac.yu

Current project:

Period	2006-2010
Title	“Legal system of Serbia and standards of EU and European Council”
Details	The research team has 28 members

Implemented projects:

Period	2002-2005
--------	-----------



Title	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Useful model – comparative analysis of Yugoslav legal system de lege ferenda"; 2. "Transformations in legal systems on the protection of intellectual properties" 3. "Serbia and European law"; 4. "Human rights and individual freedom in the new legal system of Serbia";
-------	--

Other centers established by the Faculty of Law, including the Center for the EU and the Center for Labor and Social Law, have significant educational activities, but at this stage are not undertaking scientific research.



4. UNIVERSITY OF NIS

Web	www.ni.ac.rs
Address	Univerzitetski Trg 2, 18000 Nis
Tel and Fax	Tel:+381-18-257970; Fax:+381-18-257950;
Email	uniuni@ni.ac.rs
Rector	Radoslav Bubanj PhD, Faculty of Sport; Tel: +381-18-257970;

The University of Nis was founded in 1965 and is a state-governed educational institution.

With 13 faculties, the total number of University of Nis students is 25844 and the total number of teaching staff is 1514.

Structure:

Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Faculty of Technology (in Leskovac), Faculty of Economy, Teacher Training Faculty (in Vranje), Faculty of Electronic Engineering, Faculty of Occupational Safety, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Fine Arts, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics and Faculty of Philosophy.

The University of Nis participates in several international projects: Tempus, Erasmus Mundus, FP7, Wus-Austria, Ceepus and IPA.



Research Center of Serbian Academy of Science and Arts and University of Nis

Web	www.ni.ac.rs/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=68&Itemid=80
Address	Univerzitetski Trg 2, 18000 Nis
Tel & Fax	Tel:+381-18-257997; 257956; Fax:+381-18-257950;
Email	zunic@ni.ac.rs
Director	Dragan Zunic, PhD

The University of Nis established this Research Center in 1990, in cooperation with the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts.

Research themes examined by this Center include specific problems of importance for south-eastern Serbia, in the fields of natural, medical, technical and technological sciences and humanities. The Center is currently working on archaeological research in the area surrounding the Nisava river, regional dialects, the history of literature, culture and aesthetics, endemic nephropathy, and solar energy.

No research indicated could be significantly linked to social policy fields.

4. 1. FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Web	http://www.eknfak.ni.ac.rs/en/About-the-Faculty-1-p1-list.htm
Address	Trg kralja Aleksandra Ujedinitelja 11, 18000 Nis
Tel and Fax	Tel:+381 18) 528-601; Fax: +381-18-523-859;
Email	ekonomski@eknfak.ni.ac.rs
Dean	Borko Krstic PhD

The number of academic staff, teachers and associates is 117: 67 PhD and 21 MA (full time teachers), 17 teaching assistants and 12 associates.



4.1.1. Center for Economic Research

The Center for Economic Research is situated at the Faculty of Economics, and is focusing its activities on joint projects with the Faculty of Economics in Belgrade, the Agricultural Faculty Lesak, the Economic Institute in Belgrade and the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Nis.

Current project:

Title	“Development of competitive capacities of Serbian enterprises and European integration”
Head/Coordinator	Ljiljana Stankovic, PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of Serbia

4.2. FACULTY OF LAW

Web	www.prafak.ni.ac.yu
Address	Trg Kralja Aleksandra 11, 18000 Nis
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-18-500203; Fax: +381-18-523747;
Email	pravni@prafak.ni.ac.yu
Contact	Secretary Miodrag Zivkovic

This Faculty was founded in 1960.

Currently it has 53 full-time teachers, who participate in several national research projects, listed below (of which the Faculty of Law is not the main executive):

- “Culture of peace, identity and inter-ethnic relations in Serbia and the Balkans in the process of integrations in EU”;
- “Cultural and ethnic relations in the Balkans – Potentials for regional and European integration”;
- “Serious crime in Serbia in the transitional period”.



5. UNIVERSITY OF NOVI PAZAR

Web	www.uninp.edu.rs
Address	Dimitrija Tucovića bb, 36300 Novi Pazar,
Tel and Fax	Tel: + 381-20-316634; Fax: + 381-20-337322;
Email	info@uninp.edu.rs
Rector	rektorat@uninp.edu.rs

The University of Novi Pazar is a very young university, established in 2002.

It is comprised of six departments: the Department of Philology, Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Department of Law, Department of Economics, Department of Natural and Technical Sciences, and the Department of Arts.

The University's current focus is the improvement of its study and teaching capacities.

There are currently no indications of research projects.

6. OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SUBOTICA

Web	www.openunsubotica.rs
Address	Trg cara Jovana Nenada 15, Subotica
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-24-554600; Fax: +381-24-553116;
Email	board@openunsubotica.rs
Director/no status of rector	Blazo Perovic, economist



The Open University is Serbia's leading institution in the field of non-formal education for adults. It was founded in 1953 under the name Workers' University and became the Open University in 1992.

In Serbia there is no legal act which regulates education for adults, so the legal status of the university remains somewhat unclear. An additional burden is related to the fact that the university is still owned by the Republic of Serbia. Its staff wants to avoid becoming a privatized institution, which would most likely mean that one of the new Serbian "tycoons" would buy the institution and thus almost certainly change its profile. The OUS plans to divide its ownership among the state of Serbia, the province of Vojvodina and the town of Novi Sad, a process which would probably secure its educational profile for adults.

