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Co-ordination of Research Policies  
with the Western Balkan Countries



Summer 2011

# Background Report on Social Sciences and Humanities Serbia

Prepared for the project WBC-INCO.NET

# Serbia



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**WBC-INCO.NET**, an FP7 funded project running from 2008 to 2013 with a total of 29 project partners, aims at the enhancement of the integration of Western Balkan Countries in the European Research Area (ERA).

Its core objectives are to support the bi-regional dialogue on science and technology (S&T), to identify RTDI cooperation potentials and priorities for take-up in FP and other EU programmes, to enhance participation of WB researchers in EU projects, to analyse innovation needs and barriers in the WBC, to exchange information and best practices on innovation policies and to establish closer cooperation between research and innovation. WBC-INCO.NET is being coordinated by the Centre for Social Innovation, Austria.

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## Executive Summary

1. The objective of this report is to provide an overview of the research environment in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: Serbia), with a SWOT analysis of the research capacities and identification of research priorities in the area of SSH for Serbia in the period 2012-2014, based on a consultation process with experts in the field.
2. Policy formulation and coordination is under common jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) and the National Council for S&T Development
3. Research performers are public and private research organisations in government, higher education and the business enterprise sector, as well as departments and institutes within the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA).
4. The key organisation for funding of R&D activities from public sources is the Ministry of Education and Science.
5. Programme funding is the dominant mode of funding in Serbia. Following the Science Strategy from 2010, a public call for funding of Basic Research, Technological Development and Integrated and Interdisciplinary Research programmes was announced in May 2010. The final list of scientific projects that are to be financed in the project cycle 2011 – 2014 was approved by the Ministry of Science and Education end of January 2011. The selected projects started at the beginning of 2011.
6. Approved SSH research projects for the period 2011-2014 are as following:
  - Under the Basic Research programme, there are 60 social sciences research projects;
  - History: 34 projects
  - Language: 27 projects
  - Under the Integrated and Interdisciplinary Research programme – Improvement of decision making processes and affirmation of national identity, 27 projects were approved
7. Within total number of applicants from all areas of S&T in Serbia almost every fifth R&D project proposal (18.91%) belongs to SSH research fields. This share remains the same with number of approved projects – 18.85% of all approved projects belong to SSH research fields, as well as with number of engaged researchers: both head count (19.62%) and FTE (20.6).
8. Research projects from History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, Language and literature and Social sciences are classified within Basic Research programme (SSH1). Share of researchers from these fields is one third (37%) of all researchers engaged in Basic Research programme (table 3) as head count and slightly less as FTE (35.73%).
9. One of the major identified weaknesses of the Serbian' R&D system, is in the low scientific productivity and visibility of SSH research. According to data provided by the National Library of Serbia, the number of scientific articles from Serbia published in referred journals within service WoS (Web of Science) in the area of SSH, was 28 in 2008. The SSH research productivity was with 0.98% less than 1% of all scientific articles from Serbia published in WoS journals in 2008.
10. SSH research is performed in 85 organisations from all four sectors as following:
  - The government sector: there are 46 public research organisations (research institutes and research centres), (54.12% of all SSH research institutions);
  - In the higher education sector there are 25 institutions (29.41% of all SSH institutions);
  - In the business enterprise sector there are 6 institutions and in the
  - Private non-profit sector there are another 8 institutions.
11. At present, the key drivers of SSH research are government funding and enthusiasm of younger researchers.
12. Main SSH sector trends in Serbia is coordination of research topics and themes with the ones currently present in the regional and wider (European) research.
13. The main socio-economic challenges reflect the wider economic situation in the society:
  - Lack of funding for empirical research in social sciences;
  - Intellectual capacities of researchers are not adequately used, as in many cases; they lack funds for international cooperation (including attending conferences, translations and proof reading, etc.);
  - There is not enough cooperation with Serbian scientists working abroad;
  - There is not enough support for the institutional participation in international research projects, as their prerequisite frequently includes a certain amount of local participation (normally 10 per cent) – which is usually impossible to obtain;
  - The infrastructure is mostly out of date;
  - The community is small, and the problem is lack of independent reviewers – both for specific projects, and also of peer reviewers for the academic journals

14. Strengths of the SSH research capacity in Serbia are:
  - A great number of young and highly talented researchers;
  - Excellence and traditional strength in several fields (like demography, psychology, archaeology and anthropology);
  - Specific competencies related to the study of ethnic conflict, cultural diversity, political and economic transition and development
15. Weaknesses of the SSH research capacity in Serbia are:
  - Lack of funding; this especially impedes possibilities for international cooperation;
  - Weak links between research and business or public policy;
  - Weak link between research and education;
  - Limited knowledge of foreign languages;
  - Reduced number of mid-level and more senior researchers due to brain drain.
16. Opportunities of the SSH research capacity in Serbia are:
  - Young and highly motivated researchers;
  - Interdisciplinary research (establishing connections between social and natural sciences) and possibilities for regional and wider international projects;
  - International research interest in the region and issues where we have some competencies;
  - Collaboration with researchers from abroad would provide modern research tools and language capacity, creating synergy with local competencies;
  - Many researchers trained abroad would be open to return if provided adequate conditions.
17. Threats of the SSH research capacity in Serbia are:
  - There is no institutional, but only project financing – which creates certain level of insecurity. Institutional financing would provide a long-term security and increase the motivation of researchers;
  - Research system closed to new people if not at most junior level and even then not open to change and innovation;
  - Resistance to reform higher education;
  - Resistance to team research.
18. All R&D priorities in the area of SSH in Serbia are classified within Readiness: priorities:
  - Priority 1: Affirmation of the role of social sciences in formulating public policies;
  - Priority 2: Support to integration processes;
  - Priority 3: Completion of projects of the national importance;
  - Priority 4: Affirmation of national history and culture heritage;
  - Priority 5: Digitalization and higher degree of ICT use of libraries and archives.
19. According to consultation process with project managers of all ongoing SSH research projects, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, their preferences for possible future collaboration and R&D co-operation in Social Sciences and Humanities in the Western Balkan area are:
  - b: Systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes;
  - c: Development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities.

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## 1 Purpose of the national background report and methodology/summary of the consultation process

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of the research environment in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: Serbia), with a SWOT analysis of the research capacities and identification of research priorities in the area of SSH for Serbia in the period 2012-2014, based on a consultation process with experts in the field.

This report is intended to contribute to shaping the future European Union (EU) – West Balkans (WB) research cooperation, through relevant European Commission (EC) initiatives, policies and funding programmes, so as to meet the interests and actual needs of SSH research in the region.

A consultation process took place in August 2011 in order to identify research priorities in the area of SSH research.

The questionnaires were sent to the project managers of all ongoing SSH research projects, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia. The responses were obtained from 35 experts directly involved in the area of SSH research.

Based mainly on the outcomes of the consultation process, and extended analysis of the published papers in the field of the SSH research, this report identifies a set of five research priorities for Serbia in the field of the SSH research for the period of 2012-2014, in line with the proclaimed objective of the wbc-inco.net project. The idea is to identify RTD potentials and priorities for taking part in FP7 and other European research programmes and the funding schemes, as well as to increase the participation of researchers from the region in the European projects.

## 2 The SSH S&T system in Serbia

### 2.1 The Serbian SSH policy framework

#### 2.1.1 The overall SSH policy framework

There were numerous structural changes and processes Serbia faced during the past ten years. These include the recovering of the society and economy after the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia, the Balkan wars and bombing of the country in 1999, its transition from a central-planned economy and socialist ideology to a market economy, democratisation processes and the creation of the civil society as well as the accession process of Serbia to the European Union. All these many dramatic changes and processes have induced numerous issues and areas of interest for social science research in the country.

The SSH research system in Serbia is shaped by the key policy bodies, funding organisations and performers. These bodies are:

- The National Parliament, the highest legislative authority in the country;
- The Parliamentary Committee for S&T Development which reviews and proposes to the parliament the laws regulating the area of science, technology and innovation;
- The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) which governs the functioning and development of S&T in Serbia and is responsible for fulfilment of the country's obligations in this area;
- The National Council for S&T Development is to design and propose to the government a strategy for S&T development and to monitor its implementation.

The key organisation for funding of R&D activities from public sources is the Ministry of Education and Science.

Specialised scientific boards formed by and under the jurisdiction of the MES have a major role in the governance of the SSH system. These are:

- SSBSS-Specialised Scientific Board for Social Sciences;
- SSBHAE-Specialised Scientific Board for History, Archaeology and Ethnology

- SSBLL-Specialised Scientific Board for Language and Literature
- SISDANI-Specialised Interdisciplinary Scientific board for the improvement of decision making processes and affirmation of the national identity

Research performers are public and private research organisations in government, higher education and the business enterprise sector, as well as departments and institutes within the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA).

#### Overview of structure

The first, political level of research governance in Serbia is the National Parliament, the highest legislative authority in the country. The Parliamentary Committee for S&T Development reviews and proposes to the parliament the laws regulating the area of science, technology and innovation. Two parallel bodies concerning R&D have been established at the level of the Serbian government. The Ministry of Education and (MES) governs the functioning and development of S&T in Serbia and is responsible for the fulfilment of the country's obligations in this area. On the other hand, the main task of the National Council for S&T Development is to design and propose to the government a strategy for S&T development and to monitor its implementation.

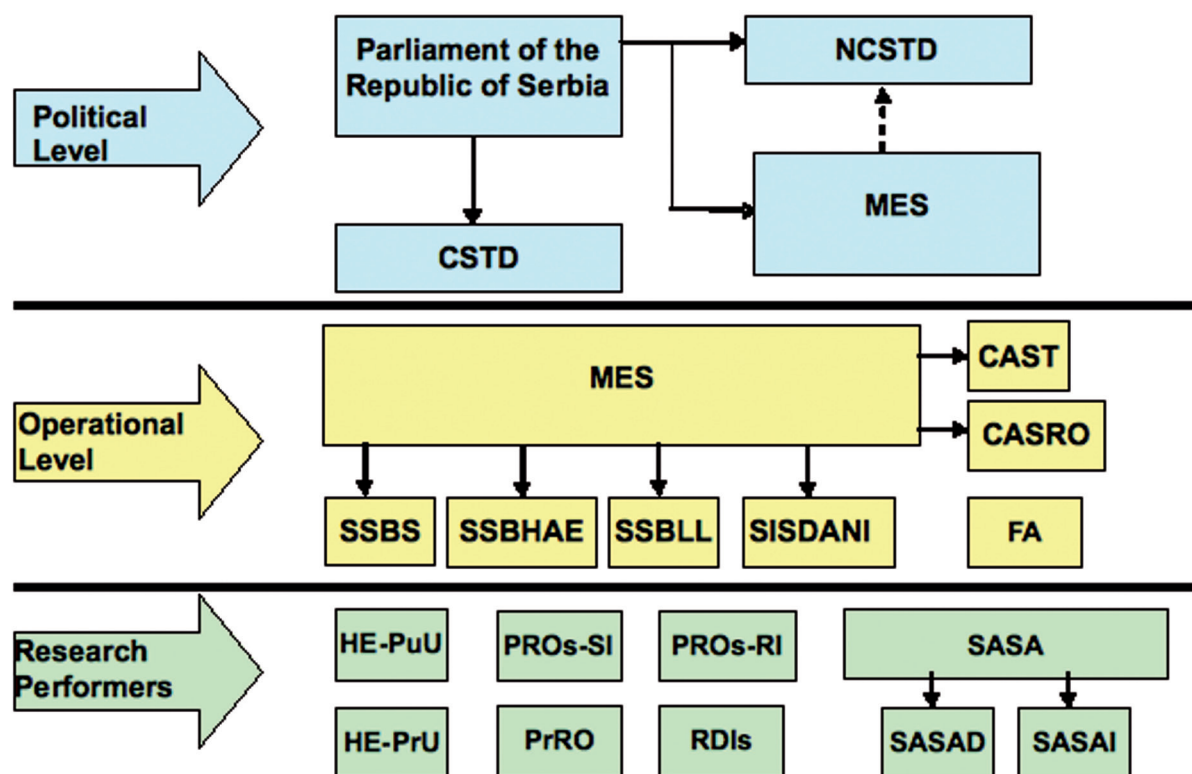
The operational level consists of intermediary and funding organisations. The main organisation for funding of R&D activities from public sources is the Ministry of Education and Science (MES). Specialised scientific boards formed by and being under the jurisdiction of the MES, play a major role in the governance of the SSH system. Since the democratic changes in Serbia in October 2000, foreign

agencies present in Serbia played an important role in the restructuring and funding of R&D activities in the area of SSH; however they are gradually shifting their operations and interest toward economic development issues.

Research performers are public and private research or-

ganisations in the governmental, higher education and the business enterprise sectors, as well as departments and institutes within the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA).

Figure 1: Structure of the SSH system in the Republic of Serbia



#### Legend:

- Political Level: CSTD-Committee for S&T development, MES-Ministry of Education and Science, NCSTD-National Council for Science and Technological Development
- Operational Level: SSBS-Specialised Scientific Board for Social Sciences, SSBHAE-Specialised Scientific Board for History, Archaeology and Ethnology, SSBLL-Specialised Scientific Board for Language and Literature, SISDANI-Specialised Interdisciplinary Scientific board for improvement of Decision making processes and Affirmation of National Identity, FA-Foreign Agencies for support of Development of Democracy and Human Rights, CASRO-Committee for Accreditation of Scientific Research Organisations, CAST-Commission for Acquiring Scientific Titles, CPS-Centre for Promotion of Science
- Research Performers: HE-PuU-Higher Education, Public Universities, HE-PrU-Higher Education, Private Universities, PROs-SI-Public Research Organisations – Scientific Institutes, PrRO-Private Research Organisations, PROs-RI-Public Research Organisations – Research Institutes, RDIs- R&D Infrastructures, SASA-Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, SASAD-Departments within SASA, SASAI-R&D Institutes within SASA

## 2.1.2 The elements of SSH research policy making

Policy formulation and coordination is under common jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) and the National Council for S&T Development. According to the Science law (Article 27), the main obligations and activities of the MES which could affect policy formulation in the area of SSH research as much as in any other scientific area are as follows:

- put forward proposals to the Government for the policy in the field of scientific research activities;
- oversee and encourage the development of scientific research activities in the Republic;
- allocate funds to scientific research organisations and control their legitimate spending;
- adopt bylaws and acts following the Science law (e.g.,

on selection, evaluation and funding of the programmes);

- maintain the Register of Scientific Research Organisations and the Register of Researchers;
- pursue the international scientific and technological cooperation.

