

**UNIVERSITY OF  
BELGRADE**  
**1808 • 2008**

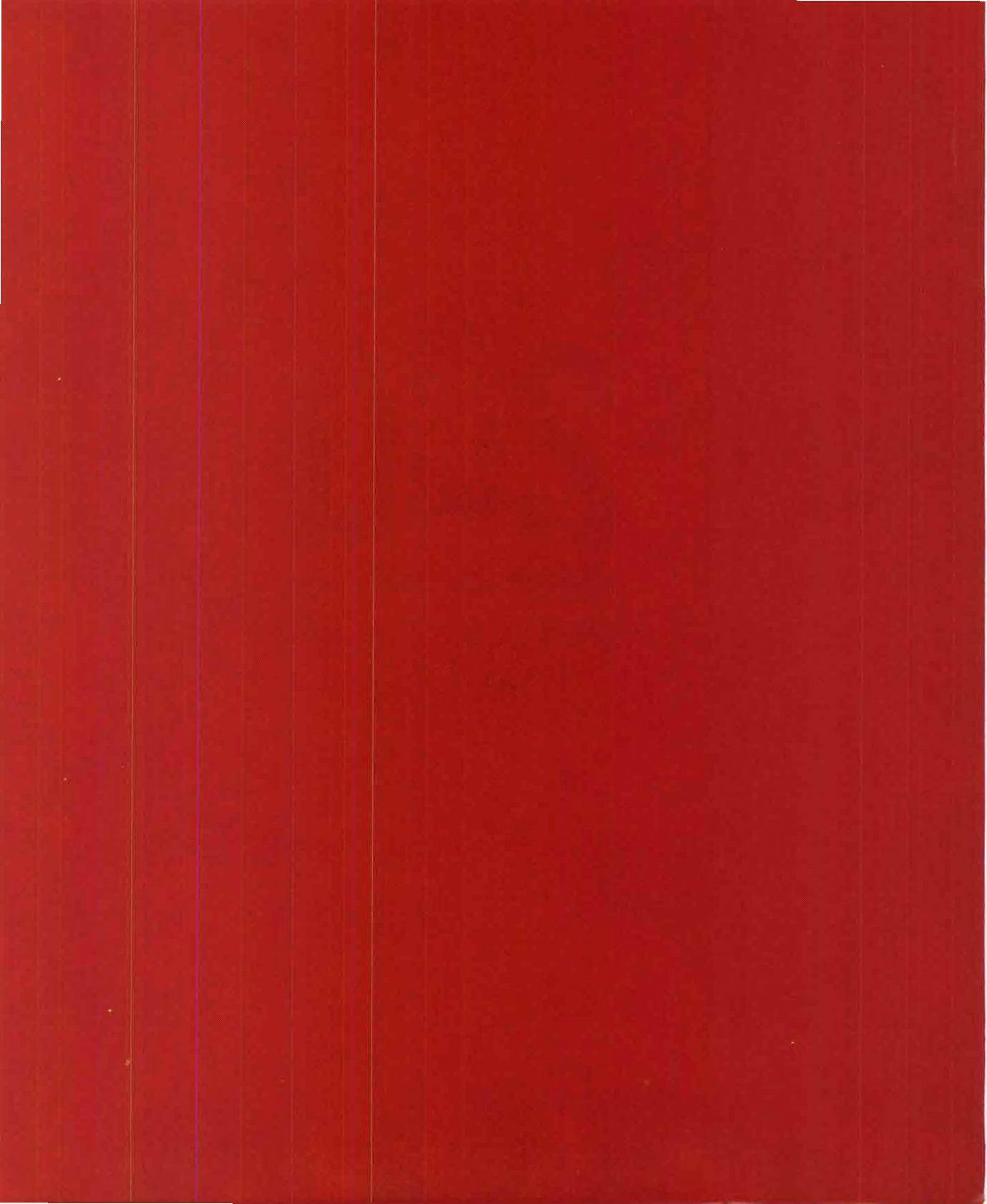


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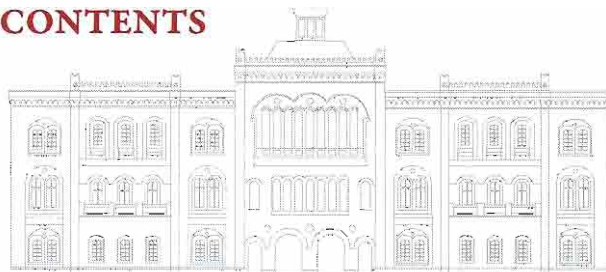
**A BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
BELGRADE AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN  
SERBIA**

**BELGRADE  
2011  
SECOND ISSUE**





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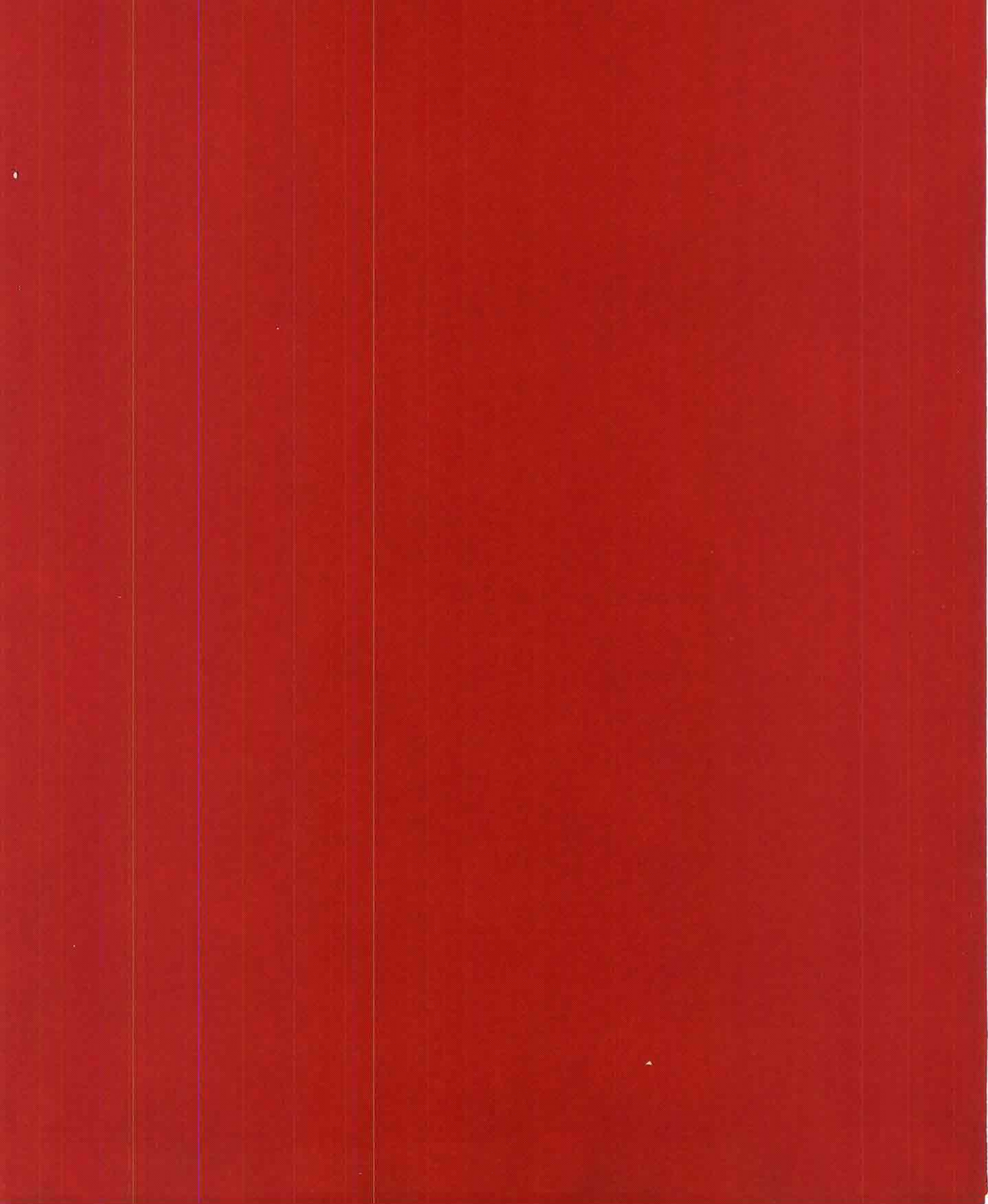
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**UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE**

**-1-**





## A WORD BY THE RECTOR

### PROF. DR BRANKO KOVAČEVIĆ



The University of Belgrade marks 13 September as the day when classes began at the Higher School in Belgrade in 1808.

The Higher School was founded upon the initiative of Dositej Obradović (1739–1811) during a short period of calm after fierce battles against the Turks in the First Serbian Uprising. His aim was to educate future civil servants in the field of law.

After the Turks had burnt down the magnificent Library of the Belgrade School in 1813 and the state established during the Uprising had been ruined, a retreat to Kragujevac ensued where the Lyceum was founded in 1838, which marked the renewal of the higher education in Serbia. Three years later the Lyceum was moved to Belgrade in 1841, and in 1863 it was transformed into the Great School. Its three faculties, namely the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Philosophy and the Technical

Faculty, were moved to the edifice which Captain Miša Anastasijević, one of the most prominent Serbs of the day, had endowed to his fatherland. In 1905 the first Serbian University Law was passed transforming the Great School into the University of Belgrade. The 1905 Law guaranteed the University its autonomy, claiming that “teachers have freedom of expression”. This was the way the University of Belgrade had grown from a school with no more than twenty students in 1808 into a higher education institution with three faculties, 34 teachers and 788 students it had in 1905. Ever since the University has been steadily developing, turning into the biggest and oldest higher education institution in the region, nowadays consisting of 31 faculties, ten scientific research institutes, a University Library and six University Centres, with almost 80,000 students and 7,000 professors, researchers and teaching associates, who represent the major part of the educational and scientific potential of Serbia. In the years after World War II, the University of Belgrade has become *alma mater* of almost all universities in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

During the two centuries of its existence the University of Belgrade has served its people, and its former students and teachers have greatly contributed to the development of cultural, scientific, educational, political and economic life of this country. The University of Belgrade is prepared to maintain and improve its position of the leading higher education institution, both in the country and in the region, by preserving what is worthy in its tradition and what makes it recognizable as a national brand, as well as by facing the challenges of the present day.