Staff: 40 full-time, 150 associates.

The Open University is oriented towards the provision of educational activities and social awareness on various issues of concern.

The University founded the Center for University Studies, which organizes undergraduate and postgraduate studies together with the private Singidunum University and Belgrade's Union University. More than 100 programmes, projects and activities of various kinds are organized within this center, which involve the participation by 2000 individuals on a weekly basis.

The Open University's educational system is organized through the following centers: Center for Human Resources Development, Center for Research and Development, Center for Culture, Center for University Studies and Center for Ecology.

Occasionally the Open University works on research projects, but this is not its definitive priority. Through support by the EU, the Open University implemented the project "Strategy of logistic development of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina" in 2006-2008.

6. 1. Center for Research and Development

This Center implements study and training programmes (but not scientific research), in sustainable development, regional interactions, democracy, multiculturalism, civil society, local community capacities, citizen civil groups' capacities and their influence on policy making.



6. 2. Center for Ecology

In the beginning of the 1990ies and in cooperation with the AVALON Foundation the Center for Ecology initiated a six-year project on economically sustainable production with (an) adequate ecological balance. Another project under the name 'Terrace' influenced the first law on organic production in Vojvodina.

This Center is currently working on the long-term project “Track” with the aim of raising awareness on environmental safety and improving school curriculums in this regard. This programme is being carried out through a partnership with the University of Geneva's Institute for Environment.

II Private Universities

Private universities in Serbia, which have boomed in the period since 2000, provide higher education in the fields of business, economics and marketing. Social sciences are not a priority in the educational programmes of these universities and their capacities for scientific research are quite limited. Some of their teachers have participated in research projects organized by other academic institutions.

The Universities presented in the list below have managed to shape their educational programmes and gain relatively good reputations for their academic curriculums and teaching methodologies.

1. UNIVERSITY SINGIDUNUM in Belgrade

Web	www.singidunum.ac.rs
Address	Danijelova 29, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-011-3093220, 3093209, 3093229; Fax: +381-11-3093294;
Email	mstanisic@singidunum.ac.rs
Rector	Milovan Stanisic, PhD, mstanisic@singidunum.ac.rs



This University, founded in 2005, was the first private university to gain academic accreditation from the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of Serbia.

The University is completely oriented towards the study of business and economics.

Staff: 210 full time, including 70 PhD, 30 MA and 10 foreign teachers.

Structure:

Faculty of Business in Belgrade, Faculty of Informatics and Management, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Faculty of Business in Valjevo, Faculty of Economics, Finance and Administration (FEFA), Faculty of Media and Communications, Faculty of Applied Ecology (FUTURA), Faculty of European Legal and Political Studies, Sremska Kamenica,

The university is currently focusing on building up its educational capacities, which do not include scientific programmes.

The Faculty for Media and Communication is about to start research projects, and apply for funding through the Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Serbia. The proposed project is “Culture, society and media”, with sub-projects on “The media in transition”, “Digital media” and “Culture of communication”.

2. MEGATREND UNIVERSITY in Belgrade

Web	www.megatrend-edu.net
Address	Bulevar umetnosti 29, Novi Beograd 11070
Tel and Fax	+381-11-2145464;
Email	n/a
Rector	Mica Jovanovic PhD

This University was founded in 1989 and today comprises 11 faculties and 6 high schools, focusing on business and management.

No information is available about research projects or plans to initiate them.



3. UNIVERSITY UNION in Belgrade

Web	http://www.union.edu.rs
Address	Andre Nikolica 29, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-11-3064500;
Email	rektor@union.edu.rs ; sekretarijat@union.edu.rs
Rector	Zlatko Stefanovic PhD

This University, founded in 2005, is one of the youngest of Serbia's private universities.

It provides education in the fields of industrial management, administration, design, business and economics through 8 faculties.

Other private universities and faculties of similar profile are:

- Metropolitan University, <http://www.metropolitan.edu.rs>
- Academy of Economics, <http://www.privrednaakademija.edu.rs/>,
- FEPN University, <http://www.fepn.edu.rs/>.
- Faculty for Law and Business Studies, <http://www.fpps.edu.rs/index.htm>
- University “Braca Karic” /”ALFA”; in 2008 the University “Braca Karic” was suddenly sold to Greek businessman Nikos Hrizostomua and the name was then changed to University ALFA. The future structure and educational orientation of the University is not clear since this change in ownership. The University's web site (www.uni-bk.ac.yu) is no longer functioning.

III Institutes (out-of faculty)

Scientific institutes important for social research in Serbia which do not belong to faculties or their departments are basically established by the government or by universities. Social science institutes established by private founders still do not exist, although some research centers or think-tank groups privately funded might develop into scientific research institutes.

The main leading institutes, which were established by the socialist government in the former Yugoslavia decades ago, have dominated all fields of scientific research, exclusively receiving authorization and finances for research projects from the government. Thus, public institutes have managed to maintain a monopoly in large research projects, professional staff and financial resources for a long period of time.

However, policy research oriented centers, think-tanks and NGOs, established in late 90-ties and after 2000, have become competitive to the institutes, succeeding to provide competent policy analyses on various contemporary social phenomena, which are sometimes more relevant for today, appealing and socially influential than the results of research projects provided by governmental institutes. Despite this development, a constant disadvantage and quality gap exist. The reason is that, although think-tanks and study centers react quickly to investigate and analyze new social phenomena in Serbia, they do not yet have proper capacities for scientific and longer term research projects with field research, including staff, know-how, finances, and organizational capabilities.