Competences of the National Council for S&T Development which could affect policy formulation in the area of SSH research are as follows (Article 14 of the Science law):

- oversee the situation and development of scientific research activities in the Republic of Serbia;
- issue opinions to the Minister (e.g., on procedures and methods for evaluation)



- prepare and submit annually to the Government a report on the situation in the field of science,, including proposals and suggestions for the next year;
- put forward proposals to the Minister for scientific fields, branches and disciplines for which the specialised scientific boards are set up;
- appoint and dismiss members of the Commission for Acquiring Scientific Titles (CAST);
- pass an act in the form of by-law and/or decisions concerning evaluation of R&D activities, accreditation of R&D organisations in general and in particular cases for centre(s) of scientific excellence;
- decide as the second instance on appeals regarding the procedure for accreditation of scientific research organisations;
- pursue international cooperation in the area of S&T and higher education.

The National Council shall consist of a chairman and 16 members from among the academicians, scientists, university professors and businessmen (Science law, Article 13): The chairman and members of the National Council shall be appointed and dismissed by the Government, in accordance with this law. The Government shall appoint the chairman of the National Council from among full professors of university and scientific advisors, upon proposal put forward by the minister in charge of scientific research activities. The Government shall appoint to the National Council: three members holding the scientific advisor title, who are employed with institutes, from the list of candidates proposed by the Serbian Association of Institutes, three members holding the full professor title, who are employed at universities, from the list of candidates proposed by the Conference of Universities, two members upon proposal of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, one member upon proposal of Matica Srpska, one member as the representative of the Diaspora, upon proposal of the Ministry for Diaspora, one member holding the scientific advisor or full professor title at a military scientific research institution of the Ministry of Defence and the Army of Serbia, upon proposal of the Ministry of Defence, five members from among distinguished businessmen, three of whom from the list of candidates proposed by the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, and two as the representatives of the Council of Foreign Investors. The number of candidates from the lists proposed by the Serbian Association of Institutes, the Conference of Universities and the Serbian Chamber of Commerce shall be at least twice as many as the number of candidates under paragraph 4 of this Article, who are appointed to the National Council by the Government. The organisations referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall submit the lists of nominated candidates to the ministry in charge of scientific research activities (hereinafter: the Ministry). When appointing the members to the National Council from among representatives of the organisations, which conduct scientific research activity, it is taken into account that all six scientific fields shall be evenly represented. The scientific fields referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article are: natural sciences and mathematics, technical and technological, medical, biotechnical, social sciences and humanities.

The National Council has been constituted<sup>1</sup> on its first session on Saturday, 22nd of May 2010, whose term of office will be five years, with the possibility of re-election for one more term.

In addition to the MES and the National Council for S&T Development, the Specialised Scientific Boards (SSBs) are responsible for realisation of S&T policy, as well as for policy dialog, suggestions and other contributions during the policy development process. Competences of SSBs (Article 25 of the Science law) are as follows:

- issue opinions to the CAST on the quality of scientific research and on candidates up for election to scientific positions;
- provide assessments to the Ministry on scientific competences of researchers, i.e. teachers at higher education institutions;
- organise evaluation and ranking of project proposals for the realisation of the programmes, and put forward a proposal to the Minister for the rank list of projects for funding;
- review reports on the project realisation within the programmes and issue a prior opinion to the Minister on the act on the procedure and method of evaluation and quantitative expression of scientific research results of researchers;
- issue prior opinions on the act on categorisation and ranking of scientific journals, as well as on the procedure and method of evaluating research output;
- decide as the second instance upon objections of researchers to decisions taken by the scientific council of an institute on election to the position of research associates;
- issue opinions, prepare reports and other material upon request of the Minister, the National Council, the Accreditation Committee and the Commission.

Specialised scientific board shall consist of at least seven members, appointed by the Minister from the list of candidates. The list of candidates will be established on the basis of a public call of the Ministry and proposals of scientific, i.e. teaching and scientific councils of the scientific research organisations. Members of the specialised scientific boards for particular scientific field, branch and discipline are appointed from among distinguished researchers holding the titles of scientific advisors or full professors of university. The term of office of the chairman, deputy chairman and members of each specialised scientific board shall be three years, with the possibility of re-election for one more term. The chairman of each specialised scientific board and the deputy chairman are elected by the members of the board, by majority vote of all the board members. The Minister may dismiss any member of the specialised scientific board even prior to the end of the respective member's term of office, namely: upon personal request of the member, or in case of breach of the Rules of Procedure of the specialised scientific board by the member.

The MES is responsible for the coordination between the National Council for S&T Development and the Specialised

1. Council members are: 1. Scientific advisor to the Mihajlo Pupin Institute dr Sanja Vranes; 2. Academician dr Zoran Petrovic of the Institute for Physics; 3. Scientific advisor dr Vesna Matovic of the Institute for Literature and Art; 4. Professor at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Novi Sad Stevan Pilipovic; 5. Professor at the Faculty of Electronics in Nis Miodrag Petkovic; 6. Professor at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Kragujevac Milos Djuran; 7. Academician Nikola Tasic. 8. Academician Ljubisav Rakic; 9. Professor at the Faculty of Law in Novi Sad Ljubomirka Krkljus; 10. Academician Miodrag Colic from the Military Medical Academy; 11. Director of the Advanced Risk Technologies from Germany Aleksandar Jovanovic; 12. Director of the Cini Company from Cacak Slobodan Spasovic; 13. Hemofarm President Miodrag Babic; 14. General Director of Farmakom from Sabac Miroslav Bogicevic; 15. President of the Foreign Investors Council Kjell-Morten Jonsen; 16. Vice President of the Foreign Investors Council Goran Pitic.

Scientific Boards during policy consultations and the realisation of adopted common action plans concerning SSH research activities in Serbia.

### SSH policy Advice

The main policy advice body in the Republic of Serbia is the National Council for S&T Development. Nevertheless, a number of non-governmental and non-profit organizations (NGOs) and other public and private organisations are established in order to support policy debate and dialog as part of the process of creating a civil society and democratisation of Serbia. Consequently some of them have a significant role for SSH research in the country. The transition from a centrally-planned economy and socialist ideology to a market economy and the creation of the civil society is accompanied by the establishment of numerous NGOs in Serbia. At the annual conference of the Civic Initiatives in February 2003, the Federation of Non-governmental Organizations of Serbia (Gradjanska inicijativa nevladinih organizacija) (FeNS ) was founded. Until 2010, 586 NGOs are registered members of FENS. There is a certain number of NGOs which are more oriented towards policy advice in different areas of SSH, from economical issues to human rights and education.

According to their role in the development of the civil society and democratisation of Serbia during the last 10-15 years, most prominent and still operational organisations were:

- Belgrade Human Rights Centre (Beogradski centar za ljudska prava);
- Centre for Antiwar Action (Centar za antiratnu akciju) (CAA);
- Centre for Liberal-Democratic Studies (Centar za liberalno-demokratske studije);
- Centre for Female Studies (Centar za ženske studije);
- Economics Institute (Ekonomski institut). This is also the first privatised research institute in Serbia;
- Institute of Economic Sciences (Institut ekonomskih nauka);
- Institute of Social Sciences (Institut društvenih nauka);
- European Movement in Serbia (Evropski pokret u Srbiji);
- Institute for philosophy and social theory (Institut za filozofiju i društvenu teoriju), a public research organisation;
- Science and Technology Policy Research Centre (STPRC) (Centar za istraživanje razvoja nauke i tehnologije), a research unit within the "Mihajlo Pupin" Institute, which is a public, government owned institute.

All these organisations are independent think tanks, which offer their services to interested parties, including governmental agencies and/or ministries who commission analysis on specific reports. Commissioned work was however rather rare in the early years of the new century, thus these organisations were mainly supported by a number of foreign donor organisations, who supported the democratisation process in Serbia. This situation changed since 2005-2006, when foreign donor organisations mostly changed their focus to supporting economic development instead of human rights and democratisation issues. Therefore, all of the above mentioned organisations have established

capacities to be able to compete for international projects mainly in the Western Balkan region, sometimes in a wider European context. The lack of publicly commissioned work continues thus, these organisations conduct research projects, surveys and analysis following topics of their interest, and offering the results to the government administration and the wider public as independent views and opinions on crucial SSH issues in the country.

In terms of the methodologies used in their work, the mentioned organisations are mostly involved in public opinion research, SWOT analysis, collection of specific data and creation of indicators for international comparison. The Economics Institute offers on a monthly basis independent analysis of economic trends and macroeconomic studies; the Institute of Economic Sciences is publishing twice a year the bulletin "Macroeconomic Analysis and Prognosis". The Alternative Academic Educational Network (AAOM) initiated research on educational issues, particularly concerning the integration of domestic education into the European Educational Area. Foresight as a tool for the creation of long-term policies has never been officially used in Serbia. This is mirrored by a generally low level of inclusion of the wider public in decision making and long-term thinking processes. It also shows the absence of knowledge, awareness and capacities for the implementation of foresight studies and their methodologies in Serbia.

SSH research contributes and/or influences public policy creation and decision making directly and indirectly, through the creation of public opinion surveys and the dissemination of collected data and information, derived findings, alternative solutions and their discussion in wider public. Still, the absence of foresight experiences and the prevalent science culture in Serbia, hamper the process of integration of SSH research and debate into the policy making process.

### Main implementing bodies

The one and only public funding organisation for R&D activities in Serbia is the Ministry of Education and Science (MES). MES governs the functioning and development of science and technology in Serbia and is responsible for the fulfilment of the country's obligations in this area. MES is responsible for the creation and realisation of the Strategy of the Scientific and Technological Development, as well as for the creation and realisation of a national innovation policy. Funding of R&D activities can only be provided via competitive grants. Eligible R&D organisations and researchers are invited via public calls to propose projects and other R&D activities to be funded from the national budget. Procedures for selection, evaluation and funding are defined by the by-laws, in accordance with the Science Law. There are no intermediary organisations such as research agencies for realisation of some mentioned activities. The National Council for S&T Development and the Specialised Scientific Boards are bodies which role is mainly policy advising (the National Council) or performing (the SSBs) up to the level of proposal of decision; it is up to the MES to make final decision on proposals submitted by the National Council and SSBs.

The Ministry of Education and Science is not only funding the public research in Serbia, but it is also the only imple-

menting body. The MES has still has no officially defined and approved new organisational structure. Therefore, its functioning is based on the previous organisation, established by the preceding ministry MSTD. It has four departments. SSH research activities are all under the jurisdiction of the Department for Basic Research. The same is true for the four SSH relevant Specialised Scientific Boards (SSBs): SSB for Social Sciences, SSB for History, Archaeology and Ethnology, SSB for Language and Literature, and Specialised Interdisciplinary Scientific board for improvement of Decision making processes and Affirmation of National Identity. They supports decision making process in Department for Basic Research by selecting research projects in their respective areas, monitoring their realisation, and evaluating their results.

A majority of the research institutes within the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts perform SSH related research activities. Their operation is, again, funded by the MES, via competitive grants.

A role for policy development, consultancy and the distribution of information has the National Council for Science and Technological Development, albeit there are no specific Science Council in charge of SSH disciplines, as well as the National Contact Points (NCPs), responsible for coordinating international SSH research, particularly within the European Framework Programme, but without a directly implementing role.

## 2.2 Overview of SSH research activities

The main source for funding of R&D activities in Serbia is the government. Its budget funds 52.8% of the public sector including institutes and higher education organisations, while 29% of the funding of SSH institutions in the higher education sector is coming from their own sources. A significant share of funding is coming from abroad with 14.3% of total funding for SSH institutions in 2009 in Serbia.

The Ministry of Science and Technological Development (MSTD) budget for the year 2009 was RSD8.2bn (€88.35m). Realisation of this budget was 99.62%. The budget for 2010 was RSD8.9bn (€90m), a 7.7% increase in RSD, but due to a decreasing value of the national

currency only a moderate increase in terms of Euro. Competitive funding is the one and only way of R&D funding from public sources in Serbia. R&D financing from abroad, particularly from the EU (via the Framework Programme, Structural Funds etc.), or from other international sources is an important source of R&D funding in Serbia. The private non-profit sector is just in the set up phase in Serbia; therefore neither human resources nor funding could be measured so far.

According to information in the S&T Strategy, a rough estimated allocation of competitive funding by the MES by S&T field is presented in the following table.

Table 1: Planned allocation of Basic research funding (2010-2014)

Basic research	Share (%)	SSH (%)
Chemistry	18.2%	
Biology	15.9%	
Social sciences	15.0%	15.0%
Physics	13.4%	
Medicine	10.6%	
History	9.0%	9.0%
Mathematics	6.8%	
Language and literature	6.6%	6.6%
Geosciences	4.4%	
	100.0%	30.6%

The total share of SSH research within the basic research programme is 30.6%; slightly less than one third of total funding of basic research.

### 2.2.1 SSH research projects

Programme funding is the dominant mode of funding in Serbia. Following the Science Strategy from 2010, a public call for funding of Basic Research, Technological Development and Integrated and Interdisciplinary Research programmes was announced in May 2010. The final list of scientific projects that are to be financed in

the project cycle 2011 – 2014 was approved by the Ministry of Science and Education end of January 2011.