Having signed the Bologna Declaration, the University of Belgrade has committed itself to joining the integral European higher education system by the end of the first decade of 21st century.





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## UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Rector:

Prof. Dr. **Branko Kovačević**

Vice-Rectors:

Prof. Dr. **Neda Bokan**

Prof. Dr. **Branko Medojević**

Prof. Dr. **Aleksandar Sedmak**

Prof. Dr. **Dušan Teodorović**

Student Vice-Rector:

**Sonja Nektarijević**

Secretary-General:

**Slavica Kapetanović**

### THE HONORARY BOARD AND THE ORGANISATIONAL BOARD TO MARK THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN SERBIA

Considering the fact that this year it is the bicentennial since the first classes began at the Higher School founded in Belgrade in 1808 upon the initiative of Dositej Obradović, the Serbian Government have elected the Honorary Board and the Belgrade University Council have appointed the Organisational Board to mark the bicentennial of the University of Belgrade and higher education in Serbia.

## THE HONORARY BOARD:

### The President:

– Boris Tadić, the Serbian President

### The Vice-President:

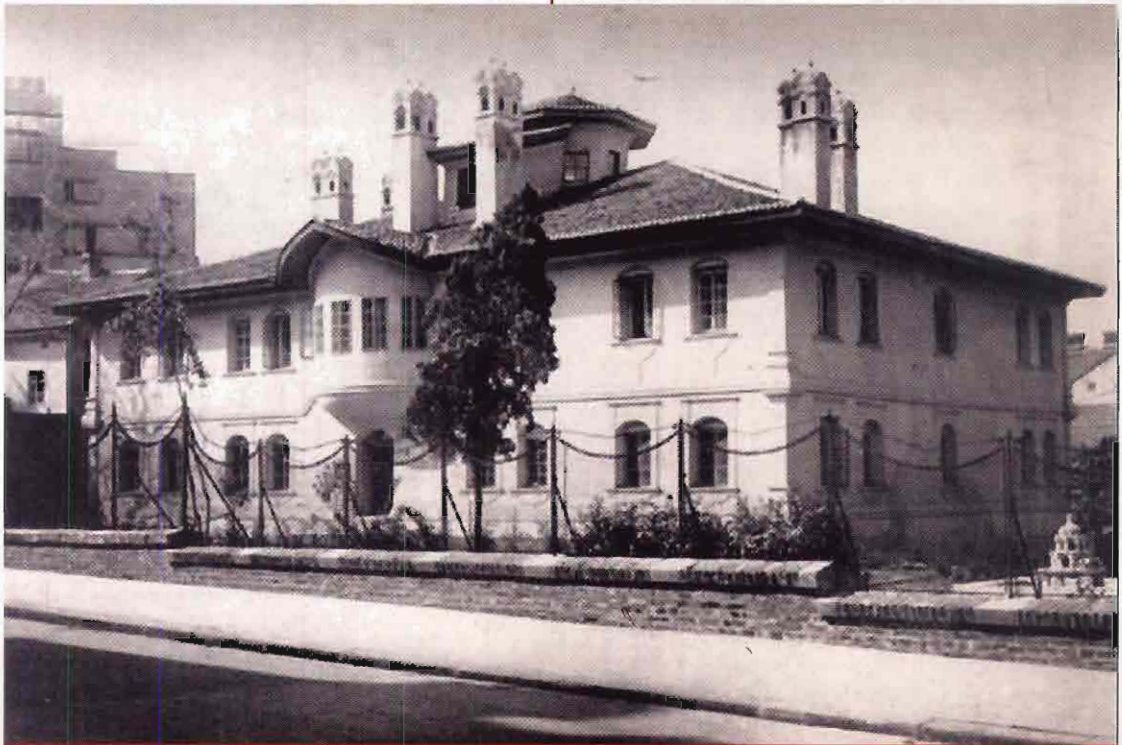
– Dr. Mirko Cvetković, the Prime Minister

### Members:

- Nikola Hajdin, the President and the member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts;
- Prof. Dr. Branko Kovačević, President of the Universities Conference and Rector of the University of Belgrade;
- Prof. Dr. Srđan Stanković, the President of the National Council for Higher Education;
- Prof. Dr. Gradimir Milovanović, the President of the National Council for Science and Technological Development;
- Prof. Dr. Čedomir Vasić, the Rector of the University of Arts in Belgrade;
- Prof. Dr. Radmila Nedučin, the Rector of the University of Novi Sad;
- Prof. Dr. Radoslav Bubanj, the Rector of the University of Niš;
- Prof. Dr. Miloš I. Đuran, the Rector of the University of Kragujevac;
- Prof. Dr. Zdravko Vitošević, the Rector of the University of Priština;
- Prof. dr Čemal Doličanin, the Rector of the University of Novi Pazar;
- Prof. Dr. Živan Lazović, the President of the University of Belgrade Council;
- Prof. Dr. Milan Skakun, the President of the Conference of Academies of Vocational Studies;
- Čedomir Popov, member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and the President of Matica Srpska;
- Mr Miodrag Babić, the representative of Dositej Obradovic Endowment;
- Božidar Đelić, M.A., Vice-President of the Serbian Government and the Minister of Science and Technological Development;
- Nebojša Bradić, the Minister of Culture;
- Dr. Žarko Obradović, the Minister of Education;

## THE ORGANISATIONAL BOARD:

- Prof. Dr. **Branko Kovačević**,  
Rector of the University
- Prof. Dr. **Neda Bokan**,  
Vice-Rector of the University
- Prof. Dr. **Branko Medojević**,  
Vice-Rector of the University
- Prof. Dr. **Aleksandar Sedmak**,  
Vice-Rector of the University
- Prof. Dr. **Dušan Teodorović**,  
Vice-Rector of the University
- Prof. Dr. **Živan Lazović**,  
President of the University Council
- Prof. Dr. **Dejan Popović**,  
the Faculty of Law
- Prof. Dr. **Mirko Vasiljević**,  
the Faculty of Law's Dean
- Prof. Dr. **Đorđe Vuksanović**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering
- Prof. Dr. **Nevenka Žarkić-Joksimović**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Organisational Science
- Prof. Dr. **Marko Backović**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Economics
- Prof. Dr. **Bogdan Đuričić**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
- Prof. Dr. **Milan Podunavac**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science
- Prof. Dr. **Aleksandar Kostić**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy
- Prof. Dr. **Gordana Cvijić**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Biology
- Prof. Dr. **Irinej Bulović**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology
- Prof. Dr. **Nebojša Ralević**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture
- Prof. Dr. **Dragoslav Stamenković**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine
- Prof. Dr. **Slobodan Grubačić**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Philology
- Prof. Dr. **Srećko Jovanović**,  
the Dean of the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education
- Dr. **Đorđe Šijački**,  
scientific advisor at the Institute of Physics
- **Marko Milutinović**,  
the Student Vice-Rector
- **Nemanja Petrović**,  
the President of the University's Students Parliament
- **Ljubica Stamenković**, Secretary



*The building in which the Belgrade Lyceum was located since 1841*





1808 • 2008

## TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE<sup>1</sup>

TEXT BY DEJAN POPOVIĆ

The first universities emerged in Western Europe in the period between the 11th and 14th century, for instance Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Padua, Salamanca, Vienna and Prague. The crisis of Byzantine Empire caused by its temporary demolition in the Fourth Crusade somewhat slowed down the foundation of free cities in the Orthodox part of the Balkan peninsula, and the Ottoman occupation made it impossible to transform the medieval way of education in monasteries (in Serbia, for example, in Hilandar, Studenica, Ravanica or Manasija) into the system of university education which had already been developing in the west of the Continent. Hence the universities in South-Eastern Europe started to emerge only after the liberation from the Turks – not before the 19th century. In 1804 the

Serbian people sparked off the uprising against the Ottoman rule; as early as 1808 the Higher School was established in the liberated Belgrade, following the proposal of a well-educated Serb coming from the Habsburg Monarchy - Dositej Obradović. In his speech during the opening ceremony held before the Leader of the Uprising on 1/13 September 1808 Dositej Obradović said: *“You’ll be blessed if you become obedient and dutiful students and if you like wisdom and science, because they are the most precious gifts of God. Blessed will be the whole Serbian people if you become and stay pious, righteous and enlightened... You will bring enlightenment and goodness to the whole nation, because in time you will become leaders of the nation, judges and managers, and you will be deciding on people’s welfare, honour and glory.”*

The classes at the Higher School were held for three years. Its first professor was Mr Ivan Jugović, the lawyer with the Pest degree. Among other students there were Vuk Stefanović Karadžić, Lazar Arsenijević Batalaka etc. Using the Bologna terminology of the current Law on Higher Education, in 1808 the first higher education vocational studies began in Serbia. Nowhere else in the Balkans, outside the borders of the Habsburg Monarchy, did an institution like this one appear in the next three decades. The first Higher School was closed down with the collapse of the First Serbian Uprising in 1813.