This report provides an overview of the profiles of eight out-of faculty institutes, selected on the basis of their scientific contributions and capacities to conduct projects in contemporary policy research.

Institutes implement their main research projects with duration of four or five years, which are fully financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of Serbia. Short term projects (usually in duration of about one year) are financed in most cases by foreign donors and organizations.

Lack of financial resources and lack of young academics are the problems of all institutes. Receiving no financial or other incentives young academics are subject to low salaries, a slow career development and the lack of adequate housing (e.g. director of the institute or a leading researcher earns about 1000 Euros monthly, while younger staff earn about 550 Euros).

The institutes also lack skilled staff for specialized research methodologies.

The usual procedure for publishing research results after a project is completed, the presentation of the results at a press conference, publishing of project reports in academic journals and books, and finally holding a domestic or international conference.

The institutes' research teams usually do not finalize their projects with policy recommendations and advices for further social improvements, simply because that is not suggested or expected by the Ministry for Science and Technological Development, the founder of the institutes and main finance provider of their projects. The only exceptions are institutes for economics, which cooperate with business and production sectors and conduct more applied research.

Social science researchers are fully aware of the necessity to include policy recommendations within the project framework and would be ready to accept this as an obligatory task in the project performance. However, there are no initiatives yet for such changes in project application conditions.

Research results that could be applied are another missing element in most projects, which causes frustrations on all sides, in institutes which wonder sometimes, who is the user of their research results, and in the Ministry as well, which finances expensive projects whose results are academically important, but often disconnected with the current social praxis. All actors in social sciences agree that applied research is too neglected in the social sciences in Serbia, which has to be profoundly changed in the near future.

The following section of the report will present profiles of the most important out-of faculty institutes, their focus of work as well as current and recently implemented projects.

1. Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory

Web	www.instifdt.bg.ac.yu
Address	Kraljice Natalije 45, 11000 Beograd
Tel & Fax	Tel/Fax: + 381-11-2646242; Fax: + 381-11-2646242;
Email	institut@instifdt.bg.ac.yu
Director	Stjepan Gredelj PhD



This Institute is the only institute in the social sciences directly established by the University of Belgrade, and has a quite interesting history.

In 1975, a group of philosophers and sociologists lost their jobs at the Faculty of Philosophy, as a result of their critical analysis and earlier political activism in 1968. After international protests and direct intervention of the International Labor Organization, this group of Serbian philosophers and sociologists were allowed to be employed at the Institute for Social Sciences, which was at that time in the process of being integrated into the University of Belgrade. The Institute then developed into the Center for Philosophy and Social Theory, and in 1992 became the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory.

This Institute has traditionally been an open institution, where the most liberal Serbian intellectuals worked and conducted significant scientific research. While it has had some ups and downs, it is one of the strongest actors in the field of social science research in Serbia.

The Institute’s research is focused on the following disciplines: the philosophy of anthropology, history of social ideas, philosophy of language, philosophy of science, philosophy of culture, philosophy of politics, epistemology, ethics, aesthetics, rhetoric, social anthropology, political sociology, sociology of culture and sociology of science.

The staff: 9 PhD and 9 MA full time researchers.

With the intention to employ younger and specialized researchers, the Institute will request the Ministry to finance the employment of two young researchers for each new project, at least until the project is completed. For more successful and applicable social research, the Institute expects the Ministry of Science and Technological Development to precisely define project objectives and properly monitor and evaluate research results. At the same time, the Institute is aware that scientists could take the initiative in that sense as well.

Current projects:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Regional and European aspects of integrative processes in Serbia”
Head/Coordinator	Stjepan Gredelj PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of Serbia

Period	2006 – 2010
--------	-------------



Title	“Educational achievements in European, regional and national contexts”
Head/Coordinator	Gordana Djerić PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development

Period	2006 – December 2009
Title	“Spinning out of control: rhetoric and violent conflict; representation of ‘self’-‘other’ in the Yugoslav successor states”
Head/Coordinator	Gordana Djerić PhD
Details	Comparative research on values in societies of transition, conducted in partnership with the University of Oslo and regional centers in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. Institute for Social Sciences

Web	http://www.idn.org.rs/index207_sr.html
Address	Kraljice Natalije 45, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-11-3613856; 3613859; 3618187;
Email	demcent@EUnet.rs , mrasevic@EUnet.rs
Director	Mirjana Rasevic PhD

This Institute is one of the oldest institutes in Serbia, founded in 1957 by the socialist government. The main focus of the institute’s research is on basic social phenomena and development of scientific methodologies. The long history of the Institute, in which some of the most famous social scientists in Serbia and the former Yugoslavia were involved, is marked by numerous long and short term projects, books and publications, which influenced the development of social sciences in Serbia.

Today the Institute has a team of 19 PhD and 2 MA researchers, but lacks younger researchers, as other institutes as well.