Table 2 presents rate of success of applicants from SSH research fields within total number of applicants from all areas of S&T in Serbia. Almost every fifth R&D project

proposal (18.91%) belongs to SSH research fields. This share remains the same with number of approved projects – 18.85% of all approved projects belong to SSH research fields, as well as with number of engaged researchers: both head count (19.62%) and FTE (20.6).

Research projects from History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, Language and literature and Social sciences are clas-

sified within Basic Research programme (SSH1). Share of researchers from these fields is one third (37%) of all researchers engaged in Basic Research programme (table 3) as head count and slightly less as FTE (35.73%).

Table 2: Selection of R&D projects for new research cycle 2011-2014

Project selection process	Number of project applications	Share of SSH (%)	Share in total S&T (%)	Number of approved projects	Share of SSH (%)	Share in total S&T (%)
History, Archaeology, Ethnology	36	21.69	4.10	34	22.97	4.33
Language and literature	31	18.67	3.53	27	18.24	3.44
Social sciences	70	42.17	7.97	60	40.54	7.64
III – decision making process	29	17.47	3.30	27	18.24	3.44
<b>SSH</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18.91%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18.85%</b>
Researchers in approved projects	Number of researchers	Share of SSH (%)	Share in total S&T (%)	Number of researchers FTE	Share of SSH (%)	Share in total S&T (%)
History, Archaeology, Ethnology	386	13.59	2.67	274.67	15.23	3.14
Language and literature	452	15.92	3.12	318.83	17.67	3.64
Social sciences	1219	42.92	8.42	768.00	42.57	8.77
III – decision making process	783	27.57	5.41	442.50	24.53	5.05
<b>SSH</b>	<b>2840</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19.62%</b>	<b>1804.00</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20.60%</b>

Table 3: SSH1 within Basic Research programme (BRP) for new research cycle 2011-2014

Researchers in approved projects	Number of researchers	Share of SSH1 (%)	Share in total BRP (%)	Number of researchers FTE	Share of SSH1 (%)	Share in total BRP (%)
History, Archaeology, Ethnology	386	18.77	6.70	274.67	20.17	7.46
Language and literature	452	21.97	7.85	318.83	23.42	8.66
Social sciences	1219	59.26	21.17	768.00	56.41	20.87
<b>SSH1</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37.00%</b>	<b>1804.00</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35.73%</b>

The selected projects started at the beginning of 2011. Compared to the previous cycle there was an increase of 3.300 applicants. About 13% were young researchers. Almost 30% of researchers will be engaged in interdisciplinary research projects, which is in accordance with the Serbian R&D Strategy. This new project cycle also allows for the acquisition of new and modern equipment and an investment in infrastructure with a total value of €100m. More than a thousand Serbian scientists abroad and foreign partners will participate in national projects.

Some overall outcome of this public call is as following:

- The call for projects, that was open from May to the end of June 2010, received 887 project applications. 89% will be financed.
- The majority of approved projects are basic research projects with 51%. They include 44% of all researchers. Technological development projects comprise 32% and include 28% of all researchers. The newly introduced integral and interdisciplinary research projects obtained a share of 14%. They do cover 28% of all researchers.
- A total number of 11.615 researchers will be financially

supported, compared to 8.300 that were supported in the previous project cycle. This includes 1,024 scientists and researchers from abroad, 297 scholars from the Ministry and 330 associates.

- For the first time, young researchers were able to apply as project team leaders. From the applied 25 projects of young researchers, 24 were approved for funding.
- In terms of gender, the share of funded women is 47%.
- International peer-review was applied for the first time for the Technological Development Programme.

Approved SSH research projects for the period 2011-2014 are as following:

- Under the Basic Research programme, there are 60 social sciences research projects;
- History: 34 projects
- Language: 27 projects
- Under the Integrated and Interdisciplinary Research programme – Improvement of decision making processes and affirmation of national identity, 27 projects were approved.

## 2.2.2 Key competencies in SSH research fields

Key competencies in SSH research fields could be classified in the following manner:

1. Economics of Transition / Development Economics
2. Serbia has a number of economists who have specialized in development economics, with a focus on economic transition and restructuring as a result of the country's experience of post-communism and post-conflict development and transition to EU market standards.

Political Science / International Relations / Sociology / History scientific competence in conflict studies, ethnic relations, minority and marginal groups, politics of transition, etc.

Many scientists have been investigating the recent and

past conflicts in the Balkans as well as opportunities for cooperation and construction of a multiethnic society. These studies have implications not just for the region but globally since there are many similar challenges internationally.

3. Culture and Language with focus on Serbian / Slavic languages, as well as Culture as a Factor for Integration

In addition to research competencies related to local and regional culture, many scientists are also exploring culture as an integrating factor that facilitates Serbia's and European stronger integration as a community of nations that understand, respect and share different cultures.

Table 4: R&D capacity in S&T field:

Total number of research organizations	61
Of which universities	
Of which public research organizations	56
Of which private research organizations	5
Number of PhD students	429
Total number of researchers	2420
Number of researchers with Ph.D. degree or higher	1397

Table 5: National R&D projects in the area of SSH

	Research cycle 2011-2014	Research cycle 2006-2010.
Number of <b>national</b> R&D projects in the area of SSH	<b>148</b>	<b>140</b>

One of the major identified weaknesses of the Serbian' R&D system is the low scientific productivity and visibility of SSH research.

According to data provided by the National Library of Serbia, the number of scientific articles from Serbia published in referred journals within service WoS (Web of Science)

in the area of SSH, was 28 in 2008. The SSH research productivity was with 0.98% less than 1% of all scientific articles from Serbia published in WoS journals in 2008 (see Table 6).

Table 6: Number of scientific articles authors from Serbia published in WoS journals, year 2008

Basic Research	Number of scientific articles published in WoS journals 2008	
		% of total
<b>Physics</b>	616	21.52
<b>Chemistry</b>	947	33.08
<b>Mathematics and Mechanics</b>	240	8.38
<b>Medicine</b>	475	16.59
<b>Biology</b>	439	15.33
<b>Geo-Sciences and Astronomy</b>	118	4.12
<b>Social Sciences</b>	14	0.49
<b>History, Archaeology and Ethnology</b>	11	0.38
<b>Language and Theory of Literature</b>	3	0.10
<b>Total</b>	2,863	100.00

Table 7: Number of articles published in referred journals, authors from Serbia

year	SCI	SSCI	AHCI	proceedings	Total	SSH	SSH as % of Total
2000	1101	38	6	205	1350	44	3.26%
2001	1137	17	7	176	1337	24	1.80%
2002	1313	49	8	257	1627	57	3.50%
2003	1403	29	2	231	1665	31	1.86%
2004	1767	72	4	258	2101	76	3.62%
2005	2164	48	4	279	2495	52	2.08%
2006	2289	82	9	176	2556	91	3.56%
2007	3099	133	13	229	3474	146	4.20%
2008	3542	169	33	291	4035	202	5.01%
2009	4141	137	28	335	4641	165	3.56%
2010	4386	205	31	80	4702	236	5.02%
2011	2354	103	8	1	2466	111	4.50%

Source : Biljana Kosanovic, National Library of Serbia - Department of Scientific Information, August, 2011 ([http://www.kobson.nb.rs/nauka\\_u\\_srbiji/nasi\\_u\\_wos.3.html](http://www.kobson.nb.rs/nauka_u_srbiji/nasi_u_wos.3.html))

Legend:

- SCI - number of articles published in journals indexed by Science Citation Index Expanded
- SSCI - number of articles published in journals indexed by Social Science Citation Index
- AHCI - number of articles published in journals indexed by Arts & Humanities Citation Index
- Proceedings - number of articles published in Proceedings indexed by Web of Science

### 2.2.3 SSH research infrastructure

The "Serbian R&D infrastructure investment initiative" is launched within the "Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015" (SSTDRS), with planned investment for upgrading existing capacities of around €70m. SSH research is included in this initiative but no specific amounts are earmarked. The initiative is partly compensating the lack of funding science in the past 20 years, for repairing existing infrastructures and to create some laboratories of the highest research and education standards. Concerning the adaptation of existing buildings and laboratories, science research organizations will be invited to apply for funding. New capital equipment for research requires public procurement, decisions on funding will follow a general invitation to apply for equipment necessary for research and a part of the funding will be allocated to the equipment needed for the realization of the projects falling under the Strategy's research priorities.

The only participation from Serbia in an international SSH related infrastructure is via the membership of the Faculty of Mathematics, University of Belgrade in the CLARIN project (Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure). Prof Dušan Vitas, PhD acts as individual representative.

The 25 organisations in the Higher Education sector and 46 public research organisations are the main SSH research performers. There are a few SSH institutions in the private non-profit sector (8) while only six belong to the business enterprise sector.

The organisations of the higher education sector and public research organisations obtain the largest share of public funding. SSH research performers in the private non-profit and business enterprise sector spent less than 1% of all public funding in 2009.

SSH research is performed in 85 organisations from all four sectors as following:

- The government sector: there are 46 public research organisations (research institutes and research centres), (54.12% of all SSH research institutions);
- In the higher education sector there are 25 institutions (29.41% of all SSH institutions);
- In the business enterprise sector there are 6 institutions and in the
- Private non-profit sector there are another 8 institutions.

## 2.3 Key drivers of SSH research

At present, the key drivers are government funding and enthusiasm of younger researchers.



### 2.3.1 Main SSH sector trends in Serbia

Coordinating research topics and themes with the ones currently present in the regional and wider (European) research. These include, but are not limited to, holistic approach in social sciences and humanities, including interdisciplinary research, establishing connections between social and natural sciences, reformulating of the social science research for wider policy objectives (integration to the EU), as well as promoting a partnership with businesses and local community organizations. In recent years,

specific research topics included study of specific demographic changes, challenges posed by transition processes, local and regional impact of globalization, study of political system, ethnic and other minorities, influence of particular historical processes for understanding of contemporary political reality, social history, as well as of gender relations and value changes.

### 2.3.2 Main socio-economic challenges in Serbia

The recently adopted "Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015" [1] defined seven national priorities in the domain of S&T, the seventh being "Improvement of decision making processes and affirmation of national identity". According to the strategy, the main challenges the Serbian society is facing and imposing to SSH researchers for the near future are:

- Social sciences and humanities play a complex role in the development of the economy, society and the state;
- They are an important element of state continuity on the one hand and preservation of national traditions and cultural heritage on the other. For Serbia, after the break-up of SFR Yugoslavia, with a significant number of Serbs living abroad and a large Diaspora all over the world, the role of social sciences and humanities in the effort to preserve and strengthen the national identity gained vital importance. A modern Serbia, which recently reinstated its own statehood, needs a strong scientific support of its identity for the sake of international affirmation and defence of all its national interests. Particularly so for the peaceful, legal and diplomatic struggle for territorial integrity and sovereignty over Kosovo and Metohija. In the Serbian history, its cultural and scientific institutions like the Matica Srpska played a key role in the assertion of national goals. Serbia has a strong multi ethnic and multi confessional character. Its affirmation needs tolerance, so that the diversity and richness of its cultural heritage and life in such a society is positive. At the same time, Serbia is an important pre-historic, Roman, Byzantine country. Validation of such heritage testifies to the deep European roots of Serbia.
- On the other hand, social sciences and humanities are an irreplaceable resource for reform in society:
  - They play the key role in defining the strategies of public policies, identification of possible options, optimization of functional institutions, enhancement of human resources and the system of management and achievement of selected objectives, comparison with the international experiences and achievements, introduction of the system of monitoring the results accomplished and corrective measures;
  - Many of the most developed countries have, within different tiers of power, teams devoted to strategic planning and public politics. Social sciences and to some extent humanities are their main intellectual support;

- This role is of major importance for countries in transition on the way to EU membership.
- Finally, a growing number of multi disciplinary studies and teams simultaneously engage life sciences/mathematics, technological but also social sciences and humanities. The complex problems, as a rule, call for a holistic approach where strict limits of scientific disciplines must give way to demanding objectives assigned to the scientific and economic communities. Such an approach continues to be the exception rather than the rule in Serbia. Rarely do teams cover several social sciences, or unite the entire spectrum of science and technology. However issues like environmental protection, food safety, energy efficiency, bio medicine, etc., cannot be addressed without the contribution of social sciences and humanities.

#### New SSH policy developments

Major developments in R&D sector in Serbia, which affects SSH too, are organisational as well as functional changes and/or novelties. The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) has been established in March 2011, and is a legal successor of the previous Ministry of Science and Technological Development (MSTD) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", 16/2011). While this is the major organisational change, the main functional novelty is the adoption of a new "Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015" (SSTDRS) [1].

Following this new Strategy, a public call for funding of Basic Research, Technological Development and Integrated and Interdisciplinary Research programmes has been announced on 23/05/2010, supported by the "Act on the selection, evaluation and financing of research for the project cycle 2011-2014", and the "Programme for the research cycle 2011-2014". Public funding of such investments in R&D and Innovation activities in the period 2011-2014 will be realized under the S&T Strategy assumption that: "A realistic plan of growth of budget appropriations for science is an annual growth rate of 0.15% of GDP. At such a pace, the budget appropriations by 2015, the closing of this Strategy framework shall reach 1.05%". Within the Basic Research programme nine priority scientific fields are defined:

- Biology,
- Chemistry,
- Geo-Sciences and Astronomy,

- History, Archaeology and Ethnology,
- Language and Theory of Literature,
- Mathematics, Computer Science and Mechanics,
- Medicine,
- Physics,
- Social Sciences.

Thus, the SSH are directly covered with three out of the nine priority areas in this Basic Research Programme.

Together with the adoption of the new strategy, a new Science Law has been adopted in 2010 too [2]. Following this, new members of Specialised Scientific Boards (SSB), as well as new SSB's were appointed by the Minister of Education and Science on 31/08/2010. New members were appointed for the following SSB's of importance for SSH:

- SSBSS-Specialised Scientific Board for Social Sciences;
- SSBHAE-Specialised Scientific Board for History, Archaeology and Ethnology;
- SSBLL-Specialised Scientific Board for Language and Literature;
- as well as members for the new SSB:
- SISDANI-Specialised Interdisciplinary Scientific board for improvement of Decision making processes and Affirmation of National Identity.