<sup>1</sup> The text is written by Prof. Dr. Dejan Popović, the former Rector of the University of Belgrade, who used the contribution of Prof. Dr. Momčilo Spremić on the history of the Lyceum, the Great School and the University of Belgrade. The University would like to thank Professor Spremić on his consent to use the contribution in the Monograph on the Bicentennial of the Belgrade University and Higher Education in Serbia. The bordered text on the Belgrade Higher School 1808-1813 is written by Dr. Zoran S. Mirković, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade.



*The Higher School Building*

## BELGRADE HIGHER SCHOOL 1808–1813

TEXT BY ZORAN MIRKOVIĆ

On September 1 by the old Julian calendar, i.e. September 13 by the new Gregorian calendar 2008 two hundred years have passed since the opening of the Higher School which represented the predecessor of the University of Belgrade.

In Serbia, liberated after the First Serbian Uprising, people began to think of the elementary education as a general need, especially since 1807 when Dositej Obradović, a well-known person in the Enlightenment Age, started visiting the country. It was thought that higher education would provide clerks much needed in the liberated country who could work together with the Serbs educated in the Habsburg monarchy. Because of the education he received, his political role and his personal affections, Ivan Jugović, the founder of the Higher School, followed the model of higher university education which was used in the Austrian Empire in the end of 18th and the beginning of 19th century. During the rule of Queen Maria Theresia (1740 –

1780) education reform was implemented in the spirit of the so-called enlightened absolutism. Education became a public matter especially after the termination of the Jesuit order who managed, totally or mostly, the school systems and education in many European countries. Queen Maria Theresia used this to restructure the school system following the needs of an absolute monarchy, i.e. to produce educated and loyal civil servants.

Searching for an education model to look up to when establishing the Higher School, the founders were directed to the Hungarian parts of the Habsburg Monarchy because that was where most of the educated Serbs completed their studies by the reformed school system. Queen Maria Theresia put order into the whole school system in the Hungarian countries in 1777 with the regulation *Ratio educationis totiusque rei litterariae per Regnum Hungariae et provincias eidem ad nexas* (hereinafter referred to as “*Ratio educationis 1777*”) which prescribed that, in addition to grammar schools and universities, Royal Science Academies (*Regia scientiarum Academia*) should be founded, offering three two-year courses – philosophy, law and theology. These schools enabled students to continue their education at universities, but also enabled those who did not want to continue their education to start working in the state administration. Apart from the theological course, the Royal Academy consisted of two-year course in philosophy and two-year course in law. The students first attended the course in philosophy (*cursus philosophicus*), then the course in law (*cursus iuridicus*). The philosophical studies were a prerequisite for the legal course. The reason for introducing academies into the higher education system could have been that Budapest University was difficult to reach for the students coming from distant areas (in 1784 the seat of the University and its School of Law were moved to Pest). However, it is a well-known fact that Queen Maria Theresia



founded these educational institutions to get a larger number of loyal and competent lawyers ready for civil service. Students at the academies received education in accordance with the ideas of enlightened absolutism. Pursuant to the provisions of *Ratio educationis 1777*, there were five Royal Academies with legal studies in the Hungarian countries. They were situated in five districts whose seats were in the following towns: *Agram* (Zagreb), *Raab* (Gyor) – 1785-1802, *Fünfkirchen* (Pecs), *Kaschau* (Koshice), *Tyrnau* (Trnava) – in 1784 moved to *Pressburg* (Pressburg, nowadays Bratislava) and *Grosswardein* (Great Varadinum). The second *Ratio educationis publicae totiusque rei litterariae per Regnum Hungariae et Provincias eidem adnexas* rendered in 1806 (hereinafter referred to as “*Ratio educationis 1806*”) confirmed the existing education system and introduced

certain changes into the studies of law. Pursuant to the provisions of *Ratio educationis 1806*, the subjects in the philosophy studies were simplified comparing to *Ratio educationis 1777*. Namely, they came down to philosophy, mathematics, physics and history (according to *Ratio educationis 1777*, they were departments).

Even though *Ratio educationis 1806* restored the old system and seemed archaic in some elements when compared to its predecessor from 1777, it brought changes which marked progress in the legal studies. Firstly, the studies at Royal Academies were prolonged and now lasted three years. Subjects like world history and history of classes were left out, but new subjects were introduced: statistics (later introduced in Serbia as “shtatistics” which consisted of the basic elements of the state i.e. constitutional system of a country),



The first building of Higher School founded by Ivan Jugović



Dositej Obradović

mining law and trade and bill-of-exchange law. This was the situation in the Hungarian countries of the Habsburg monarchy at the end of 17th and beginning of the 19th century. In other parts of this huge empire significant changes happened as well. The reform implemented in the spirit of the enlightened absolutism by Joseph II, the heir to Queen Maria Theresia, was particularly substantial in the education system. Besides *1781 Tolerance Patent* which brought the secularization of the school system allowing non-Catholics to enjoy its benefits, the Emperor reduced the number of universities so that only those in Vienna, Prague and Lvov (*Lemberg*) remained. Other higher education institutions and universities were transformed into lyceums with limited curricula.

For instance, the Emperor reduced the University of Innsbruck to the lyceum level on 29 November 1781, and the University of Graz was turned into the lyceum in autumn 1782. There, at the Lyceum of Graz, besides two-year studies of philosophy which allowed entrance to other higher education courses (*Durchgangstudium*), there were also theological studies which lasted four years, whereas legal and medical studies lasted for two years. During the rule of Joseph II, the university education as well as higher education in general was primarily meant to produce civil servants, as it was in the period of Maria Theresia.

A few criteria could be of significance when comparing the Belgrade Higher School and the corresponding institutions in the Habsburg Monarchy (i.e. Royal Academies in the Hungarian countries of the Habsburg Empire and lyceums in other parts of the empire). These are: curricula (studied subjects), the length of classes, the number of teachers, academic titles and the method of teaching.

*Subjects.* It seems that the founders and professors of the Belgrade Higher School combined subjects outlined in *Ratio educationis 1777* and *Ratio educationis 1806*. At first sight we can notice that the simplified subjects from the philosophical studies at the Royal Academies were taught in the first and second year at the Higher School which could be classified as a general or philosophical course. History, General Earth Description (Geography), Counting and Geometry (Mathematics), the subjects taught in the first year and the first half of the second year at the Higher School, were also taught along with Philosophy at the philosophy studies in the Hungarian Royal Academies in the Habsburg Monarchy. A great number of German language classes in all three years at the Higher School also indicated what influenced its profile most at the time of its foundation.



A list of legal subjects at the Belgrade Higher School included the following: Statistics of Serbia in the second year; Stylistics and Geographic and Statistic History of Hungary, Russia, England, France, Poland, Austria and Turkey; in the third year Stylistics, Geographic and Statistic History of the abovementioned countries, International Law, State Law, Criminal Law and “the court proceedings in the criminal cases”. The classes for legal subjects lasted for a year and a half of the total of three years. Analyzing the curricula of the legal subjects at the Belgrade Higher School, Lj. Kandić concluded that “the contents of the legal subjects were complex and the authors of the curricula

gave the corresponding theoretical background”. The direct comparison of the subjects taught at the Belgrade Higher School and legal studies at the Hungarian Royal Academies shows the following similarities:

- Statistics of Serbia – *Statistica Hungariae, et Ditionum hereditariarum Caesareo-Regiarum (Ratio educationis 1806)*;
- Stylistics (at the second and third year) – *Stylus Curialis (Ratio educationis 1806)*;
- Geographic and Statistic History of Hungary, Russia, England, France,



A map of Dositej's journeys



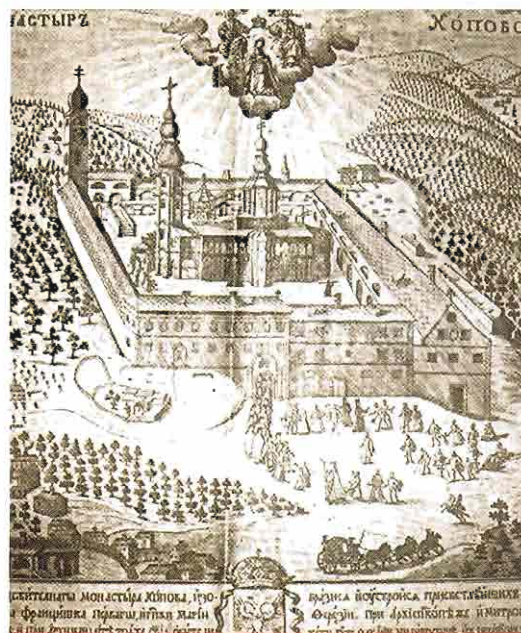
Poland, Austria and Turkey (at the second and third year) – (*Historia provinciarum europearum, Historia universalis et Collegium novorum publicorum - Ratio educationis 1777*);

- International Law (basically, international public law) – *ius gentium et ius publicum universale (Ratio educationis 1777 and Ratio educationis 1806)*;
- State Law – *ius publicum (Ratio educationis 1777 and Ratio educationis 1806)*;
- Criminal Law and “the court proceedings in the criminal cases” – *Ius Criminale (Ratio educationis 1806)*.

To these basically legal subjects we can add the manuscript for the lectures “*General Earth Description*” – Geography (Bumaga 2)“ which was the second part of *General Earth Description* taught in the second year (whereas the first part was taught in the first year) and which mostly dealt with the state law. This additionally emphasizes the legal nature of the studies at the Higher School as well as its similarity to royal academies in the Hungarian part of the Habsburg Empire.

It can also be interesting to compare the legal curriculum of the Higher School and Lyceum which was opened some thirty years later. Legal subjects were taught for only one year at the Lyceum – in the third year of studies when there were only three (or, four including the Curial style) as opposed to six legal subjects in the second and third year at the Higher School. This clearly shows that the early beginnings of the legal studies at the Lyceum were lagging behind the legal studies at the Higher School.