It implements research projects through the following five centers:



Center for Demographic Research, Center for Political Science and Public Pools, Center for Economics, Center for Law and Center for Social Research

Current projects:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Demographic premises and perspectives of further developments of inhabitants in Serbia in the context of contemporary social-economic processes”
Head/Coordinator	Mirjana Rasevic PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of Serbia

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“The rights of patients in the health system – Serbian and European perspective”
Head/Coordinator	Hajrija Mujovic-Zornic PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Democratic models of further development in social cohesion, tolerance, human rights and economy in political and institutional processes of Serbia towards integration into the EU”
Head/Coordinator	Zorica Mrsevic PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Development of Serbian society in the context of global integrative processes: perspectives, alternatives and implications”
Head/Coordinator	Slobodan Vukovic PhD
Details	Financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development

The Institute for Social Research works on preparations for a new project, “Public opinion and gender equality”, with partners from Sweden. The Institute raises some hope that empirical and field research planned to be conducted in both rural and urban communities will influence future policy strategies in various social sectors in Serbia.



3. Institute of International Politics and Economics

Web	http://www.diplomacy.bg.ac.yu/index.htm
Address	Makedonska 25, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-11-3373633; Fax: +381-11-3373835;
Email	iipe@diplomacy.bg.ac.yu
Director	Dusko Dimitrijevic PhD

This Institute is the oldest institute in Serbia, founded in 1947 by the then new socialist government with the aim to specifically work on foreign affairs. It currently focuses on issues concerning the integration of Serbia into the international community, a redefinition of the international strategy of Serbia, security and cooperation, regional cooperation and migratory processes. It also studies legal aspects of international relations, which are of interest for foreign policy of the state. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the closest partner of the Institute.

13 PhD and 13 MA researchers are involved in the Institute's projects

Current project:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Serbia and the contemporary World - Prospects for consolidation of its foreign political, security and economic position in the contemporary processes in the international community”





4. Institute for Crime and Social Research

Web	http://www.iksi.bg.ac.yu/index.htm
Address	Gračanička 18, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-11-2625424;
Email	iksi@sbb.co.yu
Director	Leposava Kron PhD

This Institute was founded in 1960 and has been active under the current name since its integration with the Institute for Sociology in 1971.

The focus of its research and studies is on present forms of crime in Serbia, youth crime, psychological studies of crime, social pathology, corruption, organized crime, illegal migration, governmental policy on crime and prevention of crime.

Staff: 36 employees; 10 PhD researchers and 3 PhD candidates are involved on full time basis.

The Institute is financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development.

Policy recommendations are present in some projects of the Institute, mainly related to measures for crime prevention. Some NGOs working with socially vulnerable groups cooperate with the Institute on programmes for victim protection.

Current project:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Prevention of Crime and Social Deviations”
Head/Coordinator	Marina Blagojevic PhD

Implemented project:

Period	2002 – 2006
Title	“Serious Crimes in Serbia during Transition”
Head/Coordinator	Leposava Kron PhD





5. Institute for Economics

Web	http://www.ecinst.org.rs
Address	Kralja Milana 16, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: +381-11-3613417;
Email	ecinst@ecinst.org.rs
Director	Dobrosav Milovanović PhD

This is also one of the oldest institutes in Serbia, established in 1969. The Institute started to function under its current name since 1989 after the integration of two other institutes.

The Institute for Economics provides research in the fields of business, development strategies and market studies: institution building, new management in economics, privatization and transparency, reforms of bank system.

It also provides analyses in the fields of macro-economy perspectives, regional development, social politics and the labor market. It has activities in education, study programmes and consultancy.

Besides the Ministry for Science and Technological Development, several international organizations and agencies have financed some of Institute's projects.

Staff: 47 full time.

Current projects:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "The structure and influence of the most important factors of contingency in enterprises"; 2. "Tax system and integration into the EU – possibilities and problems"; 3. "Improvement in macro and micro competency of Serbian economy in the process of integration into the EU".

6. Institute of Economic Sciences



Web	www.ien.bg.ac.rs
Address	Zmaj Jovina 12, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: 381-11-2623055, 2622357; Fax: +381-11-2181471;
Email	office@ien.bg.ac.rs
Director	Dejan Eric PhD

This institute was established by the government in 1958. Its focus is on research and analysis in broad fields of economic sciences, from macroeconomic studies to international economic relations analysis, global economic and trade surveys, studies and strategies on economic, regional, and sustainable development, and sector economic policies.

Total number of employees in the Institute is 54, among which are 10 PhDs and 10 MAs.

The Institute of Economic Sciences is one of the most dynamic research institutions in Serbia, with an efficient structure and various research projects concerning all important contemporary issues of Serbian economics. Significant attention is given to further education of the Institute's staff and its capacity building. It has a well established communication with institutes of similar interest in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia, but still no joint projects.

The Institute regularly includes recommendations in its project reports, which are sometimes accepted and applied by relevant institutions.

The Institute is familiar with international funds and applied for FP7 projects several times with relative success.

Current projects:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	"Integration of Serbian economy in the EU: planning and financing regional and



	rural development; enterprise development policy”
Head/Coordinator	Mirjana Radovic-Markovic PhD

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Multifunctional agricultural economy and rural development in the context of Serbia joining the EU”
Head/Coordinator	Drago Cvijovic PhD

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“New legal acts and adjustment to new EU and regional legal frameworks”
Head/Coordinator	Milorad Filipovic, PhD

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Reforms in the Serbian economy – growth, employment and competitiveness”
Head/Coordinator	Bozidar Cerovic PhD

7. Institute for European Studies

Web	www.ies.org.rs
Address	Trg Nikole Pasica 11, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: 381-11-3398891; Fax: +381-11-3398797;
Email	ies@eunet.yu
Director	Dragan Lakicevic PhD

The Institute for European Studies is the only research institution in Serbia, which has a major focus on political, economic and cultural processes in the EU: processes of integration into the EU, transition in Central and Eastern Europe, democracy building, federalism, regional development and cultural identity. The future prospects of Serbia and the region are studied at the Institute within the framework of European and global changes.