The main socio-economic challenges reflect the wider economic situation in the society. Primarily, these relate to the:

- Lack of funding for empirical research in social sciences;
- Intellectual capacities of researchers are not adequately used, as in many cases; they lack funds for international cooperation (including attending conferences, translations and proof reading, etc.);
- There is not enough cooperation with Serbian scientists working abroad;
- There is not enough support for the institutional participation in international research projects, as their prerequisite frequently includes a certain amount of local participation (normally 10 per cent) – which is usually impossible to obtain;
- The infrastructure is mostly out of date;
- The community is small, and the problem is lack of independent reviewers – both for specific projects, and also of peer reviewers for the academic journals.

In addition, the socio-economic challenges in Serbia related to research in SSH are the following:

- a) General economic situation in the country  
Serbia is a country in transition with a gross domestic product that is limiting the funding available for research. The salaries of researchers and available re-

search facilities are not adequate to attract a sufficient number of talented individuals, especially those that have received excellent education internationally. A number of researchers take on additional jobs (as professors, consultants, etc.) for financial reasons; further limiting the time they are devoting to research.

b) Education

The reform of education, especially higher education in Serbia is slow, due to resistance to change by many of the present staff. As a consequence, the researchers do not always have adequate training. Many Serbian researchers do not speak foreign languages that would enable them to perform wider primary research (e.g. in history many documents are in Austrian or Bulgarian archives) or secondary source research (by international authors). Many are also not trained in proper citing of sources. As a result we have a number of books that rely on local secondary sources, reducing the quality of research.

Finally, recognition of diplomas is required from scientists returning/coming from abroad and this is a complex and costly process that further prevents attraction of talented researchers.

c) Research System

- The projects proposed for financing in the area of SSH are mostly very wide and research teams rarely work as a team but usually propose an umbrella project that allows everyone in the team to continue their individual research;
- Projects financed by the government in SSH have no or extremely weak link with the relevant government institutions that could potentially benefit from the research;
- Although there are institutional incentives, as MES support integration of Serbian scientists from Diaspora, R&D system in SSH is not willing to be open in appropriate way to researchers who would return/come from abroad;
- There is a strong problem with ethics related to proper citing;
- There is certain discrimination with regards to private research institutions. For instance, private universities that succeeded in obtaining funding for research projects are not allowed to use the government-funded electronic library access.

## 2.4 Social innovation

This issue should be explored in near future.



### 3. Integration of Serbia in the European Research Area in the field of SSH

EU Member States and FP Associated Countries are at the stage of building on their past experiences and developing novel mechanisms just before the official launch of Eighth Framework Programme (FP8) preparations to have their views and proposals effectively incorporated to the process. The enlargement countries, which are constituted by the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidate Countries, has taken the initiative to manifest their Joint Position on the next Research and Technology Development (RTD) Framework Programme of the EU to which currently they are Associated countries. Serbia took part in this initiative in 2011 with MES as coordinator of national activities.

The Bologna process was fully implemented in Serbia as well. The Law on Higher Education (LHE), which fully implements the Bologna Declaration in Serbia, came into effect on 10 September 2005. Following this, the Conference of Universities of Serbia and the Conference of Rectors of Colleges were established. These conferences then proposed the members of the National Council for Higher Education, which were approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia. The National Council, in turn, under the proposal by the Conference of Universities of Serbia, elected members of the Accreditation and Quality Assurance Commission. The Council and the Commission drafting the norms and standards which were approved in October 2006.

#### Relevance of European and International SSH research

Participation of SSH research organisations from Serbia in EU FP6 programmes were under the following FP6 instruments:

- STREP: four projects (MIRICO, PEACE-COM, RICAFE2, DIOSCURI). Four different research organisations participated, all from Belgrade: Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, G17 Institute Ltd., a company for Economic and Social Studies, the Institute of Physics, as well as the NGO Centre for Studies on Globalisation pro et contra;
- CA: two projects (HUMSEC, ENBR) were funded with Serbian participants. The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights and The Balkan Center for Regulatory Reform participated;
- NOE: one network of excellence CLIHRES.NET included with the University of Novi Sad as Serbian participant.
- There is no significant progress with participation of SSH research organisations in the EU FP7 programme (source: MSTD, 2011 – statistics for December 20, 2010):
- Sub-programme Science in Society: out of 45 submitted, seven applications are approved for financing (14.89%);
- Sub-programme Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities: out of 81 submitted, only 1 application is approved for financing (1.02%).

Participation of SSH research organisations from Serbia in EU FP6 programmes within the FP7 are:

- SSH – 1 project: NET4SOCIETY

- SIS – 7 projects: CEECEC, EUROSIS, GENERA, HELENA, DOROTEA, FIBONACCI, GENIS LAB.

The participation of SSH research organisations from Serbia in relevant ERA-NETs and INCO-NETs are as follows:

- SEE-ERA.NET Plus;
- WBC-INCO.NET.

The Ministry of Education and Science is the major partner in ERA-NETs, with support of research organisations for specific tasks and activities (such as "Mihajlo Pupin" Institute – STPRC within WBC-INCO.NET).

One of the major weaknesses of the Serbian' R&D system, identified in the "Strategy of Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015" (SSTDRS), is addressed to SSH in the country: "Social sciences and humanities in Serbia are insufficiently affirmed. Although some 1,900 researchers have been active, out of 2,047 scientific papers published in international journals in 2007, only 30 came from social sciences and humanities. Debate about an optimum system for evaluating papers cannot mask the fact that some areas lack the necessary number of independent reviewers and a generally unnoticeable presence of our social sciences and humanities at the international level. The researchers also maintain weak ties with the proponents of state policy that is, civil servants. They rarely write about the hottest topics in the state, and they are hardly consulted in decision making. Science Research Organisations (SROs) network has not at all been reformed in the last few decades. Some SROs are at the verge of human and financial un-sustainability. In the domain of social sciences, 1,156 researchers took part in 6 FP6 projects, 5 COST initiatives and cooperated within 6 bilateral international agreements. In the sphere of history, archaeology and ethnology 386 researchers have been engaged within 6 bilateral agreements. In languages and literature, 342 researchers participated in 3 bilateral projects." (SSTDRS, 2010). In addition to this finding, it is worth to mention that the word "Serbia" could be found in the latest UNESCO world social sciences report only once, when countries of Southern, Central and Eastern Europe and CIS were listed (UNESCO, 2010).

## 4 SWOT analysis of the SSH research capacity in Serbia

### 4.1 Strengths

- A great number of young and highly talented researchers;
- Excellence and traditional strength in several fields (like demography, psychology, archaeology and anthropology);
- Specific competencies related to the study of ethnic conflict, cultural diversity, political and economic transition and development.

### 4.2 Weaknesses

- Lack of funding: this especially impedes possibilities for international cooperation;
- Weak links between research and business or public policy;
- Weak link between research and education;
- Limited knowledge of foreign languages;
- Reduced number of mid-level and more senior researchers due to brain drain.

### 4.3 Opportunities

- Young and highly motivated researchers;
- Interdisciplinary research (establishing connections between social and natural sciences) and possibilities for regional and wider international projects;
- International research interest in the region and issues where we have some competencies;
- Collaboration with researchers from abroad would provide modern research tools and language capacity, creating synergy with local competencies;
- Many researchers trained abroad would be open to return if provided adequate conditions.

### 4.4 Threats

- There is no institutional, but only project financing – which creates certain level of insecurity. Institutional financing would provide a long-term security and increase the motivation of researchers;
- Research system closed to new people if not at most junior level and even then not open to change and innovation;
- Resistance to reform higher education;
- Resistance to team research.

## 5 SSH research priorities for Serbia

Definitions used by the project:

- **Readiness: priorities** for which the country has the appropriate human resources and research infrastructures in order to pursue research and development;
- **Potential priorities** that are considered attractive for the country and have future potential. However, the level of readiness and capacity to pursue research and development is currently low.

## 5.1 SSH Research priorities on the basis of the country's readiness

All R&D priorities in the area of SSH in Serbia are classified within **Readiness priorities**:

### 5.1.1 Priority 1: Affirmation of the role of social sciences in formulating public policies

#### Affirmation of the role of social sciences in formulating public policies

It will be important to use the latest knowledge of social sciences in formulating public policies. Cooperation between research organisations, faculties and proponents of public policies must be systematic, with clearly defined responsibilities and expectation that researchers are inde-

pendent but under defined confidentiality obligations for data and knowledge generated in the course of the joint work. The research in the field must be better funded, quantitative methods applied, with representative samples and clear methodologies to ensure relevance and reliability of research

### 5.1.2 Priority 2: Support to integration processes

#### Support to integration processes

The coming years are important in terms of political integration as well as thematic cooperation such as: the preparations for EU accession, the regional issues, issues of cooperation with countries such as Russian Federation and

USA; thematic issues like energy, climate change, struggle against organized crime and terrorism financing, etc. The scientific capacities will have to be tapped towards defining negotiating platforms, in depth analyses of the partners and their policies;

### 5.1.3 Priority 3: Completion of projects of the national importance

Dictionary, atlas, spelling rule book, etc. Deadlines will have to be set and funding secured for projects conducive to the completion of the important works. Possible overlaps will be tackled and teams consolidated, as needed;

### 5.1.4 Priority 4: Affirmation of national history and culture heritage

The community shall have to clearly prioritize the reconstruction and construction of buildings and complexes of national and European importance;

### 5.1.5 Priority 5: Digitalization and higher degree of ICT use of libraries and archives

Internet availability of library and archived content, presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

## 5.2 SSH Research priorities on the basis of future potential

All R&D priorities in the area of SSH in Serbia are classified within **Readiness priorities**.

There is number of priorities in the area of SSH which could be classified as **potential priorities** and could be based

on future potential, collected during consultation process with project managers of all ongoing SSH research projects, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia. List of these priorities is given in Annex II, parts B and C of this report.

## 5.3 SSH Research priorities for future R&D co-operation in WB area

According to consultation process with project managers of all ongoing SSH research projects, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, their preferences for possible future collaboration and R&D co-operation in Social Sciences and Humanities in the Western Balkan area are:

- b) Systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes;
- c) Development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities.

List of research priorities and themes for future R&D co-operation in SSH in WB area, proposed by project managers of all ongoing SSH research projects, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, is given in Annex II, parts D of this report.

In addition, mentioned project managers has formulated specific frame for cooperation, such as:

- If the necessary financial support could be found, this is certainly the maximum level of cooperative actions.
- It does not mean that the other level is not possible and useful as well, especially in the new area of research (for instance, initial contacts, introducing structure and peoples, joint education or publishing the papers or books). First step for many Serbian scientists is to detect other colleagues from the region who deal with the same topic. The principle should be to connect similar scientists who have good and proved references for make a qualified cooperation (for instance, participation in the same topic project or publication or teaching experience or NGO experience). This means find and respecting different levels of cooperation.
- We (as institution) would be willing to participate in projects that foresee the development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities. The issues like international data compatibility, common databases, exchange of experiences, avoidance of administrative burdens, are the needs that should be fulfilled in order to enable the efficient research.
- I think that my country would be able to support systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes with possible implementation in development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities.
- It depends on the actual level of cooperation. As to the field of Economics the cooperation is pretty developed particularly between individual researchers and teams. Thus, all levels could be of interest but the priority (in my view) are (c) and (d) because this is the best way of effectively utilising all disposable (human) resources – not particularly developed within local borders of the WB countries.
- Joint research and educational programmes with the

supervision or support of EU.

- I believe that common research problems, together with earlier regional scientific collaboration and general methodological needs demand maximum level co-operation.
- The levels of cooperation can vary from minimum to maximum – it would depend on the political decisions, not on the scientific one.
- In order to reach the highest possible level of development of Serbia's S&T, having in mind that Serbia is quite small country; our country should give the highest possible support to these projects and be very active member of the working groups in this field, possibly taking the leading role in the Western Balkans area.
- I believe that d) would be the best, perhaps, but that a) and b) are the most likely.
- Regarding both willingness and existence of scientific researchers and appropriate scientific institution, Serbia is capable to participate in all the referred levels of cooperation.
- I am not in the position to judge what my country would be able to support.
- In next ten years in the field of history and historiography as a part of SSH, we expect full cooperation on all defined levels, depending on different concepts of future projects.
- We are ready to start common programmes of research in Serbia on different archaeological sites in Serbia, as to start research projects linked with numerous problems concerning the development of societies in the late antiquity and middle ages.
- We can not predict what the administration in our country will be able to support. The right address is to ask Ministry for education and science and other relevant stakeholders. The science is not included in the design- making process.

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## Annex I. Classification of the SSH research fields

Classification of the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) research fields is based on the Frascati Manual definition. The two fields of science correspond largely to the data collected and provided by the statistical services, based on ISCED 1997.

Source: OECD, Frascati Manual, 2002

### 5. SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 5.1. Psychology
- 5.2. Economics
- 5.3. Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)
- 5.4. Other social sciences [anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, geography (human, economic and social), town and country planning, management, law, linguistics, political sciences, sociology, organisation and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary, methodological and historical S&T activities relating to subjects in this group.

Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences.

### 6. HUMANITIES

- 6.1. History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)
- 6.2. Languages and literature (ancient and modern)
- 6.3. Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology), arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other S&T activities relating to the subjects in this group.

## Annex II. Priorities in the SSH research fields

Priorities and co-operation in Social Sciences and Humanities – outcomes of the consultation process:

### a) Describe how your future R&D priorities are selected and priorities agreed (e.g. foresight)? Are these driven by national policy priorities?