*The length of classes.* A student of the Hungarian royal academies listened to the lectures four hours a day, whereas a student of the Higher School attended the classes for at least five hours a day and



*Hopovo Monastery, copperplate*

“very often six hours a day“.

At the Hungarian royal academies classes were held for five days a week (for two years), and there were no classes on Thursdays, Sundays and holidays, whereas classes at the Higher School were held on six week days except for Sundays and holidays. It can be concluded that the three-year studies at the Higher School were very close to the four-year academic studies at the Hungarian royal academies in number of classes/hours and “students’ workload”, using the modern Bologna terminology and logic. A year and a half of legal subjects at the Higher School corresponded to two years of legal studies at these academies.

According to some data, the classes at the Higher School were held in academic 1808/1809, then there were no classes in 1809/1810, but they were continued in 1810/1811, 1811/1812 and 1812/1813.

*Number of professors.* A small number of teachers at the Higher School caused that each class had a homeroom teacher. Since September 1811 when most probably the third class was opened, each class had its own teacher – altogether three teachers. The lack of teaching staff was obvious at the royal academies too, which can be seen from the then situation at the Zagreb Royal Legal Academy (one or two professors). There was a similar situation at the University of Graz, later *Lyceum* – since the School of Law was opened in 1778, as well as later in the legal Department of the Lyceum (from the academic 1782/1783 to 1810/1811), the classes were taught by only two professors.

*Academic titles.* Neither the Higher School, nor the royal academies, nor lyceums (with few exceptions) in the Habsburg Monarchy, awarded academic titles of bachelor (baccalaureat), master or doctor,

because the essence of these education institutions was to enable students to find employment in the civil service sector. At the royal academies the graduate students obtained a certificate of completing the courses in certain studies and the achieved results in the taken exams, which, it seems, was also done at the Belgrade Higher School.

*The method of teaching.* It was also the same, because the professors of the Belgrade Higher School had used to be students of the royal legal academies or the School of Law of the Pest University, where “the method of teaching law could be explained by the absolutistic higher education policy, since main didactic methods were dictating and repeating the textbooks, instead of processing the material and developing the thinking process“. There are testimonies that the same method was used at the



*The subsequent building of the Higher School, nowadays the Museum of Vuk and Dositej*



Belgrade Higher School, but it appears that there were other teaching methods, such as exercises (exercitationes).

Everything abovementioned shows that the model of education, especially legal, used at the Belgrade Higher School was a slightly modified system of the royal academies in the Hungarian countries of the Habsburg Empire outlined in Ratio educationis 1777 and Ratio educationis 1806. A similar system was used in other parts of Austrian Empire where there were lyceums with a limited curriculum which included two-year philosophy studies first, and then two-year legal studies (or theological, and sometimes medical), all of them with the same aim – to produce educated and loyal civil servants. The intentions of the patriots like I. Jugović, M. Radonić and L. Voinović, professors of the Belgrade Higher School were the same – they wanted to found a “huge educational institution” which would produce capable and devoted civil servants necessary for the organised state government in the ex Belgrade pashalic, now Serbia.

The best proof that the Belgrade Higher School had the same standing with the royal academies in the Hungarian countries of the Habsburg Monarchy were the words of the contemporaries. A renowned professor of the Higher School Lazar Voinović in his manuscript for the lecture “General Earth description – Geography” wrote the following: “All these different sciences are taught at two types of institutions: higher and lower; the first are called universities and academies, and the other lower education schools”. Vuk Karadžić and Lazar Arsenijević Batalaka, the students of the Higher School, spoke about lower schools and this Higher School. Therefore it is clear that when a professor of Higher School speaks of education institutions which “are higher”, he actually means the Higher

School, as is self-explanatory.

For all that is mentioned, the beginnings of classes at the University of Belgrade, i.e. its present Faculty of Law and Faculty of Philosophy could be traced back to the Belgrade Higher School (1808 – 1813) which was structured according to the higher education model in the Habsburg Empire.



*Hopovo Monastery*



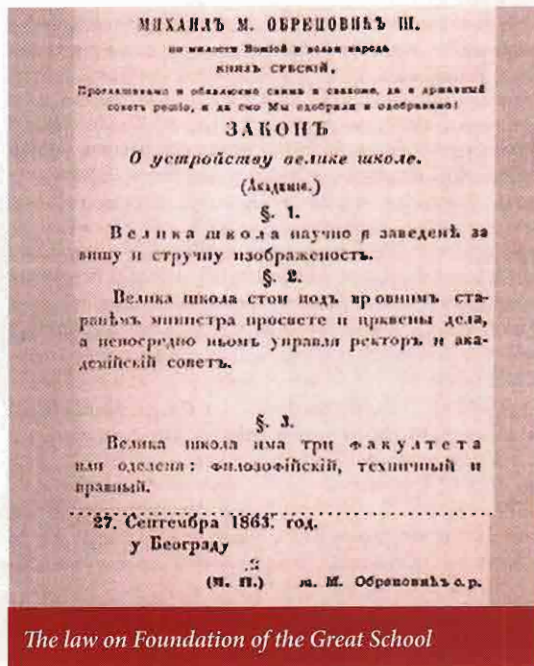


Anastasije Nikolić, the first Rector of the Lyceum

## LYCEUM, GREAT SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY 1838-2008.

TEXT BY DEJAN POPOVIĆ

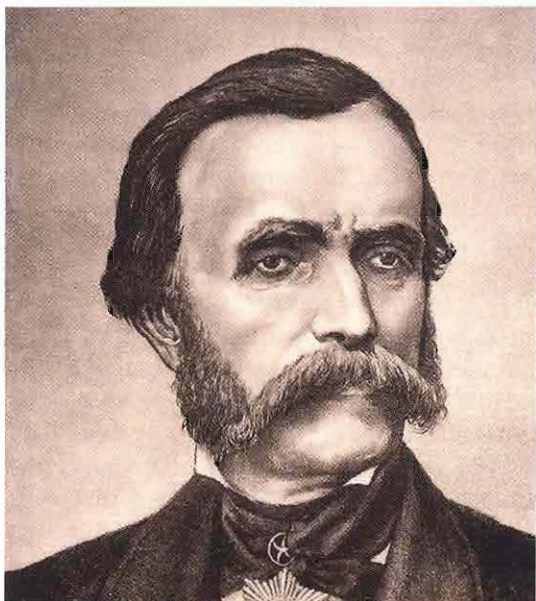
After the success of the Second Serbian Uprising in 1815 and years-long diplomatic endeavors of Miloš Obrenović, in 1830 Serbia was granted the status of the vassal principality by the Sultan's Decree (*Hatisherif*). In 1838 the Lyceum was founded in Kragujevac – originally with the duration of two years and since 1840 of three years. After the Lyceum was moved to Belgrade in 1841, the Law Department was added to its initial Department of Philosophy. The Department of Natural and Technical Science was established in 1853. Only those applicants who had previously finished secondary school could be admitted to the Lyceum. The professors were the most prominent intellectuals of that time, including Jovan Sterija



The law on Foundation of the Great School

Popović, Dimitrije Matić, Janko Šafarik, Djura Daničić and Josif Pančić. The Lyceum was run by the Rector and the Council. The first Rector of the Lyceum was Atanasije Nikolić, professor of geodesy and mathematics.

Therefore it may be concluded that in the last years of the first rule of Prince Miloš, as well as in the first rule of Prince Mihailo and during the era of the “Defenders of the Constitution” (*Ustavobranitelji*) the relevance of the higher education for constituting Serbia as a modern European state was not only understood, but the decisive step for Serbia’s inclusion into the “European academic community”, in the present-day phraseology, was made. Thus, the Lyceum was established in 1838 – almost simultaneously with the Ottoman University in Athens, the oldest higher education institution in Greece, but 22 years prior to the foundation of the first Romanian university (the



Captain Miša Anastasijević

one founded in Iași in 1860 by Prince Alexandru Ioan Kuza), and 25 years before the foundation of the first Ottoman university – *Darulfunun* which was opened in Istanbul in 1863, and 50 years before the first Bulgarian higher education institution – Advanced Pedagogical Course – was opened in Sofia in 1888.

On 24 September 1863 the Law on Foundation of the Great School was adopted, thus transforming the Lyceum into the Great School (Velika škola). This institution was located into the edifice which Captain Miša Anastasijević, one of the most prominent Serbs of the day, had endowed to his fatherland and which is even nowadays considered as one of the most beautiful buildings in Belgrade. The Great School consisted of three faculties – Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Law and Technical Faculty. It was run by the Rector and Academic Council which consisted of the

Rector and all professors and lecturers until 1896 and since then of Rector and full professors only).

The Great School was reputable and respectable, not only in the Principality (Kingdom) of Serbia, but in the European circles as well. Its most prominent professors were educated at the leading foreign universities and they later, from their posts at the Great School, continued intensive cooperation with their former teachers and colleagues. Let us mention among others Stojan Novaković, Gligorije-Giga Geršić, Čedomilj Mijatović, Sima Lozanić, Jovan Cvijić, Mihailo Petrović Alas, Jovan Žujović, and Milan Jovanović Batut. It was their scientific contribution that made Serbia the righteous member of the “European academic community” of that time. A group of younger teachers who became recognized at the beginning of the 20th century were very respected at the Great School. Among others, there were Bogdan Popović, Slobodan Jovanović, Branislav Petronijević, Živojin Perić and Stanoje Stanojević. The Great School represented an academic environment with high university standards established to a large degree, based on the principle of university autonomy: the only thing that remained was to pass the legislation that would regulate the transformation of the Great School into the University.