The Institute provides consultancy for Serbian decision makers involved in negotiations with the EU representatives.

Staff: 10 PhD researchers among 15 full time employed staff.

Current project:

Period	2006 – 2007
Title	“Perspectives of Serbia in its opening towards Europe”

Implemented projects:

Period	1996 – 2000
Title	“Europe and Yugoslavia: Problems of integration, modernization and transition”, with four sub-projects: 1. European integration after Maastricht - congruities and antinomies; 2. Federal Republic Yugoslavia in contemporary Europe: preconditions and obstacles to modernization; 3. Comparative research of transition in Eastern European countries; 4. The Balkans as a European region: status and prospects.

In 2001 the Institute implemented the project “The Strategy of Serbia for its rapid accession to the EU”. It was requested by the Ministry for Economic Relations and Regional Development, and included, for the first time, a set of policy recommendations.

The Institute regularly publishes political and social analysis focusing on transitional processes. Some of them are: “Serbia 2000-2006: state, society, economy”; “Labyrinth of Crises – prerequisites for democratic transformation of the crises in Yugoslavia” and “Federalism and the minority problem in multiethnic communities—a comparative analysis of Switzerland and Yugoslavia” with the Institute for Federalism, Fribourg; “Europe and the disintegration of Yugoslavia”; “The Army and the changes in European ex-socialist countries”.

8. Institute for Political Studies



Web	http://www.ipsbgd.edu.rs/institut.html
Address	Svetozara Markovica 36, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	Tel: 381-11- 3349204; Fax: +381-11- 3349202;
Email	ipsbgd@eunet.rs
Director	Zivojin Djuric, PhD

The Institute was founded in 1968 as a part of the Higher Political School, which was later developed into the Faculty of Political Sciences. In 1978, the Institute separated from the Faculty of Political Sciences and became directly linked to the Ministry of Science and Technological Development, which finances all its projects. It has 38 staff members including 13 PhD and 11 MA.

The Institute's research is focused on issues of national identity and EU integration, relations between tradition and modernity, national identity and further democratization and in particular national identity and state building.

Current project:

Period	2006 – 2010
Title	“Social and political premises for democratic processes in Serbia; democratic institutions building”

Implemented projects:

Period	2001 – 2005
Title	“Modernization of political institutions in Serbia”

Period	1996 – 2000
Title	“Political life and political institutions in Serbia at the end of the 20 th and the beginning of the 21 st century”; “Social policy, family and children in Serbia at the end of the 20 th and the beginning of the 21 st century”



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

 **Regional Research**
Promotion Programme | **Western Balkans**



Period	1990 – 1995
Title	“Building of Serbia as a modern state under the rule of law”; (in cooperation with the Faculty of Law)

IV Other Organizations

Think-tanks, research centers, NGOs

Finally, it is necessary to mention a number of think-tanks and NGOs in Serbia, which due to their expertise on all main political, social, economic and cultural phenomena of current changes in transitional Serbian society are usually “obligatory” reference points for political consultancy for both domestic and foreign development planners.

For many university professors and intellectuals who lost their jobs or were completely marginalized during the rule of former President Milosevic, these non-governmental groups were almost the only place where they could publish their analyses and critiques.

Despite their significant and influential expertise, these groups do not have the capacity to compete with scientific institutes in terms of field research and scientific empiric methodologies or to carry out long term projects.

The focus of their work is on human rights, the reconciliation process, education, advocacy, awareness raisings, and political and social activism.

Some groups with a longer history of active work and high credibility in political expertise include:

1. Belgrade Center for Human Rights

Web	http://www.bgcentar.org.rs
Address	Beogradska 54, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	+381-11-3085328;
Email	jovana@bgcentar.org.rs

The Belgrade Center is a non-governmental organization founded in 1995 with a focus on the protection of human rights and the development of a Serbian post-socialist juridical system. Due to its expert analysis of the legislative system and advocacy work, the Belgrade Center is well known in Serbia and the region.

The Center provides drafts of amendments to new legislation in Serbia and it brought several strategically important law cases to international judicial bodies. Its current projects are related to

problems of penalty law enforcement, mistreatments in prisons, children rights and further development of civil society.

The Center has 16 full time employed staff.

2. Helsinki Committee for Human Rights

Web	http://www.helsinki.org.rs/
Address	Rige od Fere 20, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	+381-11-3032408;
Email	office@helsinki.org.rs

This non-governmental organization is concerned with the protection of human rights in broader economic, social and political contexts of Serbian society. Its reports and analyses, including sharp criticism of leading political parties and their inadequate respect for the rule of law, usually attract remarkable attention in media and public.

Some of the current HCHR projects are: Social care institutions in Serbia/Support to the reform-oriented strategy; Human Security in Serbia and Euro-Atlantic Integrations; Serbia: Resistance to the European Option; Capacitating Future Decision Makers: A Regional Program. The Helsinki Committee is also involved in monitoring the implementation of anti-discriminatory and other laws relevant for human rights protection.

HCHR analyses and policy papers regularly include recommendations. Staff: 8 employed full time.