- Education, technology-enhanced learning.
- Law science (discipline - medical law/ health law): there is no official form of some partner cooperation between research institutions in the region; either through technical contracts or joint projects etc. every form of such results in this moment is dominantly individual and enthusiastic efforts of researchers work, but not intentional continuing and organising relationship. There is no available information about researches in other countries who works the same topic. There is no research network between them. It is a little better situation concerning law schools cooperation on the programmes of high education. For legal scientists in this Law discipline, the priorities are to develop human resources and to make applied different project results. Research topics are strictly defined from the area of human health e.g. health care system, and this is always priority for every country. Further frame of any research in Law science should be organized by coordination of Law schools and Law institute (Institutes of social sciences) from region countries. Formal aspects: develop of every kind of broad cooperation and do not allow that Serbian policy is self-sufficient and isolated: develop and exchange researches (human recourses) through same joint project work, advanced work, teaching, or technical aid (literature, presentation etc.).
- Priorities are established based on the existing state of Serbia's economy and the necessity for R&D institutions' support.
- We constantly observe social (demographic, economic, cultural, etc) tendencies and problems, through regular official publications and statistical reports. In this way, we pinpoint the issues to be additionally studied and discussed (e.g. ageing, low fertility, retirement problems, disparities in regional development, etc). Furthermore, we follow the national policy priorities and our approach takes into account the official National Strategies, Spatial Plans, and other similar documents.
- Development of human potentials in sport, technologies in sport, and quality of life in athletes and non-athletes.
- Basically, they are driven by national priorities (not only those proposed by the Ministry but also those that we feel and assess important for national economic development). Secondly, they are driven by my/our (as a team) research interests in the field of comparative economic studies: e.g. transition and EU accession particularly growth, employment, economic and social change under transition in Serbia and Western Balkans and cooperation between Balkan countries.
- The R&D priorities are equally driven and defined by the European actualities (Memory studies, holocaust studies.) and trends as well as by the national priorities (Theory of nationally based domains- art, media, literature etc.)
- All project activities are set along with priorities which are selected both along with national policy priorities and interests of our researchers as well the tendencies in contemporary world.
- Our future orientation is defined by two basic factors: On one hand we are taking care about interest and priorities of basic founder and possible beneficent which is our state and different level of its administration and science; on the other hand we have to have in mind our current research capacities and real possibilities for their improvement within coming period.
- Law , Comparative Private and Public law; Yes, partially.
- Yes, they are. We are currently working on the project Material and Spiritual Culture of Kosovo and Metohia supported by the Ministry of Education and Science. The project is going to last till the end of 2014.
- Research topics are selected following TWO priorities: general scientific significance AND specific needs of the country.
- Future R&D priorities are proposed by national policies and are compatible with R&D priorities in EU and region of West Balkan.
- Our future orientation is defined by two basic factors: On one hand we are taking care about interest and priorities of basic funder and possible beneficent which is our state and different level of its administration and science; on the other hand we have to have in mind our current research capacities and real possibilities for their improvement within coming period.
- My future priorities are selected mostly with the reference to the three things: the main topics I deal with, the structural changes in the areas my research covers and the values I think should be followed. They are usually not driven by national policy priorities, mostly because national policy priorities in Serbia change too often and because I do not think government should set these priorities.
- R&D priorities are selected with aim to support knowledge base for implementation of recently adopted Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia, and they constitute a strategic framework in integration of general and sectoral policies as well as they contribute to renewal of strategic research, thinking and governance in Serbia. They are in compliance with national policy priority: Improvement of decision making and affirmation of national identity.
- Future R&D priorities are selected by wish to improve and complete results of previous research (comparative by nature), and bearing in mind national policy priorities.
- Main goal of our project is to define and analyze factors that affect competitiveness of the Serbia's real sector. In order to reach this goal, we are to conduct complex qualitative and quantitative analyses. Hence our first step is to build data-bases of long and comparable data series for which we will need: IT and statistics experts and IT equipment. Afterwards, we will conduct surveys and econometric analyses for which we will need additional education of our researchers. To conclude, our main R&D investments will be in hardware, software and additional education of our researchers. The national



- policy should take into account that for the development of these sciences, similar R&D investments will be required.
- Priorities for the research are chosen from Priority of Serbian Ministry of Education (2011- 2020).
  - My regional priorities are concentrated on cooperation with Croatia (Filozofski fakultet, Zagreb) and Montenegro (Univerzitet Donja Gorica, Podgorica). Cooperation with Zagreb is already supported with an inter-state agreement on scientific cooperation.
  - I am trying to select topics of research that anticipate needs of the country, region and beyond.
  - On the basis of assessment of so far research in the field of my own interest and overall social context in my country and the region.
  - Priorities within our research project are different: from description level, through classification and systematization, to explanation and prediction. Of course, regarding the theme and cross functional approach, we shall try to provide appropriate scientific explanation and foresight.
  - Priorities of our project were selected primarily based on the results of our previous research and on the available data concerning gender mainstreaming in educational institutions (especially academia and higher education institutions) as well as the implementation of gender equality mechanisms in Serbia. These results have pointed to the fact that research in these areas is seriously lacking. Priorities of our project were only partially driven by national policy priorities, since these are still not fully sensitized or committed toward antidiscrimination policies generally and gender equality specifically.
  - R&D priorities are selected in accordance with needs that have been recognized and considered as the most relevant when it comes to crime suppression in Serbian society. The aforementioned priorities have been developed within the frameworks of national crime prevention policy.
  - These priorities are based on researchers' interests and experience in policy development, which enables some foresight of priorities. They are in line with government priorities but not driven by them since government priorities are very wide and there are many of them so almost everything is a priority, nominally.
  - Independent Living and Inclusion person with special needs. These priorities are only partly driven by national priorities
  - The projects in our research group are driven by our earlier scientific projects, and by monitoring the international developments in our research fields.
  - Thematic priorities for SSH (History) are created in the accordance with the Scientific and Technological development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2010 – 2015. It promotes culture of tolerance through mutual understanding across Western Balkans, including investigation of various topics of European concern from an interdisciplinary perspective: ethnic, gender and various social groups; societies in transition, religious, cultural and political differences, prejudices and stereotypes, intolerance, policy-making processes, encouraging cohesion and fighting against xenophobia and bigotry, feelings of trust between various social, national and ethnic groups, etc.
  - My future R&D priorities are selected by analyzing research articles. They are only partly driven by national policy priorities.
  - Interdisciplinary study of national identity. This is a top priority.
  - They are selected according to the Project realised and financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia and the Strategy of science and technological development. They are also selected according to the projects with scientific organisation from Europe.
  - The research topics are selected based on current psycho educational theory and research results worldwide.
  - The selected topic is also based on our previous research results, educational needs in Serbia, as well as on the 21st century requirements and demands. Research of educational process with practical implementation is also in correspondence with the current policy orientation in Serbian science.
  - As head of a project involved in musicology and ethnomusicology, I see our priorities equally in making further research in the study of sources which have not been examined yet, and in finding ways to connect with foreign researchers who are dealing with similar problems. The nature of our research is such that it belongs to the national policy priorities in Serbia.

#### **b) Over the next 10 years, what will be the main R&D policy issues in Social Sciences and Humanities in Serbia?**

- Substantial aspects: develop new topics and interdisciplinary area such as Medical Law and new technologies; concerning scientific work the main policy issues should be in following area: Health, Nutrition and Ecology, because in the past they were been in deficit. Generally, these are the areas in permanent expansion and very close to natural sciences.
- Investments, business atmosphere and background, stimulation of export-oriented businesses, strengthening the entrepreneurial environment, cooperation between state and small and medium enterprises, state credit risk and similar.
- Human resources, education, innovation, economic development, regionalisation, population dynamics.
- Research in fields of mechanical loads and bone density status of subjects in all sport disciplines.
- Finalisation of transition process and EU accession and in particular: economic growth, employment, economic structure and (maybe the most interesting though neglected) industrial policies. All topics should be foundation of a faster catching up with the EU member states. Joint topics are: competitiveness (economy and firms), economic integration within Western Balkans in order to establish joint projects and companies of international importance.
- The emphasis would be, most certainly placed, upon law, economy, various managements while the humanities would stagnate or withdraw. One of the strategic aims of the policy should be to integrate and interrelated the humanities with the politically pragmatic research and studies. initially to try to defined the modes and models of interdependence.
- Further development and deepening of the regional cooperation, improving economic stability, efforts and actions in



- fight against global threats, reform of the United Nations system, minimizing obstacle for improving Serbian position in the region.
- Reform of public administration, search for relevant model of sustainable economic development, demographic issue and immigration problems; identity issues in broad regional and European perspective, European integration and changing patterns of international relations.
  - Harmonization of Serbian law with European Union law and Comparison with European countries domestic laws.
  - The main policy issues will tackle the problems of cultural inheritance in Kosovo and Metohia research from the point of view of different scientific disciplines such as: language, literature, ethnology, history, political sciences, sociology, history of art etc.
  - The most urgent need has been the understanding of socio-political and economic changes following systemic transformation: formation of new class structure, institutions of market economy and political competition, and new value systems.
  - The most important priorities for the next decade in Serbia will be economic, social and institutional cooperation in research and innovation in the area of social sciences and humanities, with emphasis on education.
  - Reform of public administration, search for relevant model of sustainable economic development, demographic issue and immigration problems; identity issues in broad regional and European perspective, European integration and changing patterns of international relations.
  - This depends mostly on the government and the political situation: they can vary a lot.
  - Overall assessment of Serbian "territorial capital"; insights and assessment of the contextual parameters which will predictably carry key impact on the renewal of strategic thinking, research and governance in Serbia; definition of concepts which are relevant for the 'Europeanization of Serbia outside the EU and with its limited support'.
  - Funding, finding the reasons for Social Sciences and Humanities to survive/exist, establishing balance between specifically national and international scope of R&D.
  - The biggest issues for development of social sciences are lacking databases of valuable information and human capital to process it. To solve these issues, the Government will be required to invest substantial assets in schooling of researchers, especially in the fields of data collection and data analyses. Hence, the main problem might be insufficient financial means, non existent educational policy and unawareness that human capital and lacking and unusable databases are indeed the main problem of our science.
  - The main issues will be the quality and accessibility of education: In other words, how country can achieve efficient, equitable and durable educational progress.
  - Regional and European integration policy based on rational scientific knowledge and experience.
  - Post-Yugoslav cultural and scientific cooperation and seek of a new regional cultural identity.
  - Facts and rational deliberation interpretation of the recent past and current state of our societies.
  - Scientific promotion of free trade and open market economy.
  - In the area of Economics, some of the key issues will be understanding, measuring and managing risks (both financial and non financial), and better understanding of the role of moral hazard and informational asymmetry in making decisions both on micro and macro level.
  - In my area of interest it will be development of effective crime prevention, victim assistance and sustainable peace.
  - Explanation of social-historical conditions of ethnic conflicts in the Balkans during the 20th century, specifically in the last decade of the last century, analysis of transitional flows, possibilities for constructing the society on multicultural concept within Euro integration process of Serbia.
  - The main R&D policy issues will be focused on exploration of characteristics and needs of minorities and marginalized social groups and the attitudes of general population towards them in order to establish strategy for their social inclusion and integration.
  - Sustainable development, innovation, construction of knowledge society and competitiveness overall should be economic – and multidisciplinary research priorities. Cultural diversity and protection of cultural diversity are another.
  - Knowledge Technologies, ICTs for Learning and eLearning, Semantic technologies, Speech and Language processing.
  - During the next ten years the main focus in historical researches will be on collecting, analyzing and presenting various sources and records on the Serbian national identity of the in the wider European framework.
  - In my field of the research main policy issues will be directed to social inclusion of marginalized groups and enhancement of their quality of life. Unfortunately, I have no larger insight in other areas of research.
  - International Cultural influences on national identity, nationalism reduction which is based on separatism, promoting an open society, education society, linking sociological research and achievements of historical science, etc.
  - The development of common research programmes with diverse European institutions and the expansion of activities for creating new specialities in Serbian archaeology.
  - Develop a quality in education: promote real knowledge, literacy and thinking process among children, stimulate their motivation to learn and solve problems, initiate and finish prosocial actions, improve professional development of teachers, school principals, and educational organizations etc.
  - Identities (national, political, gender) as expressed in art and culture.