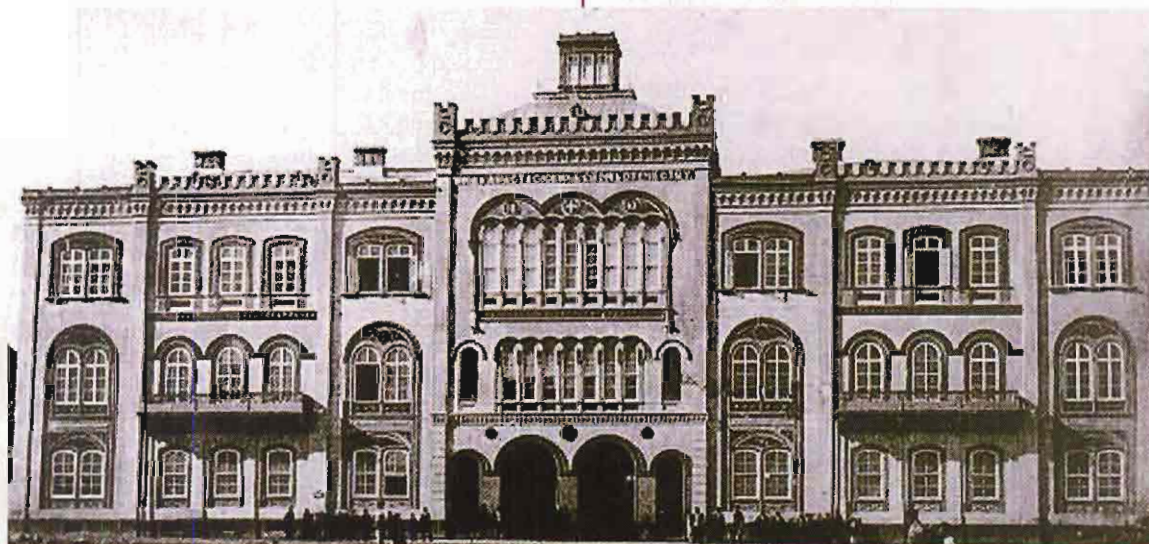
On 12 March 1905 King Peter I signed the Decree on Pronouncing the University Law. This legal document guaranteed autonomy to the university, proclaiming that “the professors have freedom of expression of their science”. All teachers at the Great School were absolved of their duties when this law was passed and they were elected to the university titles (full professor, associate professor, and assistant professor) in accordance with more rigorous criteria. A numerus clausus was introduced for all titles: thus the Faculty of Philosophy could have at the most ten full professors, the Technical Faculty six, and the



Faculty of Law four. The head of the University was Rector, while the faculties were headed by deans. The University Administration consisted of the Rector and the deans, the University Council of the Rector and all professors.

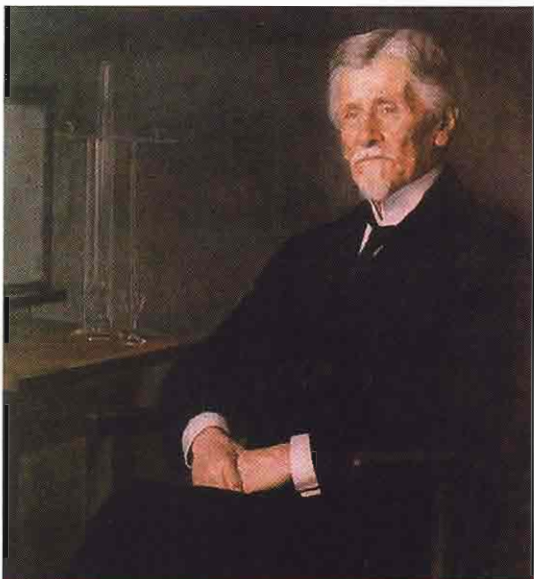
In the period 1905–1914 the reputation of the University of Belgrade was well increased by its professors – those abovementioned who gained their reputation at the Great School, and those, somewhat younger, who commenced their career at the University (Toma Živanović, Ivan Djaja, Veselin Čajkanović, Tihomir Djordjević, Pavle Popović, Jovan Skerlić et al.). The lectures at all three faculties (Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Law and Technical Faculty) were still being held in the Captain Miša's Building, while the number of students was constantly increasing (in 1905 there were 788 students; in the last academic year before the outbreak of the World War One – about 1,500). During the Balkan Wars (1912–1913) the teaching process was disturbed, while during the World War I the University was closed.

In the period between the two world wars the University of Belgrade continued to develop. It was reopened on 1 May 1919. The implementation of the Serbian 1905 Law on University continued in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later Kingdom of Yugoslavia, until 1930 when the new Universities Law was enacted. As early as in 1920 three new faculties mentioned in the 1905 Law on University were established and began to work (the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Theology and the Faculty of Agriculture) and each was allotted a separate building. In the early twenties the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje and the Faculty of Law in Subotica were founded, both of them within the University of Belgrade. The Technical Faculty was split into five departments (Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and Technical Faculty of Culture and Geodesy) and a new building was allotted to it. In 1932 the Faculty of Agriculture was transformed into the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, while in 1936 the

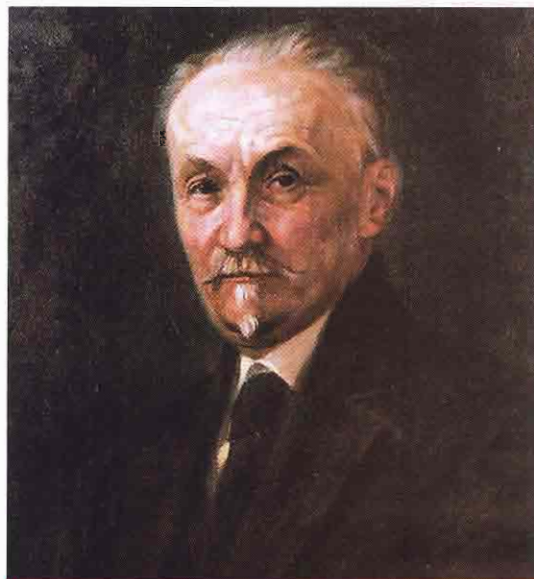


*Captain Miša's Edifice – the Great School building from 1865 to 1905 when it became the University building*





*Sima Lozanić,  
the first Rector of the University of Belgrade*



*Slobodan Jovanović,  
one of the first full professors*

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was founded. In 1937 the Department of Pharmacy was established within the Faculty of Medicine. The lectures in the academic year 1940/1941 at the Faculty of Law began in its new building.

The increase in the number of faculties was followed by the increase in the number of professors and students. In the eve of the Second World War the University employed over 500 professors and had about 10,000 students. Many benefactors, such as Luka Čelović Trebinjac, augmented the University property and made it possible for hundreds of low-income students to study at the University by means of scholarships. The University of Belgrade represented the most important academic institution in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the centre of scientific, educational and cultural life. Apart from the above mentioned great men, its high reputation was built up by Milutin Milanković, Vladimir Ćorović, Djordje

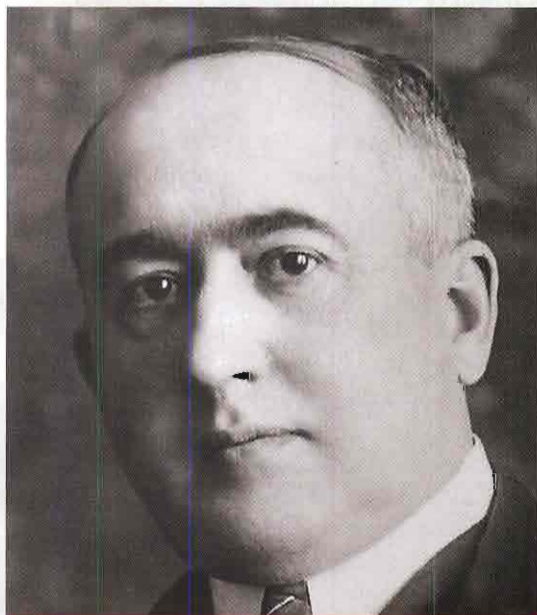
Tasić and others.

Professors and students of the University of Belgrade represented a focal point of resistance to totalitarianism, gradually spreading throughout Europe in "the age of intolerance". No matter how ideologically different, those of democratic orientation as well as the leftists understood that the threat of fascism was serious. Because of such antifascist orientation, the University of Belgrade paid a high price in the period after the outbreak of the Second World War.

The University of Belgrade ceased its work in April 1941 when the country was occupied by the German armed forces. During the occupation only a few faculties carried out some teaching and occasionally organised exams. Numerous students were active members of resistance **movement**, many of them sacrificing their lives. **A number** of professors were imprisoned in the **fascist camps** where some of them, like Đorđe Tasić and Mihailo

Ilić, were shot.

After the liberation, the new communist government reopened the University in 1945. A number of pre-war professors were expelled based on the ideological grounds (Toma Živanović, Dragoljub Jovanović, Božidar S. Marković, Aleksandar Kostić and many others). Having been the bastion of democratic ideas and academic freedoms in the pre-war period, the University of Belgrade, together with other Yugoslav universities, was put under political control in the post-war era. Like in the pre-war period the members of the academic community were electing the Rector, the vice-rectors, the deans and the vice-deans. However, the Communist Party exercised de facto influence on the selection of the candidates. In spite of that, one has to admit that the high university standards were taken into account in most of these elections. Generally speaking, quality used to be



*Professor Milutin Milanković*

assured when electing professors as well, and the majority of the pre-war professors were retained at and accepted by the University, and they were given a chance to continue their scientific and teaching work. These developments, by and large, made it possible for the University of Belgrade to keep its leading position in the relatively large state of Yugoslavia at that time. Furthermore, the opening of Yugoslavia toward the world in the fifties and later, created conditions for the renewal of the pre-war inter-university contacts and establishment of cooperation with many universities – especially in the liberated countries. A large number of foreign students were studying at the University of Belgrade, its teachers became eminent visiting professors at the respectable universities all over the world.