3. Center for Security Studies

Web	http://www.cbs-css.org/
Address	Risanska 1, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	+381-11-2646440;
Email	office@cbs-css.org

This center is a private institution with a specific focus on security issues. It works on anti-corruption and anti-organized crime policy design, education and training, and provides policy recommendations to the government in all these areas. The Center is financed by various sources, including funds from SIDA/Sweden, the Institute for Peace/ the USA and German and Dutch embassies.

The Center provides training courses for the staff of ministries and institutions of law, who deal with organized crime. In cooperation with the Center for Investigative Journalism, it provided a training course for journalists, who research on the crime scene in Serbia. The Center has influenced the drafting of the National Anti-Organized Crime Strategy and the establishment of the Serbian Anti-Corruption Agency.

The Center employs 3 PhD and 7 MA full time and 9 PhD and 7 MA part time staff.

Other areas of the Center's interest are oriented to the reform of security forces (army and police) and environmental crime.

4. Humanitarian Law Fund

Web	http://www.hlc-rdc.org/english/index.php
Address	Dečanska 12, 11000 Beograd
Tel and Fax	+381-11-3344-290; +381-11-3245-441;
Email	office@hlc-rdc.org

The Humanitarian Law Fund is a domestically, regionally and internationally well known organization for its continuous engagement in war crimes investigations, human rights protection and the promotion of victim rights. HLF monitors the rule of law in Serbian juridical institutions and advocates for Serbia to deal with its past. Legal and political experts, who are involved in the work of HLF, regularly send policy recommendations to governmental institutions.

Other organizations:

5. Center for Antiwar Action (CAA), www.caa.org.rs/
6. Center for Civil-Military Relations, www.ccmr-bg.org/cms/view.php



7. Center for Liberal-Democratic Studies, www.civilsocietyinternational.org
8. European Movement in Serbia, www.emins.org
9. Media Center, www.mc.rs
10. Mreza ISP⁵, www.mrezaisp.org
11. Centre for Education policy⁶ [//www.cep.edu.rs/](http://www.cep.edu.rs/)

V Problems and Recommendation

In this final chapter a summary of the main problems and challenges that characterize the current situation in social science research will be presented.

At the very end of the report, and based on this assessment, a list of recommendations for further improvements will be offered.

1. Problems

Financial resources:

- financial resources are limited and continuously lacking for projects in the social sciences, primarily for field and empiric research;
- the budget for social sciences research provided by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development is permanently low and inadequate for supporting any significant improvement in social sciences overall;
- the funds from international donors are decreasing, while applications for international funds are complex and demanding; researchers are not adequately skilled for successfully applying for the EU FP7 funds;
- no resources are available from the business sector for financing projects of public interest (exceptions are institutes related to economics);

Institutes-related problems:

⁵ Network of researchers in the social policy field

⁶ For the reference: the Centre produced the study paper on “Financing higher education in South-Eastern Europe; Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia”, www.cep.edu.rs/eng/files/FinancingHE.pdf



- lack of financial and other incentives in scientific work as well as lack of openness towards new ideas and strategies leading to general passivity and apathy among institutes' staff; this is one of factors which keeps institutes in their exclusive academic role away from an active engagement in policy research and areas of influence;
- policy recommendations are usually not provided in research projects; there is no initiative either from the Ministry or from the research institutes to include recommendations sets as obligatory part of research projects;
- the entire process of project implementation lacks proper evaluation measures; the Ministry for Science and Technological Development, although having some monitoring instruments, does not adequately evaluate projects after they are finalized; lack of valid evaluation directly influences the quality of projects, the level of scientific criteria and the meaningful use of project results;
- the possibilities for the direct application of research results are limited, the applied social sciences are significantly neglected in development planning;
- the criteria for the implementation of projects and the publishing of scientific literature are not differentiated, they are not precise and sufficiently oriented towards quality;
- modernization and an all-out reform of the institutes is necessary; the main focus of concern here is structure and organization of the institutes and quality of scientific work;
- a chronic lack of young academics jeopardizes the sustainability of the social sciences in Serbia in the future (experienced researchers are retiring, while the institutes lack young researchers to replace them); brain drain is continuous and the government fails to enact a preventative strategy or attract young Serbian scientists abroad to become involved in domestic projects;
- institutes need researchers specialized in new social science methodologies;



- a strong competition for the Ministry's funds is the main reason for the lack of cooperation between government funded institutes and the faculties and their institutes; main critiques come from out-of faculty institutes, which insist that scientific research remains their domain, while faculties should be responsible only for academic education; institute researchers find it unacceptable to be excluded from the teaching process in MA and PhD studies;
- inter-institute cooperation is also weak; common meetings are rare; institutes do not explore possibilities for synchronizing activities or producing joint recommendations important for policy development;

Status of social sciences:

- the status of social sciences is not satisfactory; social sciences have insufficient influence on policy research and planning; existing scientific capacities could produce more suitable and influential social research with its current potentials;
- as remnants of previous political systems, when institutes were not expected to provide proposals and advice for social and political change, politically motivated criteria still take precedence over scientific competence (although this is now changing); isolation of the institutes, academic exclusivity and lack of interest for more policy influence are some of these remnants;
- the focus on EU integration is too strong within most project frameworks; thereby other important issues for Serbia's society receive much lesser attention;

Influence of research in social sciences:

- the impact of the research in this field is low, while the influence of institutes through the Ministry of Science and Technological Development or other government institutions almost nonexistent; expectations of researchers are that scientists who get a position in a government ministry or commission, act more in the interest of sciences than in the interest of a political party;