**c) What national policy and R&D priorities should be the subject for establishment of specific co-operation with other Western Balkan Countries in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities?**

- For this area of research it will be Public Health Policy and Legal policy concerning health legislation, legal practice and advocacy; Human rights related to health from the comparative and international law dimension, harmonisation and accepted standards.
- Strategy for export stimulation, strengthening competitiveness, programs of cross regional cooperation, etc.
- Activities: upgrading of R&D infrastructure, networking, conferences & workshops, recruitment of experienced researchers, young researcher opportunities, research mobility.
- Subjects: depopulation, brain drain, regional disparities, poverty mitigation, gender issues, unemployment, functional education.
- In addition to socio-pedagogic-psychological priorities, sport and health status in subjects should be key points co-operation.
- The above mentioned topics should be R&D priorities for all region (and already are: there are joint projects of that kind unfortunately, backed only by modest resources of their institutions and sometimes some EU funding).
- Generally the priorities are to be defined –at least in humanities- depending on the European trends and with bearing in mind the concept of Yugosphere.
- Fostering exchange of knowledge through knowledge centres, know-how, exchange of information and results, establishing science and research networks.
- Common past and lectures for common future, economic problems within CEFTA framework, research of ethnology and its application in tourism, food industry, textile industry etc; perspectives and problems of European integration, Balkans in the arena of international relations. However, basic theoretical researches cannot be neglected.
- Law , Comparative Private and Public law.
- As we live and work in specific conditions, our main aim is to co-operate with other Western Balkan countries through the exchange of ideas and experiences in order to achieve significant results in the sphere of social sciences. One of the methods of such co-operation will be the organization of scientific conferences in the region. In order to be able to achieve the foreseen purposes we need better working conditions, especially for field, archive and libraries research.
- All previous topics are common to Western Balkan countries and vital for each of them. Therefore, research priorities should include: stratification changes, liberal vs. authoritarian tendencies in formation of multi-party political systems, role of different institutional actors in the economy (state, private firms, foreign firms etc.), spread of liberal value orientations.
- Defining the human, cultural and institutional resources of the Western Balkan countries, in terms of improving the quality of education.
- Common past and lectures for common future, economic problems within CEFTA framework, research of ethnology and its application in tourism, food industry, textile industry etc; perspectives and problems of European integration, Balkans in the arena of international relations. However, basic theoretical researches cannot be neglected.
- In my view, there should be two: first, preservation of national identities and second, ways of increasing the social power inside these countries.
- Renewal of strategic thinking, research and governance at the national level: priorities of institutional and organisation adjustments; criteria, principles and rules for better involvement of public at large in decision making.
- Finding common grounds in cultural and politic history, bi-lateral and multi-lateral, usable as base for future mutual cooperation.
- The common methodology for data collection and analyses should be agreed and established among the Western Balkans countries in order to have comparable information among them. It would contribute to the higher quality researches and broadening of the geographical research area. Furthermore, smaller segments of particular social sciences should be networked in order to form scientific clusters that could jointly conduct more credible researches in the all included countries without overlapping expenses, in the sense that more skilled and less costly scientific department could be made.
- The subject should be the education.
- Regional and European integration policy based on rational scientific knowledge and experience.
- Post-Yugoslav cultural and scientific cooperation and seek of a new regional cultural identity.
- Facts and rational deliberation interpretation of the recent past and current state of our societies.
- Scientific promotion of free trade and open market economy.
- Building of research capacity in economics as well as other social sciences could best be done through cooperation with those who are already active researches and through utilization of existing research potential across the region
- Security, crime prevention and victim's rights, development of sustainable responses to conflicts and crimes.
- Preservation of the cultural and national identity with awareness on coherence of the Balkans people's destinies and their joint interest regarding the Euro integrations.
- Serbian national policy and R&D priorities that can and should be the subject of co-operation, specific with other Western in Balkan Countries in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities are first and foremost human rights issues. These should be further specified so as to include groups which are mostly discriminated against, such as Roma, (especially in areas of poverty); women, as one of the largest vulnerable groups, as well as ethnic, national, religious, sexual and all other minorities.
- The co-operation with other Western Balkan Countries could be based on international researches with interdisciplinary approach primarily in the fields of:

- various forms of crime including organised crime, cyber crime, corruption, environmental crime, hooligan violence
- human rights
- improvement of interethnic relations based on exploration of prejudices, stereotypes and attitudes towards other ethnic groups
- environment protection, sustainable development
- Any of above-noted areas where there is sufficient researcher interest and competence to initiate research.
- Exchange of experience and application of methods and technologies that will make changes to educational outcomes at all levels from elementary school to college.
- Exchange of experience and joint projects with the aim of changing the traditional approach of teachers in the educational processes
- Exchange of experiences and experts in the field of inclusive education
- I can only report on current collaborations of our group with other Balkan countries. In the field of visual perception studies we have formed good relations with other researchers, such visiting each other's conferences. This year I participated in a conference in Slovenia and will attend one in Croatia, and our colleagues from Croatia came to one conference in Belgrade and will visit another one in Novi Sad. A book that I have written was reviewed by two Croatian scientists, and I have written a grant recommendation for another Croatian scientist. In the last couple of years there were two meetings with the title 'Balkan Vision Conference', with participating researchers from Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and also from Italy and Austria. The third meeting was to take place in Serbia, but we were not able to obtain funds, and had to cancel the meeting. It would be good if WBC-INCO.NET would be able to provide funds for such meetings of Balkan scientists.
- Further promotion of democratic principles will be priorities in the national policy for establishment of cooperation with other WBC in next ten years. In the area of historical research it means that the special interest will be on political, cultural, economic ideas and processes.
- Evaluation of the effects of deinstitutionalization and social inclusion of the persons with disabilities. More generally speaking, one of the main issues should be enhancement of the quality of research in Social Sciences and Humanities as well as translation of the research results into practice.
- Joint research in the past, establishing closer cultural values, etc.
- We believe that we need to organise common research project with Western Balkan countries but also with other European states on common programmes data bases and especially publications.
- In the area of education Institute for educational research in Belgrade see the topics for cooperation with EU in the modern way of developing psychopedagogical theory and research, for instance regarding curriculum and teaching in natural and social sciences (for example: associating with Lena,s school in France ); and language literacy including art (for example: associating with the DICE project or similar).
- Attempts should be made at re-examining the common past within Yugoslavia – observations of both positive and negative results.

**It is hoped that this exercise will identify areas for future collaboration and R&D co-operation in Social Sciences and Humanities, probably leading to a possible WBC R&D co-operation proposals under FP7. These projects foresee four levels of co-operation. They range from:**

- a) The minimum – exchange of information and results;**
- b) Systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes;**
- c) Development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities;**
- d) The maximum – full joint approaches, common programmes and pooled funds with open access to researchers from participating countries.**

**So, with this in mind, what levels of co-operative actions would your country be able to support in the future in this S&T field?**

According to consultation process with project managers of all ongoing SSH research projects, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, their preferences for possible future collaboration and R&D co-operation in Social Sciences and Humanities in the Western Balkan area are: a – 6; b – 13; c – 13; d – 9. Consulted researchers prefer:

- d) Systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes;
- e) Development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities.

In addition, they formulate specific frame for cooperation:

- If the necessary financial support be found, this is certainly the maximum level of cooperative actions.
- It does not mean that the other level is not possible and useful as well, especially in the new area of research (for instance, initial contacts, introducing structure and peoples, joint education or publishing the papers or books). First step for many Serbian scientists is to detect other colleagues from the region who deals with the same topic. The principle should be to connect similar scientists who have a good and proved references for make a qualified cooperation (for instance, participation in the same topic project or publication or teaching experience or NGO experience). This means find and respecting different levels of cooperation.
- We (as institution) would be willing to participate in projects that foresee the development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities. The issues like international data compatibility, common databases, exchange of experiences,

avoidance of administrative burdens, are the needs that should be fulfilled in order to enable the efficient research.

- I think that my country would be able to support systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes with possible implementation in development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities
- It depends on the actual level of cooperation. As to the field of Economics the cooperation is pretty developed particularly between individual researchers and teams. Thus, all levels could be of interest but the priority (in my view) are (c) and (d) because this is the best way of effectively utilising all deposable (human) resources – not particularly developed within local borders of the WB countries
- Joint research and educational programmes with the supervision or support of EU
- I believe that common research problems, together with earlier regional scientific collaboration and general methodological needs demand maximum level co-operation.
- The levels of cooperation can vary from minimum to maximum – it would depend on the political decisions, not on the scientific one.
- In order to reach the highest possible level of development of Serbia's S&T, having in mind that Serbia is quite small country; our country should give the highest possible support to these projects and be very active member of the working groups in this field, possibly taking the leading role in the Western Balkans area.
- I believe that d) would be the best, perhaps, but that a) and b) are the most likely
- Regarding both willingness and existence of scientific researchers and appropriate scientific institution, Serbia is capable to participate in all the referred levels of cooperation.
- I am not in the position to judge what my country would be able to support.
- In next ten years in the field of history and historiography as a part of SSH, we expect full cooperation on all defined levels, depending on different concepts of future projects.
- We are ready to start common programmes of research in Serbia on different archaeological sites in Serbia, as to start research projects linked with numerous problems concerning the development of societies in the late antiquity and middle ages.
- We can not predict what the administration in our country will be able to support. The right address is to ask Ministry for education and science and other relevant stakeholders. The science is not included in the design- making process.

**Annex III. List of institutions / organisations:****main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PUBLIC sector in the S&T field of SSH (such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)**

R&D organization – name in Serbian language	R&D organization – name in English language	Postal address	Web-site
200001 Arheološki institut	Institute of Archaeology	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ai.sanu.ac.rs/">http://www.ai.sanu.ac.rs/</a>
200004 Institut društvenih nauka u Beogradu	Institute of Social Sciences	Narodnog fronta 45, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.idn.org.rs/">http://www.idn.org.rs/</a>
200005 Institut ekonomskih nauka	Institute of Economic Sciences	Zmaj Jovina 12, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.iem.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.iem.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200006 Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije u Beogradu	Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia	Bulevar revolucije 73/2, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.iaus.ac.rs/">http://www.iaus.ac.rs/</a>
200008 Institut za evropske studije u Beogradu	Institute of European Studies	Trg Nikole Pašića 11, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ies.rs/">http://www.ies.rs/</a>
200014 Institut za književnost i umetnost u Beogradu	Institute of Literature and Arts	Kralja Milana 2, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ikum.org.rs/">http://www.ikum.org.rs/</a>
200016 Institut za noviju istoriju Srbije	Institute of the Recent History of Serbia	Trg Nikole Pašića 11, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.inisbgd.co.rs/">http://www.inisbgd.co.rs/</a>
200018 Institut za pedagoška istraživanja	Institute of Educational Research	Dobrinjska 11/3, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ipisr.org.rs/">http://www.ipisr.org.rs/</a>
200020 Institut za srpsku kulturu - Priština	Institute of Serbian Culture - Priština, Leposavic	Nemanjina bb, 38218 Leposavić	nemaju sajt
200021 Institut za savremenu istoriju	Institute of Contemporary History	Trg Nikole Pašića 11, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.isi.co.rs/">http://www.isi.co.rs/</a>
200025 Institut za filozofiju i društvenu teoriju	Institute of Philosophy and Social Theory	Narodnog fronta 45, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://instifdt.bg.ac.rs/">http://instifdt.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200028 Istorijski institut	The Institute of History Belgrade	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.hi.sanu.ac.rs/">http://www.hi.sanu.ac.rs/</a>
200034 Institut Mihajlo Pupin u Beogradu	Institute Mihailo Pupin	Volgina 15, 11050 Beograd	<a href="http://www.pupin.rs/">http://www.pupin.rs/</a>
200039 Institut za kriminološka i sociološka istraživanja	Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research	Gračanička 18, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.iksi.ac.rs/">http://www.iksi.ac.rs/</a>
200041 Institut za međunarodnu politiku i privredu	Institute of International Politics and Economics	Makedonska 25, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.diplomacy.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.diplomacy.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200044 Institut za političke studije	Institute of Political Studies	Svetozara Markovića 36, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ipsbgd.edu.rs/">http://www.ipsbgd.edu.rs/</a>
200049 Institut za uporedno pravo	Institute of Contemporary Law	Terazije 41, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.comparativelaw.info/">http://www.comparativelaw.info/</a>
200096 Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju	University of Belgrade Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation	Visokog Stevana 2, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fasper.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.fasper.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200097 Ekonomski fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Economics	Kamenička 6, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ekof.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.ekof.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200100 Ekonomski fakultet Niš	University of Niš Faculty of Economics	Trg Vojske Jugoslavije 11, 18000 Niš	<a href="http://www.eknfak.ni.ac.rs/src/">http://www.eknfak.ni.ac.rs/src/</a>
200105 Mašinski fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	Kraljice Marije 16, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.mas.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.mas.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200109 Mašinski fakultet u Nišu	University of Niš Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	Beogradska 14, 18000 Niš	<a href="http://www.masfak.ni.ac.rs">http://www.masfak.ni.ac.rs</a>
200115 Kriminalističko-policijska akademija		Cara Dušana 196, 11080 Beograd	<a href="http://www.kpa.edu.rs/cms/index.php">http://www.kpa.edu.rs/cms/index.php</a>

R&D organization – name in Serbian language	R&D organization – name in English language	Postal address	Web-site
200116 Poljoprivredni fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Agriculture	Nemanjina 6, 11080 Beograd	<a href="http://www.agrif.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.agrif.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200118 Pravni fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Law	Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 67, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ius.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.ius.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200119, Pravni fakultet u Kragujevcu, Univerzitet u Kragujevcu	University of Kragujevac Faculty of Law	Jovana Cvijića 1, 34000 Kragujevac	<a href="http://www.jura.kg.ac.rs/">http://www.jura.kg.ac.rs/</a>
200120 Pravni fakultet u Nišu	University of Nis Faculty of Law	Trg Vojske Jugoslavije 11, 18000 Niš	<a href="http://www.prafak.ni.ac.rs/">http://www.prafak.ni.ac.rs/</a>
200121 Pravni fakultet u Novom Sadu	University of Novi Sad Faculty of Law	Trg Dositeja Obradovića 1, 21000 Novi Sad	<a href="http://www.pf.uns.ac.rs/">http://www.pf.uns.ac.rs/</a>
200138 Učiteljski fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Education	Narodnog fronta 43, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.uf.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.uf.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200141 Pedagoški fakultet u Somboru	Faculty of Education Sombor	Podgorička 4, 25000 Sombor	<a href="http://www.pef.uns.ac.rs/">http://www.pef.uns.ac.rs/</a>
200142 Učiteljski fakultet u Užicu	Faculty of Education Uzice	Trg Svetog Save, 31000 Užice	<a href="http://www.ucfu.kg.ac.rs/">http://www.ucfu.kg.ac.rs/</a>
200144 Fakultet dramskih umetnosti	Faculty of Dramatic Arts in Belgrade	Bulevar umetnosti 20, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fdu.edu.rs/">http://www.fdu.edu.rs/</a>
200150 Fakultet muzičke umetnosti	University of Arts in Belgrade Faculty of Music	Srpskih vladara 50, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fmu.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.fmu.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200151 Fakultet organizacionih nauka u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Organizational Sciences	Jove Ilića 154, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fon.rs/">http://www.fon.rs/</a>
200152 Fakultet političkih nauka u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Political Sciences	Jove Ilića 165, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fpn.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.fpn.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200154 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Sport and Physical Education	Blagoja Parovića 156, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.dif.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.dif.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200156 Fakultet tehničkih nauka u Novom Sadu	University of Novi Sad Faculty of Technical Sciences	Trg Dositeja Obradovića 6, 21000 Novi Sad	<a href="http://www.ftn.uns.ac.rs/">http://www.ftn.uns.ac.rs/</a>
200160 Fakultet bezbednosti u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Security Studies	Gospodara Vučića 50, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fb.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.fb.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy	Čika Ljubina 18-20, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.f.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.f.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200165 Filozofski fakultet u Nišu	University of Nis Faculty of Philosophy	Ćirila i Metodija 2, 18000 Niš	<a href="http://www.filfak.ni.ac.rs/">http://www.filfak.ni.ac.rs/</a>
200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu	University of Novi Sad Faculty of Philosophy	Zorana Djindjića 2, 21000 Novi Sad	<a href="http://www.ff.uns.ac.rs/">http://www.ff.uns.ac.rs/</a>
200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Philology	Studentski trg 3, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fil.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.fil.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200168 Hemijski fakultet u Beogradu	University of Belgrade Faculty of Chemistry	Studentski trg 12-16, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.chem.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.chem.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200170 Balkanološki institut SANU	Institute for Balkan Studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.balkaninstitut.com/">http://www.balkaninstitut.com/</a>
200171 Vizantološki institut SANU	Institute for Bizantine Studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.vi.sanu.ac.rs/">http://www.vi.sanu.ac.rs/</a>
200172 Geografski institut Jovan Cvijić, SANU	Geographical Institute 'Jovan Cvijić' of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.gi.sanu.ac.rs/rs/">http://www.gi.sanu.ac.rs/rs/</a>
200173 Etnografski institut SANU	Ethnographic institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.etno-institut.co.rs/">http://www.etno-institut.co.rs/</a>