If we look at the changes in the structure of the University in the post-war period, we may notice the increase in the number of faculties. The Faculty of Pharmacy was founded in 1945, while in 1947 the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics split off from the Faculty of Philosophy (in 1995 the former would be divided into six faculties: the Faculty of Biology, the Faculty of Chemistry, the Faculty of Geography, the Faculty of Mathematics, the Faculty of Physics and the Faculty of Physical Chemistry). In 1947 the Higher School of Economics and Commerce was transformed into the Faculty of Economics. In the following year the University was divided into three independent organisational units: the University, the Higher Medical School and the Higher Technical School. In the same year the Faculty of Dental Medicine was founded, whereas the Higher Technical School was divided into six faculties: the Faculty of Architecture, the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Faculty of Technology and the Faculty of Mining. In 1949 the Faculty of Geology was opened which in 1956

merged with the Faculty of Mining to become the Faculty of Mining and Geology. In 1949 the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry split into the Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Forestry. It was in 1952 that the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia excluded the Orthodox Faculty of Theology from the University of Belgrade. The Higher Medical School and the Higher Technical School re-merged with the University in 1954. Under the auspices of the University of Belgrade the universities in Novi Sad, Niš, Priština, and Kragujevac, as well as in Titograd (today's Podgorica) were founded. The University of Belgrade has become alma mater of almost all universities in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

The University of Belgrade itself continued to branch out: in 1960 the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering was established, while the Faculty of Philology detached from the Faculty of Philosophy. In 1968 two higher schools were transformed into the faculties – the Faculty of Physical Education and the Faculty of Political Science. The Faculty of Organisational Science was founded three years later, the Faculty of Special Education in 1975, the Faculty of Civil Defense in 1977 and the Faculty of Teachers' Training in 1993. Finally, in 2004 the Orthodox Faculty of Theology was readmitted to the University of Belgrade when the Serbian Government declared the 1952 Government's decree null and void. Nowadays the University of Belgrade encompasses 31 faculties and ten research institutes.

The number of students at the University of Belgrade has been increasing in the post-war period: in the early 1960s it reached 50,000 and in the academic year 2007/2008 there were 89,827 students enrolled in different levels and types of studies. Since the foundation of individual faculties until the commencement of the academic year 2007/2008 the total of 346,741 students have

graduated at the University of Belgrade. A large inflow of students was incited by the liberalisation of admission policy and a possibility of part-time studying. After a while, the admission was limited by *numerus clausus* (admission quota) prescribed for each faculty, the right to admission depending on the results achieved at the admission test and on the grades from the secondary school.

The postgraduate M.A. studies have been organised since the late fifties. Since 1966 and for the following forty years, the academic title of Master of Arts has been a prerequisite for the work on the Ph.D. thesis. Until present days 22,704 postgraduate students have obtained the M.A. degree and 13,214 Ph.D. theses have been defended at the University of Belgrade.<sup>2</sup>

Simultaneously with the number of undergraduate and postgraduate students, the number of teaching and supporting staff has also been increasing. The University of Belgrade currently employs 2,645 teachers (1,051 full professors, 709 associate professors and 885 assistant professors), 2,014 teaching assistants and teaching associates, and 2,849 members of administrative staff.

Whatever our point of view in assessing political and economic circumstances in the country in the period between the fifties and the eighties, we cannot overlook the facts that the University was on the rise, and that its professors were competitive in the international market and to a large extent appreciated in the country, traditionally unwilling to recognize the prophets. The students of the University of Belgrade used to contribute significantly to the "renewal and reconstruction" – the words that from the present-day perspective

2 - Since the academic 2006/07 the M.A. studies have no longer been carried out, and the University switched to the "Bologna" model of three-degree academic studies: bachelor – master – doctor; the model implies that students who completed master studies can enroll in three-year doctoral studies and should write a doctoral thesis.



may seem somewhat archaic, but they realistically convey the enthusiasm of many generations that were building New Belgrade or Belgrade – Zagreb highway and participating at numerous other youth public works. Both in the years full of élan and somewhat later, when the social circumstances improved, we could be proud of the University which was respected in other environments. Let us just mention the plaudits the University received in 1988 on the occasion of celebrating 150 years of higher education in Serbia.

Nevertheless, a complete assessment of the development of the University of Belgrade cannot be made unless we turn to its role in the social events during the half of a century that followed the liberation of the country after the Second World War. In the students' demonstrations that erupted at the University of Belgrade in June 1968 it was demanded that the excessive social stratification should be abolished, and discontent with the social situation was expressed. After a while a number of professors were expelled from the University, primarily from the Faculty of Philosophy (Ljubomir Tadić, Mihailo Marković, Svetozar Stojanović, Dragoljub Mićunović, Zagorka Pešić-Golubović and others), and they were accused of inspiring and supporting the students movement. In the early seventies the purge was directed toward the Faculty of Law, because of the expert opposition to the official policy of amending the Federal Constitution: Professor Mihailo Djurić was sentenced to prison and sent to jail, while several professors and teaching assistants were ousted from the Faculty (Andrija Gams, Aleksandar Stojanović, Vojislav Koštunica, Kosta Čavoški and others).

In spite of such measures carried out by the authorities, the University of Belgrade remained one of the most important centres of the intellectual life in Serbia and what was then Yugoslavia, a place where generations of young

people were trained, educated in the spirit of the European civilisation values, and became qualified to continue their studies even at the most prestigious world universities. However, one must not overlook the influence of the environment, basically undemocratic, which could lead to the production of other types of human resources – intolerant, authoritarian, chauvinistic ones. Such an assessment, of course, refers to all other universities in Yugoslavia of that time. The fate of Yugoslavia somehow bears evidence of the destructive force which succeeded in halting the democratic transformation of the country in the time when the Berlin wall went down and when the Eastern Europe took the path of transition.

The dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the introduction of a multiparty system pushed the University of Belgrade to the front row of political struggle that marked the last decade of the 20th century. In the late eighties its professors and students succeeded in winning the legal guarantees for the university autonomy and academic freedoms. Still, from the early nineties the majority at the University became aware that Serbia was lagging behind in the transition process and that the isolation from Europe would generate dreadful consequences. The students' demonstrations in March 1991 and in June 1992 showed that the University of Belgrade was the most vehement centre of resistance to the backward and undemocratic ruling politics. The former demonstrations compelled the Government to withdraw the tanks deployed in the streets of Belgrade in the evening of 9 March 1991 to the army barracks, thus halting the repression, at least temporarily. The latter demonstrations gave birth to the Declaration of the University of Belgrade.

The June 1992 Declaration remains the testimony of the responsibility that professors and students felt before the arising tragedies and of their intellectual courage to timely share the worrying

concerns with the public. The messages of the Declaration caused the authorities' reaction: they dismissed Rector Rajko Vračar who had put his signature on the Declaration and delivered its contents bravely and bluntly to the man who was the real reason for writing it.

Vračar's successor, whose legitimacy came from the political sphere rather than the academic community, missed the opportunity to understand the justification of the students' wrath because of the election fraud in winter 1996/1997. It took more than a hundred days of mass student rallies and stoppage of teaching at almost all faculties to compel him to resign and the authorities to concede the true results of local election in Belgrade.

In an attempt to suppress the democratic potential of the University of Belgrade, considering it as a major threat to totalitarianism, the regime undertook Draconian measures in June 1998. The Law on University then enacted abolished the university autonomy and crushed academic freedoms: Rector and deans were not elected by the academic community any more but appointed by the Government; the professors were not elected by the academic councils any more but "chosen" by the appointed dean. The reaction of the University to such a challenge was in the beginning relatively mild – the absence of mass protests may be explained with the fear of repression and the international escalation of the Kosovo crisis in the course of 1998. However, neither the cases of individual resistance nor the fact that dozens of outstanding professors (primarily from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Philology) were expelled from the University at that time can be forgotten. During NATO air raids on FR Yugoslavia (March – June 1999) the teaching process at the University was mainly carried out, while the professors, using their international contacts, were trying to warn the international public how tragic the

consequences of punishing the entire population for the ruling politics were.

In the year 2000 it became possible to look back at the events that happened in the last decade of the 20th century: on the one hand, other Central European countries almost finished the transition process and built democratic institutions, and on the other, in Serbia, given bad governance, hyperinflation, sanctions and bombing, the economy became devastated, and political life, in spite of formal functioning of institutions, was featured as totalitarian. The University was banished from the international academic community, branded for persecution of numerous professors and students. However, in autumn 2000 the University of Belgrade met vigorously the challenge raised by 1998 Law on University. As on many previous occasions, its students were in the front rows of demonstrations that led to overthrowing the Milošević's regime on 5 October and recognizing the electoral will of the citizens. Soon after, the Rector and the deans who had been appointed by the previous Government were dismissed, and the managing of the University of Belgrade was taken over by an interim rector's collegium, approved by the new Government. The democratic elections for the deans were held at all faculties, while the Government, as a rule, only approved the choice of the academic councils. The university autonomy was essentially re-established right after 5 October 2000, while its legal form was shaped in mid-2002 when the new Law on University based on the well-proven law from the beginning of 1990s, was enacted. A dialogue between the Government and the academic community was the corner stone for the strategic decision on the necessity of rapid integration of Serbia's universities into the Bologna process. In the summer 2002, immediately after the adoption of the Law on University, the election for the Rector and the deans were held, in accordance



with the standards of the university autonomy, while academic councils began to elect professors and teaching assistants once again. After a decade-long isolation, the University of Belgrade took long strides to return to the international academic community. It was admitted to full membership in the European University Association and the International University Association, and took part in various forms of the inter-university cooperation (TEMPUS projects, UNIADRION initiative, etc.). The international exchange of professors and students has been intensified and the first joint master studies with *La sapienza* University in Rome and the University of Sarajevo have been organized. Scientific research has once again become the foundation of university teaching, and faculties launched three-year doctoral studies. Foreign students are coming back to the University of Belgrade: 23 of them graduated in the academic year 2006/2007, and an increasing number of them enroll in the postgraduate studies every year.