- exceptions are the Faculty of Economics and institutes related to economic sciences, which have strong connections with related ministries, the business and production sector, and thus a stronger influence on decision making process;

Regional and international cooperation:

- after the academic isolation in the 90s during the rule of President Milosevic, the situation is improving; contacts and exchange with institutions abroad are increasing; significant improvement is still needed;
- while there is a lack of regional cooperation, a strong interest to work on joint regional projects is expressed by all social science actors; there are bilateral agreements with universities in Croatia and Slovenia, but still without initiated common projects in the field of policy research;
- research topics in social sciences focusing on "transition" are not always attractive for foreign donors or foreign journals; researchers have problems publishing their work in foreign journals, as there is no interest in "local" topics, although sometimes a lack of academic quality contributes to this disinterest;
- many institutes have problems applying for EU FP7 and other international funds; they find their procedures too complicated and time consuming; insufficient administrative support for applications creates additional problems;

Relations between the institutes and the Ministry for Science and Technological Development

- most institutes find that the Ministry lacks interest in implementing innovations and changes needed in the social sciences; according to them, the Ministry has a much stronger interest in technological research projects, while research in the social sciences remains of low priority; the institutes find that the ministers and policy makers are more interested in their political careers than in developing social science capacities and applying projects results;



- the officials in the Ministry for Science and Technological Development usually belong to natural sciences; institutes would need more representatives from social sciences;
- there is a lack of communication and coordination of the work among ministries (ministries for science and higher education), faculties and institutes; inadequate organizational structure creates parallel processes and inefficient administration;
- there is a lack of clear understanding about expectations from the Ministry (and international funders) about projects and results; projects are often lacking clear purpose creating substantial frustration;
- the Ministry has its own critique regarding passivity of institutes and often questionable quality of research projects; the Ministry expects more initiatives from institutes for reforms and improvements;

2. Recommendations:

This is the list of recommendations produced in response to identified problems in social science research, and includes consideration of recommendations by various social science actors.

Institutes:

- increasing funds for scientific research; financing of research projects to depend on scientific criteria and quality of research results; to explore possibilities for business sector financing;
- having more empiric and field research; developing more interdisciplinary research;
- defining priorities in social science research;
- considering new research themes with stronger relation to contemporary social condition;
- modernization of the institutes is necessary; reforms are needed in the structure and organization of the institutes; some institutes to be integrated or closed; administrative staff to be significantly reduced;



- to centrally coordinate or combine projects of different institutes; to improve and increase project management;
- improving the quality of the scientific work; investment in education on new research technologies;
- improving policy regarding employment of young researchers in social sciences, and to encourage their return from abroad; improvement of training of young researchers;
- improving relations with ministries for science, finances and social politics;
- improving institutes' web pages and project promotion;

Ministry of Science and Technological Development

- avoiding political party influence in the science;
- introducing criteria for applied results in project applications; policy recommendations (when ever possible) to be a part of the project and this condition to be introduced in project applications;
- to have an operational working group which will observe project implementation, and to involve communities in that process; project objectives to be clear and precisely defined;
- the system and criteria for the evaluation to be clearly defined; to monitor effects of changes;

Regional and international cooperation

- improving regional cooperation, including external assistance in identifying partners and creating common projects on comparable bases; planning the budget for future regional cooperation;



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

 **Regional Research**
Promotion Programme | **Western Balkans**



- having up to date information about international calls for projects; having better administrative support for international project applications;
- improving participation in international conferences, seminars and academic exchange.

Appendix 1: List of current and implemented projects⁷

Current projects:

Title	Period	Institution	Funder
“Social actors and social changes in Serbia 1990-2010”	2006-2010	Institute for Sociological Research, Faculty of Philosophy/ University of Belgrade	MSTD
“Psychological problems in the context of social changes”	2006-2010	Institute for Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy/ University of Belgrade	MTSD
“Improvement of political reporting in the media”		Center for Media and Media Research, Faculty of Political Science/University of Belgrade	OSCE and the Embassy of the Netherlands;
“The establishment of the rule of law in Serbia”	2005-2010	Faculty of Law/ University of Belgrade	MTSD
“Crime in Serbia and legal means of responses to crime”	2005-2010	Faculty of Law/ University of Belgrade	MTSD
“The legal capacity of Serbia for European integration”	2005-2010	Faculty of Law/ University of Belgrade	MTSD
“Development of the Serbian legal system and its harmonization with EU legislation: legal, economical, political and sociological aspects”	2005-2010	Faculty of Law/ University of Belgrade	MTSD
“Stimulation of economic reforms in Serbia – Employment and Competition”	2006-2010	Center for Scientific Research (NICEF), Faculty of Economics/ University of Belgrade	MTSD
“Development of institutions and instruments in the financial and mortgage market”	2006-2010	Center for Scientific Research (NICEF), Faculty of Economics/ University of Belgrade	MTSD

⁷ The list includes only the most important projects with relevance to RRPP and is not at all exhaustive;