R&D organization – name in Serbian language	R&D organization – name in English language	Postal address	Web-site
200174 Institut za srpski jezik SANU	Institute for the Serbian Language of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.isj.sanu.ac.rs/">http://www.isj.sanu.ac.rs/</a>
200184 Filozofski fakultet u Kosovskoj Mitrovici	University of Pristina Faculty of Philosophy in Kosovska Mitrovica	Filipa Višnjića bb, 38220 Kosovska Mitrovica	<a href="http://www.ffpr.edu.rs/">http://www.ffpr.edu.rs/</a>
200198 Filološko-umetnički fakultet u Kragujevcu	University of Kragujevac Faculty of Philology and Arts	Jovana Cvijića bb, 34000 Kragujevac	<a href="http://www.filum.kg.ac.rs/">http://www.filum.kg.ac.rs/</a>
200210 Pravoslavni bogoslovski fakultet		Mije Kovačevića 116, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.bfspc.bg.ac.rs/">http://www.bfspc.bg.ac.rs/</a>
200226 - Centar za unapređenje životnih aktivnosti		Gospodar Jovanova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.add-for-life.com/">http://www.add-for-life.com/</a>
200228 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja u Nišu	University of Nis Faculty of Sport and Physical Education	Čarnojevićeva 10A, 18000 Niš	<a href="http://www.fsfv.ni.ac.rs/">http://www.fsfv.ni.ac.rs/</a>
200300 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja Novi Sad	University of Novi Sad Faculty of Sport and Physical Education	Lovćenska 16, 21000 Novi Sad	<a href="http://www.fsfvns.rs/">http://www.fsfvns.rs/</a>
200321 Učiteljski fakultet na mađarskom nastavnom jeziku		Štrosmajerova 11, 24000 Subotica	<a href="http://www.magister.uns.ac.rs/">http://www.magister.uns.ac.rs/</a>
Muzikološki institut SANU	Institute of Musicology of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.music.sanu.ac.rs/">http://www.music.sanu.ac.rs/</a>

**Annex IV. List of institutions / organisations:**

**main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PRIVATE sector in the S&T field of SSH (such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)**

R&D organization – name in Serbian language	R&D organization – name in English language	Postal address	Web-site
200037 Ekonomski institut	Economics Institute	Kralja Milana 16, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.ecinst.org.rs/">http://www.ecinst.org.rs/</a>
200224 Fakultet za poslovne studije Megatrend univerziteta u Beogradu	Megatrend University Graduate School of Business Studies	Goce Delčeva 9a, 11070 Novi Beograd	<a href="http://www.megatrend.edu.rs/fps/">http://www.megatrend.edu.rs/fps/</a>
200229 Fakultet za državnu upravu i administraciju Megatrend univerziteta u Beogradu	Megatrend University Faculty of Public Administration and Management	Goce Delčeva 9a, 11070 Novi Beograd	<a href="http://www.fdua.edu.rs/sr/home/">http://www.fdua.edu.rs/sr/home/</a>
200250 Pravni fakultet za obrazovanje diplomiranih pravnika za privredu i pravosuđe Univerziteta Privredna akademija u Novom Sadu Faculty of Law in Novi Sad Keri Karolja 1, 21000 Novi Sad <a href="http://www.pravni">http://www.pravni</a>	fakultet.info/	200250 Pravni fakultet za obrazovanje diplomiranih pravnika za privredu i pravosuđe Univerziteta Privredna akademija u Novom Sadu Faculty of Law in Novi Sad Keri Karolja 1, 21000 Novi Sad <a href="http://www.pravni">http://www.pravni</a>	fakultet.info/
200310 Fakultet za ekonomiju, finansije i administraciju	Faculty of Economics, Finance and Administration	Bulevar Vojvode Mišića 43, 11000 Beograd	<a href="http://www.fefa.edu.rs/">http://www.fefa.edu.rs/</a>



**Annex III. List of institutions / organisations:****main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PUBLIC sector in the S&T field of SSH (such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)**

No	Project code	Project manager - Name	Project manager - Family name	Social Sciences: Name of the project	R&D organisation - project coordinator
1	179001	Janko	Cvijanović M.	Organizational and information support to the quality management system as a key factor in improving the competitiveness of domestic enterprises and ensuring their faster access to world and EU markets	200037 Ekonomski institut
2	179002	Vladimir	Hedrih	Indicators and models of family and work roles harmonization	200165 Filozofski fakultet u Nišu
3	179005	Branko	Urošević	The risks of financial institutions and markets in Serbia-microeconomic and macroeconomic approach	200097 Ekonomski fakultet u Beogradu
4	179006	Snežana	Smederevac	Psychological foundations of mental health: hereditary and environmental factors	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
5	179007	Milenko	Perović	Philosophy Courses in Serbian Gymnasiums in Vojvodina between two World Wars	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
6	179008	Miroљjub	Jevtić	Civil Society and Religion	200152 Fakultet političkih nauka u Beogradu
7	179009	Živojin	Đurić	The Democratic and National Capacities of Serbia's Institutions in the Process of International Integrations	200044 Institut za političke studije
8	179010	Olivera	Gajić	The quality of education system in Serbia from European perspective (QESSEP)	200166 Filozofski fakultet
9	179011	Gustav	Bala	Possibilities of improvement of intellectual, motor and cardio-respiratory abilities of children by means of kinesiological activities	200300 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja Novi Sad
10	179012	Miodrag	Mićović	XXI century – century of services and Service Law	200119, Pravni fakultet u Kragujevcu, Univerzitet u Kragujevcu
11	179013	Dragoljub	Đorđević	The sustainability of the identity of Serbs and national minorities in the border municipalities of eastern and south-eastern Serbia	200109 Mašinski fakultet u Nišu
12	179014	Miša	Đurković	Serbia in the process of European integrations: global context, institutions, identity	200008 Institut za evropske studije u Beogradu
13	179015	Ivan	Stošić	Challenges and Prospects of Structural Changes in Serbia: Strategic Directions for Economic Development and Harmonization with EU Requirements	200005 Institut ekonomskih nauka
14	179017	Nenad	Glumbić	Social participation of persons with intellectual disabilities	200096 Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju
15	179018	Goran	Knežević	Identification, measurement and development of the cognitive and emotional competences important for a Europe-oriented society	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
16	179019	Ratko	Stanković	Biomechanical efficiency of the elite Serbian athletes	200228 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja u Nišu
17	179020	Ivica	Radovanović	Concepts and strategies of providing quality basic Education and pedagogical work	200138 Učiteljski fakultet u Beogradu
18	179022	Marija	Zotović	Individual and family effects of existential insecurity in Serbia	200166 Filozofski fakultet Novi Sad
19	179023	Hajrija	Mujović-Zornić	Human rights and values in biomedicine – Democratization of decision-making and implementation in health care	200004 Institut društvenih nauka u Beogradu

20	179024	Saša	Bubanj	The difference and the influence of the maximum muscle strength on the bone mineral density between sportsmen and non sportsmen in high schools	200228 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja u Nišu
21	179025	Jasmina	Kovačević	Designing a protocol for Assessing the Educational potentials of Children with Disabilities as a Criterion for Development of Individual Educational Programs	200096 Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju
22	179026	Milenko	Kundačina	Teaching and Learning: Problems, Goals and Prospects	200142 Učiteľski fakultet u Užicu
23	179028	Natalija	Bogdanov	Rural Labour Market and Rural Economy of Serbia - Income Diversification as a Tool to Overcome Rural Poverty	200116 Poljoprivredni fakultet u Beogradu
24	179029	Duško	Dimitrijević	Serbia in contemporary international relations: Strategic development orientations and consolidation of Serbia's position in international integration processes – foreign policy, international economic, legal and security aspects	200041 Institut za međunarodnu politiku i privredu
25	179031	Jovan	Ćirić	Serbian and European Law - Comparison and Harmonization	200049 Institut za uporedno pravo
26	179032	Nataša	Bogavac-Cvetković	National strategy for inflow of the foreign capital so as to reintegrate Serbia into the world economic flows	200224 Fakultet za poslovne studije
27	179033	Dejan	Todorović	Fundamental cognitive processes and functions	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
28	179034	Jasmina	Šefer	From encouraging initiative, cooperation and creativity in education to new roles and identities in society	200018 Institut za pedagoška istraživanja
29	179035	Mladen	Lazić	Challenges of New Social Integration in Serbia: Concepts and Actors	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
30	179036	Radovan	Grandić	Pedagogical pluralism as a basis of educational strategy	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
31	179037	Valentina	Sokolovska	The importance of participation in social networks for adapting to European integration processes	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
32	179038	Snežana	Grk	Modelling of the development and integration of Serbia into world trends in the light of economic, social and political commotions	200004 Institut društvenih nauka u Beogradu
33	179039	Slobodan	Vuković	Structural, Social and Historical Changes in Serbian Society in the Context of European Integrations and Globalisation	200004 Institut društvenih nauka u Beogradu
34	179041	Živan	Lazović	Dynamic Systems in Nature and Society: Philosophical and Empirical Aspects	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
35	179044	Vesna	Nikolić-Ristanović	Development of methodology for crime recording as the basis for efficient crime control and prevention	200096 Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju u Beogradu
36	179045	Saša	Mijalković	Development of Institutional Capacities, Standards and Procedures for Fighting Organized Crime and Terrorism in Climate of International Integrations	200115 Kriminalističko-policijska akademija
37	179046	Predrag	Dimitrijević	Protection of human and minority rights in the european legal area	200120 Pravni fakultet u Nišu
38	179048	Dragica	Trivić	Theory and practice of science in society: multidisciplinary, educational and intergenerational perspectives	200168 Univerzitet u Beogradu Hemijski fakultet
39	179049	Mirko	Blagojević	Politics of Social Memory and National Identity: Regional and European Context	200025 Institut za filozofiju i društvenu teoriju

40	179050	Dragan	Đuričin	Strategic and tactical measures to overcome real sector competitiveness crisis in Serbia	Ekonomski fakultet
41	179051	Đorđe	Ignjatović	Penal reaction in Serbia as a key element of rule of law	Pravni fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu
42	179052	Alpar	Lošonc	Transformation of social identity of Serbia under crisis conditions and its influence on European integrations	200156 Fakultet tehničkih nauka
43	179053	Srđan	Šljukić	Changes in the social structure and mobility as factors of European integration of the Republic of Serbia, in particular AP Vojvodina	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
44	179055	Sanja	Đoković	Effects of cochlear implantation on education of deaf and hearing impaired individuals	200096 Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju, Univerzitet u Beogradu
45	179056	Saša	Pantelić	Physical activity and fitness components in elderly	200228 Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja u Nišu
46	179059	Stevan	Lilić	Perspectives of Implementing European Standards in the Serbian Legal System	200118 Pravni fakultet u Beogradu
47	179060	Radovan	Antonijević	Models of evaluation and strategies for improvement of education quality in Serbia	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
48	179062	Nebojša	Janićijević	The implementation of contemporary management and marketing methods in improving competitiveness of companies in serbia in the proces of its integration in the european union	200097 Ekonomski fakultet u Beogradu
49	179064	Irina	Deretić	History of Serbian Philosophy	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
50	179065	Božidar	Cerović	Role of State in New Growth Model of Serbian Economy	200097 Ekonomski fakultet u Beogradu
51	179066	Bojan	Krstić	Improving competitiveness of public and private sector by networking competences in the process of European integrations of Serbia	200100 Ekonomski fakultet Niš
52	179067	Miloš	Arsenijević	Logical and Epistemological Foundations of Science and Metaphysics	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
53	179068	Mile	Vuković	Evaluation of treatment of acquired speech and language disorders	200096 Fakultet za specijalnu edukaciju i rehabilitaciju u Beogradu
54	179072	Slavko	Bogdanović	Legal & institutional response of the republic of Serbia to the need of building-up of a sustainable system of prevention and control of environmental media pollution in the association to EU context	200250 Pravni fakultet za obrazovanje diplomiranih pravnika za privredu i pravosuđe Univerziteta Privredna akademija u Novom Sadu
55	179074	Љubiša	Mitrović	Tradition, modernization and national identity in Serbia and in the Balkans in the process of eurointegrations	200165 Filozofski fakultet u Nišu
56	179076	Vesna	Knežević-Predić	Serbia's political identity in the regional and global context	200152 Fakultet političkih nauka u Beogradu
57	179077	Vuk	Radović	Harmonization of the Serbian Business Law with the Business Law of the European Union	200118 Pravni fakultet u Beogradu
58	179078	Вогољуб	Šijaković	Serbian Theology in the Twentieth Century: Fundamental postulates of theological disciplines in the European context – historical and contemporary perspective	200210 Pravoslavni bogoslovski fakultet
59	179079	Gordana	Kovaček-Stanić	Biomedicine, Environmental Protection and Law	200121 Pravni fakultet u Novom Sadu