Serbia's admission to the Bologna process brought a new challenge to the University: how to set its organisation in order to become an integral part of the European academic area by the end of the first decade of 21st century? In autumn 2004 the Minister of Education entrusted the University of Belgrade with the leading role in drafting the new Higher Education Law. Having fulfilled this task, the University enabled the adoption of the Law by the National Assembly in summer 2005 which came into force on September 10 2005.

Most importantly, the Law defined the criteria for quality assurance procedures at the higher education institutions, as well as studying programmes. As a part of the quality control process, the institutions and their programmes must be approved by the national and European accreditation bodies, but also be self-approved, including the students' evaluation of teachers. The efforts of the University of Belgrade representatives

in the Conference of Serbian Universities (KONUS) brought to the timely constitution of the National Council for Higher Education which then founded the Accreditation and Quality Control Commission. The Commission prepared the *Book of Rules for Standards and Procedures for the Accreditation of the Higher Education Institutions and Their Studying Programmes* and other relevant documents which were then adopted by the National Council. In the first accreditation round completed in May 2008, out of 14 accredited higher education institutions six were members of the University of Belgrade (the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Dental Medicine, the Faculty of Chemistry and the Faculty of Physical Chemistry). The request for the accreditation of the University of Belgrade and a number of its faculties is pending.

The Law on Higher Education strengthened and widened the limits of university autonomy and academic freedoms, in some aspects even surpassing what is considered as "the European standard". Thus, when constituting the National Council for Higher Education, upon the proposal of the University of Belgrade, KONUS was granted the right to propose to the Parliament ten out of 16 members (four members come from the University of Belgrade). The Rector and Vice-Rectors are elected by the University Council in which there are 21 representatives of the University, five students and five Government representatives. The candidate for the Rector's position is proposed by the Senate under the condition that the candidate must be a full professor with the support of at least one third of the faculties and institutes within the University of Belgrade. The procedure for the teachers election is held in the Senate (for full professors), i.e. in the corresponding council of the scientific field (for associate professors and assistant professors) upon the proposal of the expert body of the faculty (the electoral council).

The Students' Parliament has been established whose representatives are the members of both the Council and the Senate (eight delegates). Students also elect a Student Vice-Rector, therefore they act as a partner in the higher education process where they participate in the evaluation of their teachers' work.

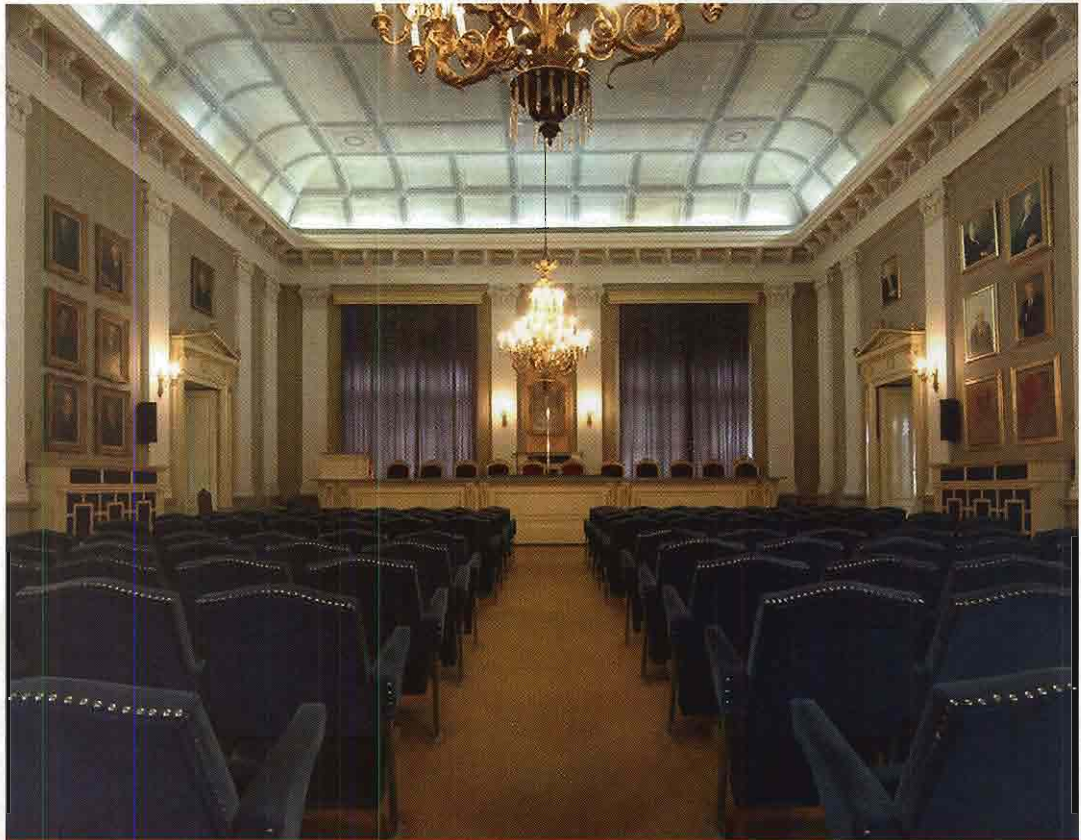
The integration of the University was significantly improved by the new Statute of the University adopted in autumn 2006. Nowadays the University adopts the studying programmes, takes care of the quality control, manages the enrolment policy, elects teachers and sets criteria for their election, participates in the international cooperation, establishes and develops a unique information system, etc.

The *curricula* reform taken place at all faculties, but it is a continuous and not a one-time process which began even before the adoption of the Law on Higher Education often under the auspices of the European TEMPUS projects. Studies in three levels (*bachelor - master - doctor*) in the academic 2005/2006 were held at 13 faculties, whereas in the academic 2006/2007 at each of the 31 faculties within the University of Belgrade. At all studying programmes the ECTS system was introduced in accordance with the "Bologna" requests. This system allows numerous possibilities for students mobility. The facilitation of the visa regime for the Serbian students and teachers which has begun in the EU countries as well as the announced cancellation of visas in the years to follow shall open new horizons to the members of the academic community and will have enabled them to become part of the universal European academic and research life by the end of the decade. The mobility however is not one-way; today, based on the bilateral agreements on the cooperation, or through CEEPUS system and support projects for our minorities abroad, at the University of Belgrade there are several hundreds foreign students.

In any aspect the University of Belgrade is a leading higher education institution in the country: 40% of the total number of teachers, associates and students at all state-owned and private universities in Serbia are its members (the second university covers only half of this percentage); regarding its scientific impact, including the management of the scientific programmes, the University of Belgrade – with its 31 faculties and ten scientific institutes – cannot be compared to either other Serbian universities, or any other in the region. The University of Belgrade currently implements 88 international projects, ten of which are 10 FP6, one FP7, 38 COST, 21 EUREKA and 18 TEMPUS projects, and a huge number of international multilateral and bilateral projects implemented by the University members.

The University of Belgrade is prepared to retain and advance its position as the leading higher education institution in the region, keeping the worthy elements of its tradition which make it a genuine national brand, while adapting to the challenges of the new age. University, as an institution, was born 920 years ago and managed to survive for almost a millennium, representing the foundation of the modern civilization, only due to the fact that it has been able to constantly adapt and change. That is the message left to us by our ancestors who themselves faced the challenges of their own century, the message which we must recognize on the occasion of the bicentennial of the University of Belgrade.





*The Rectorate's Great Hall*



# RECTORS OF THE LYCEUM, THE GREAT SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

From the foundation of the Lyceum in 1838 until its transformation into the Great School in 1863, the following persons were its Rectors:

**ATANASIJE NIKOLIĆ,**  
professor of mathematics, geodesy and technical drawing at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1839/40;

**ISIDOR STOJANOVIĆ,**  
professor of general history at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1840/41 and 1845/46;

**KONSTANTIN BRANKOVIĆ,**  
professor of philosophy, logic, psychology and pedagogy at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1841/42, 1846/47, 1851/52, 1852/53, 1859/60, 1860/61, 1861/62 and 1862/63;

**GAVRILO POPOVIĆ,**  
professor of Christian Science at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1842/43;

**IGNJAT STANIMIROVIĆ,**  
professor of general statistics and criminal law at the Department of Law; Rector in the academic year 1843/44;

**SERGIJE NIKOLIĆ,**  
professor of administrative law, international law and Serbian public law at the Department of Law; Rector in the academic year 1844/45;

**JANKO ŠAFARIK,**  
professor of physics and history at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1847/48;

**SAVA JOVŠIĆ,**  
professor of history of church, dogmatic and moral theology at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1848/49;



**EMILIJAN JOSIMOVIĆ,**

professor of mathematics, practical geometry and civil architecture at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1849/50;

**VUK MARINKOVIĆ,**

professor of physics at the Department of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1850/51, 1856/57, 1857/58 and 1858/59;

**KOSTA CUKIĆ,**

professor of economics, public finance and commercial science at the Department of Law; Rector in 1851;

**RAJKO LEŠJANIN,**

professor of Roman Law and Criminal Law at the Department of Law; Rector in the academic years 1853/54, 1854/55 and 1855/56.