Title	Period	Institution	Funder
Theoretical and methodological bases for new generation and future sustainable development”	2006-2010	Center for Scientific Research (NICEF), Faculty of Economics/University of Belgrade	MTSD
“Socio-cultural and economic potentials of Vojvodina to become a regional factor in the process of integration into EU”	2006-2010	Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Economics/University of Novi Sad	MTSD
“Development of Serbian society in modern integrative processes: perspectives, alternatives, applications”	2006-2010	Faculty of Philosophy/University of Novi Sad	MTSD
“Psychological aspects of society in the process of development”	2005-2010	Faculty of Philosophy/University of Novi Sad	MTSD
“Legal system of Serbia and standards of EU and European Council”	2006-2010	Faculty of Law/University of Kragujevac	MTSD
“Development of competitive capacities of Serbian enterprises and European integration”		Faculty of Economics/University of Nis	MTSD
“Regional and European aspects of integrative processes in Serbia”	2006-2010	Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory	MTSD

“Educational achievements in European, regional and national contexts”	2006-2010	Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory	MTSD
“Demographic premises and perspectives of further developments of inhabitants in Serbia in the context of contemporary social-economic processes”	2006-2010	Institute for Social Sciences	MTSD
“The rights of patients in the health system – Serbia and European perspective”	2006-2010	Institute for Social Sciences	MTSD
“Democratic models of further development in social cohesion, tolerance, human rights and economy in political and institutional processes of Serbia towards integration into the EU”	2006-2010	Institute for Social Sciences	MTSD
“Development of Serbian society in the context of global integrative processes: perspectives, alternatives and implications”	2006-2010	Institute for Social Sciences	MTSD
“Serbia and the contemporary World - Prospects for consolidation of its foreign political, security and economic position in the contemporary processes in the international community”	2006-2010	Institute for International Politics and Economics	MTSD
“Prevention of Crime and Social Deviations”	2006-2010	Institute for Crime and Social Research	MTSD
“The structure and influence of the most important factors of contingency in enterprises”	2006-2010	Institute for Economics	
“Tax system and integration into the EU – possibilities and problems”	2006-2010	Institute for Economics	
“Improvement in macro and micro competency of Serbian economy in the process of integration in EU”	2006-2010	Institute for Economics	



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

 **Regional Research**
Promotion Programme | Western Balkans



“Integration of Serbian economy in the EU: planning and financing regional and rural development; enterprise development policy”	2006-2010	Institute for Economic Studies	
“Multifunctional agricultural economy and rural development in the context of Serbia joining the EU”	2006-2010	Institute for Economic Studies	
“New legal acts and adjustment to new EU and regional legal frameworks”	2006-2010	Institute for Economic Studies	
“Reforms in the Serbian economy – growth, employment and competitiveness”	2006-2010	Institute for Economic Studies	
“Perspectives of Serbia in its opening towards Europe”	2006-2010	Institute for European Studies	MTSD
“Social and political premises for democratic processes in Serbia; democracy institutions building”	2006-2010	Institute for Political Studies	MSTD

Implemented projects:

Title	Period	Institution	Funder
“Strategy of transformations among social groups in Serbia”	2001-2005	Institute for Sociological Research, Faculty of Philosophy/University of Belgrade	MSTD
“Serbia in a Comparative Social Perspective”	1996-2000	Institute for Sociological Research, Faculty of Philosophy/University of Belgrade	MSTD
“Developments of theory and methodology in sociology”	1991-1995	Institute for Sociological Research, Faculty of Philosophy/University of Belgrade	MSTD
“Development of political reporting/focus on critical journalism”	2008-2009	Center for Media and Media Research	the State Department, Grade College, OSCE and the Embassy of the Netherlands.
“The place of Roma children in the educational system in Vojvodina”	2008-2009	Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad	Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological development of Vojvodina
“The place and the meaning of media study in regional interactions”	2005-2008	Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad	MTSD
“The value of the family in a society of transition”	2005-2008	Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, in cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje and Ljubljana	MTSD
“Multi-culture of Vojvodina as the factor of regional	2005-2008	Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad	Provincial



Title	Period	Institution	Funder
development in southeast and central Europe”			Secretariat for Science and Technological Development of Vojvodina
“Political Myths in ex-Yugoslavia, 2008-2009”	2008-2009	Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, in cooperation with the Center for History, Democracy and Reconciliation, Austria	Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development, Vojvodina
“The legal system of Serbia from the European perspective”;	2008	Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad	MSTD
“Political parties in the Parliament of the Kingdom of SHS/Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918-1941”;	2008	Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad	MTSC
“Rights of a patient in the health system: Serbia and European perspectives”.	2008	Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad	MTSC



Title	Period	Institution	Funder
“Intellectual resources of Vojvodina”; ”Interests of students in economic initiatives and their attitudes towards the future”.	2008	Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad	Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development, Vojvodina
“National innovative capacity as a factor of economic development in Serbia, as Compatible with the Innovative System of the EU”	2006-2009	Faculty of Economics, University of Kragujevac	
“Useful model – comparative analysis of Yugoslav legal system de lege ferenda”; “Transformations in legal systems on the protection of intellectual properties” “Serbia and European law”; “Human rights and individual freedom in the new legal system of Serbia”	2002-2005	Faculty of Law, University of Kragujevac	
“Spinning out of control: rhetoric and violent conflict; representation of ‘self-‘other’ in the Yugoslav successor states”	2006-2009	Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, in partnership with the University of Oslo and regional centers in Croatia and B&H	MSTD
“Hard Crime in Serbia during Transition”	2002-2006	Institute for Crime and Social Research	MTSD
“Europe and Yugoslavia: Problems of integration, modernization and transition”,	1996-2000	Institute for European Studies	MTSD
“Modernization of political institutions in Serbia”	2001-2005	Institute for Political Studies	MTSD