60	179081	Dejan	Petrović	Researching contemporary tendencies of strategic management using specialized management disciplines in function of competitiveness of Serbian economy	200151 Fakultet organizacionih nauka u Beogradu
<b>No</b>	<b>Project code</b>	<b>Project manager - Name</b>	<b>Project manager - Family name</b>	<b>History: Name of the project</b>	<b>R&amp;D organisation - project coordinator</b>
1	177001	Miroslav	Timotijević	Representations of identity in art and verbal-visual culture of the Modern era	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
2	177002	Vladan	Gavrilović	The region of Vojvodina in the context of European history	200166, Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
3	177003	Danica	Popović	Medieval Heritage in the Balkans: Institutions and Culture	200170 Balkanološki institut SANU
4	177004	Melita	Milin	Serbian musical identities within local and global frameworks: traditions, changes, challenges	Muzikološki institut SANU
5	177005	Marijana	Ricl	City Life in Antiquity: The Expansion of Cities and Urban Civilization in the Balkans and the Neighbouring Areas from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman Period	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
6	177006	Đorđe	Kostić	Danube and Balkan: Cultural and Historical Heritage	200170 Balkanološki institut SANU
7	177007	Ivana	Popović	Romanization, urbanization and transformation of urban centres of civil, military and residential character in Roman provinces on territory of Serbia	200001 Arheološki institut
8	177008	Aleksandar	Palavestra	Archaeological culture and identity in the Western Balkans	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
9	177009	Nikola	Samardžić	The Modernization of the Western Balkans	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
10	177010	Siniša	Mišić	Settlements and Population of the Serbian Lands in the Late Middle Ages (14th-15th Century)	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
11	177011	Dušan	Bataković	History of Political Ideas and Institutions in the Balkans in the 19th and 20th Centuries	200170 Balkanološki institut SANU
12	177012	Nenad	Tasić	Society, spiritual and material culture and communications in the prehistory and early history of the Balkans	200170-Balkanološki institut SANU
13	177013	Lidija	Merenik	The 20th century Serbian art: the national and Europe	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
14	177014	Radoš	Љušić	Serbian Nation: Integrative and Disintegrative Processes	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
15	177015	Vlada	Stanković	Christian culture in the Balkans in the Middle Ages: Byzantine Empire, the Serbs and the Bulgarians from the 9th to the 15th century	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
16	177016	Kosta	Nikolić	Between Democracy and Dictatorship: Serbian Society in the Yugoslav State during the 20th century	200021 Institut za savremenu istoriju u Beogradu
17	177017	Miloš	Milenković	Identity Politics of the European Union: Customisation and Application in the Republic of Serbia	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
18	177018	Bojan	Žikić	Transformation of Cultural Identities in Contemporary Serbia and the European Union	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
19	177019	Mirjana	Veselinović-Hofman	Identities of Serbian music in world cultural context	200150 Fakultet muzičke umetnosti
20	177020	Slaviša	Perić	Serbian archaeology: cultural identity, integration factors, technological processes and the role of the central Balkans in the development of European prehistory	200001 Arheološki institut Beograd

21	177021	Vujadin	Ivanišević	Urbanisation Processes and Development of Mediaeval Society	200001 Arheološki institut Beograd
22	177022	Љubinko	Radenković	Serbian traditional culture between East and West	200170 Balkanološki institut SANU
23	177023	Dušan	Mihailović	Cultural changes and population movements in the early Prehistory of the central Balkans	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
24	177024	Dimitrije	Golemović	Music and Dance Tradition of Multiethnic and Multicultural Serbia	200150 Fakultet muzičke umetnosti
25	177025	Andrija	Veselinović	Serbian medieval society in written sources	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
26	177026	Љиљана	Gavrilović	Cultural heritage and identity	200173 Etnografski institut SANU
27	177027	Mladena	Prelić	Multiethnicity, multiculturalism, migrations - contemporary processes	200173 Etnografski institut SANU
28	177028	Aleksandra	Pavićević	Identity Strategies: Contemporary Culture and Religiosity	200173 Etnografski institut SANU
29	177029	Đuro	Tošić	Medieval serbian lands (xiii-xv century): political, economic, social and legal processes	200028 Istorijski institut
30	177030	Petar	Krestić	From universal empires to nation states. social and political transformations in Serbia and the Balkans	200028 Istorijski institut
31	177031	Slavenko	Terzić	Europe and the Serbs (1804-1918): Impetuses and Temptations of the European Modernism	200028 Istorijski institut
32	177032	Љubomir	Maksimović	Tradition, Innovation and Identity in the Byzantine World	200171 Vizantološki institut SANU
33	177035	Ivan	Kovačević	From Cultural Heritage to Modern Society – an anthropological study of Serbia	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
34	177036	Miodrag	Marković	Serbian Medieval Art and its European Context	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
No	Project code	Project manager - Name	Project manager - Family name	Language: Name of the project	R&D organisation - project coordinator
1	178001	Jasmina	Grković-Mejdžor	History of Serbian Language	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
2	178002	Snežana	Gudurić	Languages and Cultures in Time and Space	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
3	178003	Kornelija	Ičin	The Standard Serbian Language: Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic Explorations	200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu
4	178004	Vladislava	Ružić	The Aspects of Identity and Their Fashioning in Serbian Literature	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
5	178005	Gorana	Raičević	Serbian Language and Its Resources: Theory, Description and Applications	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
6	178006	Božo	Ćorić	Etymological Research into the Serbian language and compiling the Etymological dictionary of the Serbian language (ERSJ)	200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu
7	178007	Aleksandar	Loma	Serbian literature in European cultural space	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
8	178008	Bojan	Jović	Linguistic research of contemporary serbian literary language and the development of the SASA Dictionary of serbocroatian literary and national language	200014 Institut za književnost i umetnost u Beogradu
9	178009	Stana	Ristić	Language, folklore, migrations in the Balkans	200174 Institut za srpski jezik SANU, Beograd
10	178010	Viљana	Sikimić	Serbian Oral Tradition in an Intercultural Code	200170 Balkanološki institut SANU
11	178011	Boško	Suvajdžić	Serbian Oral Tradition in an Intercultural Code	200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu

12	178012	Nevena	Daković	Identity and Memory: transcultural texts of dramatic arts and media (Serbia: 1989-2014)	200144 Fakultet dramskih umetnosti
13	178013	Milan	Radulović	Culturological Theories of Literature and Serbian Literary Criticism	200014 Institut za književnost i umetnost u Beogradu
14	178014	Miloš	Kovačević	The Dynamics of Structures of the Contemporary Serbian Language	200198 Filološko-umetnički fakultet u Kragujevcu
15	178016	Jovan	Delić	The change of poetic paradigms in the Serbian literature of the 20th century: the national and the European context	200167 Filološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu
16	178017	Miroslav	Dudok	Social crises and contemporary Serbian literature and culture: national, regional, European and global framework	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
17	178018	Dragan	Bošković	Translation in the system of comparative research of Serbian and foreign literature and culture	200198 Filološko-umetnički fakultet u Kragujevcu
18	178019	Larisa	Čović	Dialectological Research of the Serbian Linguistic Space	Filozofski fakultet u Prištini
19	178020	Slobodan	Remetić	Description and Standardisation of the Contemporary Serbian Language	200165 Filozofski fakultet u Nišu
20	178021	Sreto	Tanasić	Description and Standardisation of the Contemporary Serbian Language	200174 Institut za srpski jezik SANU
21	178024	Vesna	Matović	The Role of Serbian Periodicals in the Formation of Literary, Cultural and National Models	200014 Institut za književnost i umetnost u Beogradu
22	178025	Dušan	Ivanić	The Poetics of Serbian Realism	200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu
23	178026	Milo	Lompar	Literary scholars of Serbian culture in the second half of the 20th century	200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu
24	178027	Slobodan	Jovičić	Interdisciplinary research of verbal communication quality	200226 - Centar za unapređenje životnih aktivnosti
25	178028	Dragana	Janjić	Spiritual and Material Culture of Kosovo and Metohia	200020 Institut za srpsku kulturu - Priština
26	178029	Višana	Dojčinović-Nešić	Knjizenstvo - theory and history of women's writing in Serbian language till 1915	200167 Filološki fakultet u Beogradu
27	178030	Jovanka	Radić	Analysis of Old Serbian Written Records and the Completion of the Dictionary of Church Slavonic in the Serbian Recension	200174 Institut za srpski jezik SANU, Beograd
		<b>Project manager - Name</b>	<b>Project manager - Family name</b>	<b>Improvement of decision making processes and affirmation of national identity: Name of the project</b>	<b>R&amp;D organisation - project coordinator</b>
1	47001	Sofija	Stefanović	Bioarchaeology of Ancient Europe: People, Animals and Plants in the Prehistory of Serbia	200163 Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu
2	47003	Vladan	Devedžić	Infrastructure for Technology Enhanced Learning in Serbia	200151 Fakultet organizacionih nauka
3	47004	Dragana	Gnjatović	Advancing public policy in Serbia as a function of improving citizen's social safety and attaining sustainable economic growth	200229 Fakultet za državnu upravu i administraciju Megatrend univerziteta u Beogradu
4	47005	Đuro	Kutlača	Research and development of the platform for science based management of the scientific and technological development of the Republic of Serbia	200034 Institut Mihajlo Pupin
5	47006	Mirjana	Rašević	Researching demographic phenomena for the purpose of public policies in Serbia	200004 Institut društvenih nauka u Beogradu



6	47007	Milan	Radovanović	Geography of Serbia	200172 Geografski institut Jovan Cvijić, SANU
7	47008	Slavica	Maksić	Improving the quality and accessibility of education in modernization processes in Serbia	200018 Institut za pedagoška istraživanja
8	47009	Srđan	Redžepagić	European integrations and social and economic changes in Serbian economy on the way to the EU	200005 Institut ekonomskih nauka u Beogradu
9	47010	Aleksandar	Bošković	Social Transformations in Processes of European Integration: A Multidisciplinary Approach	200004 Institut društvenih nauka u Beogradu
10	47011	Vladan	Joldžić	Crime in Serbia: Phenomenology, Risks and Possibilities of Social Intervention	200039 Institut za kriminološka i sociološka istraživanja
11	47013	Ištvan	Šiling	Hungarian language in multilingual Vojvodina - a model of modern European region	200321 Učiteljski fakultet na mađarskom nastavnom jeziku
12	47014	Jasna	Petrić	The role and implementation of the national spatial plan and regional development documents in renewal of strategic research, thinking and governance in Serbia	200006 Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije u Beogradu
13	47015	Milivoj	Dopsaj	Effects of the Applied Physical Activity to Locomotor, Metabolic, Psycho-Social and Educational Status of the Population of the Republic of Serbia	200154 Fakultet sporta i fizičke kulture
14	47016	Dragana	Radojičić	Interdisciplinary research of Serbian cultural and linguistic heritage. Creation of multimedia Internet portal "The Lexicon of Serbian Culture"	200173 Etnografski institut SANU
15	47017	Želimir	Kešetović	Security and protection of organization and functioning of the educational system in the Republic of Serbia (basic precepts, principles, protocols, procedures and means)	200160 Fakultet bezbednosti
16	47018	Miomir	Korać	IRS - Viminacium, roman city and military legion camp - research of material and non-material of inhabitants by using the modern technologies of remote detection, geophysics, GIS, digitalisation and 3D visualisation	200001 Arheološki institut Beograd
17	47019	Momčilo	Mitrović	Tradition and Transformation: Historical Heritage and National Identity in Serbia in the 20th Century	200016 Institut za noviju istoriju Srbije
18	47020	Milica	Andevski	Digital media technologies and socio-educational changes	200166 Filozofski fakultet u Novom Sadu
19	47021	Gordana	Duhaček	Gender equality and cultural citizenship: historical and theoretical foundations in Serbia	200152 Fakultet političkih nauka u Beogradu
20	47023	Dragi	Maliković	Kosovo and Metohija Between National Identity and Eurointegrations	200184 Filozofski fakultet u Kosovskoj Mitrovici
21	47024	Saša	Marković	Social relations between Serbs and Croats, national identity and minority rights from the aspect of European integrations	200141 Pedagoški fakultet u Somboru
22	47025	Tibor	Živković	Ethnogenesis of the Serbs during the middle ages: a comparative analysis of the historico-cultural heritage, genetic material and artefacts of material culture from the aspect of analytical chemistry	200028 Istorijski institut
23	47026	Miodrag	Jovanović	Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law in the Process of Nation-State Building - The Case of Serbia	200118 Pravni fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu

24	47027	Sofija	Božić	Serbs and Serbia in Yugoslav and International Context: Internal Development and Place in European/Global Community	200016 Institut za noviju istoriju Srbije
25	47028	Ana	Trbović	Advancing Serbia's Competitiveness in the Process of EU Accession	200310 Fakultet za ekonomiju, finansije i administraciju
26	47029	Momčilo	Milinović	Cost-effective selection of new technologies and concepts of defense through social reforms and strategic orientations of Serbia in 21. century	200105 Mašinski fakultet u Beogradu
27	47030	Momčilo	Pavlović	Conflicts and Crises, Cooperation and Development in Serbia and in the Region during 19th and 20th century	200021 Institut za savremenu istoriju





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## Background Report on Social Sciences and Humanities SERBIA

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