From the foundation of the Great School in 1863 until it became the University in 1905, the following persons were its Rectors:

**KONSTANTIN BRANKOVIĆ,**

professor of philosophy, logic, psychology and pedagogy at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1863/64 and 1864/65

**SERGIJE NIKOLIĆ,**

professor of administrative law, international law and Serbian public law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic year 1865/66;

**STOJAN MARKOVIĆ,**

professor of administrative law with commercial and bill-of-exchange law and public administration at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic years 1866/67, 1867/68, 1878/79, 1879/80, 1880/81 and 1887/88;

**JOSIF PANČIĆ,**

professor of natural history and agronomy at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1868/69, 1869/70, 1870/71, 1871/72, 1872/73 and 1873/74, as well as in the winter semester of the academic year 1874/75;

**EMILIJAN JOSIMOVIĆ,**

professor of mathematics, practical geometry and civil architecture at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the summer semester of the academic year 1874/75 and in the academic year 1876/77;

**ALIMPIJE VASILJEVIĆ,**

professor of philosophy and logic at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1875/76;

**STOJAN BOŠKOVIĆ,**

professor of general history at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1877/78;

**DIMITRIJE NEŠIĆ,**

professor of mathematics at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1881/82, 1882/83, 1883/84, 1892/93 and 1893/94;

**PANTELIJA-PANTA SREČKOVIĆ,**

professor of general history and Serbian history at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1884/85 and 1890;

**KOSTA ALKOVIĆ,**

professor of physics and mechanics at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the academic years 1885/86, 1891/92 and 1894/95

**JOVAN S. BOŠKOVIĆ,**

professor of Slavic philology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1886/87;

**SVETOMIR NIKOLAJEVIĆ,**

professor of general history of literature at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1888/89 and 1889/90;

### SIMA LOZANIĆ,

professor of chemistry and chemical technology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1890/91;

### SVETISLAV VULOVIĆ,

professor of history of literature of Southern Slavs at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1893/94;

### VOJISLAV BAKIĆ,

professor of pedagogy at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1895/96 and 1897/98;

### JOVAN ŽUJOVIĆ,

professor of geology, mineralogy and paleontology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1896/97;

### GLIGORIJE-GIGA GERŠIĆ,

professor of Roman law and international law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the winter semester of the academic year 1898/99;

### NIKOLA I. STAMENKOVIĆ,

professor of hydromechanics at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the summer semester of the academic year 1898/99 and in the academic year 1899/1900;

### KOSTA GLAVINIĆ,

professor of the bridge-building science and tunnel-building science at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the academic year 1900/01;

### MILAN JOVANOVIĆ-BATUT,

professor of forensic medicine and hygiene at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic year 1901/02;

### MARKO T. LEKO,

professor of chemistry and chemical technology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1902/03 and 1903/04.

### SAVA UROŠEVIĆ,

professor mineralogy and petrography at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1904/05.

Since its foundation in 1905, the following persons were the Rectors of the University:

### SIMA LOZANIĆ,

professor of chemistry and chemical technology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1905/06;

### JOVAN CVIJIĆ,

professor of physical geography at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1906/07 and 1919/20;

ANDRA J. STEVANOVIĆ, professor of building constructions at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the academic year 1907/08;

### SAVA UROŠEVIĆ,

professor of mineralogy and petrography at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1908/09 and 1909/10;

### BOGDAN GAVRILOVIĆ,

professor of mathematics at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the academic years 1910/11, 1911/12, 1912/13, 1921/22, 1922/23 and 1923/24;

### SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ,

professor of public law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic years 1913/14 and 1920/21;

### DORĐE STANOJEVIĆ,

professor of physics at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1913/14, 1914/15, 1915/16, 1916/17, 1917/18 and 1918/19;



**PAVLE POPOVIĆ,**

professor of history of Yugoslav literature at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1924/25, 1925/26 and 1926/27;

**ČEDOMILJ MITROVIĆ,**

professor of ecclesiastical law and marital law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic years 1927/28, 1928/29 and 1929/30;

**VLADIMIR P. MITROVIĆ,**

professor of hydromechanics at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the academic years 1930/31 and 1931/32;

**VLADIMIR K. PETKOVIĆ,**

professor of geology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1932/33;

**ALEKSANDAR BELIĆ,**

professor of Slavic philology and general linguistics at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1933/34;

**IVAN ĐAJA,**

professor of physiology, physiological chemistry and general physiology at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the winter semester of the academic year 1934/35;

**VLADIMIR ĆOROVIĆ,**

professor of national history at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic year 1934/35 and 1935/36;

**DRAGOSLAV B. JOVANOVIĆ,**

professor of constitutional law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic 1936/37, 1937/38 and 1938/39;

**PETAR MICIĆ,**

professor of the basics of steel constructions, steel bridges and steel buildings at the Technical Faculty; Rector in the academic years 1939/40, 1940/41 and 1941/42;

**NIKOLA POPOVIĆ,**

professor of history, philosophy, general psychology and logic at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1942/43 and 1943/44;

**STEVAN JAKOVLJEVIĆ,**

professor of botany at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 1945/46, 1946/47, 1947/48, 1948/49 and 1949/50;

**ILIJA ĐURIČIĆ,**

professor of physiology at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine; Rector in the academic years 1950/51, 1951/52 and 1954/55;

**VUKIĆ MIĆOVIĆ,**

professor of chemistry at the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics; Rector in the academic years 1952/53 and 1953/54;

**BORISLAV T. BLAGOJEVIĆ,**

professor of civil law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic years 1955/56, 1956/57, 1957/58, 1958/59, 1959/60, 1960/61, 1961/62 and 1962/63;

**BOŽIDAR S. ĐORĐEVIĆ,**

professor of internal medicine at the Faculty of Medicine; Rector in the academic years 1963/64, 1964/65, 1965/66 and 1966/67;

**DRAGIŠA IVANOVIĆ,**

professor of general physics, theory of nuclear reactors and quantum mechanics at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering; Rector in the academic years 1967/68, 1968/69, 1969/70 and 1970/71;

**JOVAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ,**

professor of veterinary radiology and physical therapy at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine; Rector in the academic years 1971/72, 1972/73, 1973/74 and 1974/75;

**DRAGOSLAV JANKOVIĆ,**

professor of history of state and law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic years 1975/76 and 1976/77;

**MIROSLAV PEČUJLIĆ,**

professor of sociology and methodology of social science; Rector in the academic years 1977/78, 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81;

**VOJISLAV M. PETROVIĆ,**

professor of comparative physiology and endocrinology at the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics; Rector in the academic years 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84 and 1984/85;

**ZORAN PJANIĆ,**

professor of political economy and theory and pricing-policy at the Faculty of Economics; Rector in the academic years 1985/86 and 1986/87;

**SLOBODAN UNKOVIĆ,**

professor of economics of tourism at the Faculty of Economics; Rector in the academic years 1987/88, 1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91;

**RAJKO VRAČAR,**

professor of non-ferrous metals metallurgy at the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy; Rector in the academic years 1991/92 and 1992/93;

**DRAGUTIN VELIČKOVIĆ,**

professor of biochemistry at the Faculty of Agriculture; Rector in the academic years 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96 and in the winter semester of the academic year 1996/97;

**DRAGAN KUBUROVIĆ,**

professor of tooth diseases at the Faculty of Dental Medicine; Rector in the summer semester of the academic year 1996/97 and in the academic year 1997/98;

**JAGOŠ PURIĆ,**

professor of atom physics at the Faculty of Physics; Rector in the academic years 1998/99 and 1999/2000;

**MARIJA BOGDANOVIĆ,**

professor of methodology of sociological research at the Faculty of Philosophy; Rector in the academic years 2000/01, 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04;

**DEJAN POPOVIĆ,**

professor of public finance and financial law at the Faculty of Law; Rector in the academic 2004/05 and 2005/06, as well as in the winter semester of 2006/07;

**BRANKO KOVAČEVIĆ,**

professor of automatics at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering; Rector in the summer semester 2006/07 and in the academic 2007/08 and 2008/09 – the present Rector of the University of Belgrade.





# THE VISION AND THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE UNIVERSITY



The university of Belgrade has a vision to become the leading higher education institution in this region by the end of 2016 and to have a major role in the social, economic and cultural development of the society. The interaction among students, professors, companies, public agencies, voluntary organisations, expert bodies and other different representatives of the society will make the University of Belgrade become more than just a university.

The implementation of the regional, national and international partnerships will strengthen the role of the University of Belgrade on the local and national level, as well as improve the global networking particularly through the international cooperation. Professionalism, life-long educational development, and promotion of understanding and creativity are our academic priorities.

Being an institution with a long tradition in higher education, the University will work on reinforcing its position of an educational centre. Any conducted research and the quality of educational programme will be targeted at creating and transferring the knowledge.

Sports, art and voluntary work are highly appreciated at the University. They add a new dimension and additional energy to the University of Belgrade. Giving support to students, irreplaceable human resources and working with partners will be the main activities of the University of Belgrade.

In this way all barriers between the theoretical and practical education will be removed, and at the same time flexible and favourable conditions for work and personal development of the students coming from this region will be created.

Broadening the variety of educational programmes

and working in the strategic partnerships will attract even those who may not have planned to study at the University, thus making the number of students constantly increasing.

The University of Belgrade will adamantly stick by the following values:

- mutual respect;
- cooperation and communication;
- creativity and innovation;
- equality;
- academic and intellectual freedom;
- tendency for perfection;
- public responsibility;
- diversity and variety.

The strategic goals of the University of Belgrade:

1. Creating an institution which has autonomy and academic freedom, but is responsible and devoted to the public;
2. Integration of the faculties and implementation of the Bologna declaration;
3. Focusing on students (undergraduates and postgraduates), rewriting the programmes (their improvement and adaptation) and the improvement of the studying conditions;
4. A modern programme for education and lectures – an educational programme recognizable abroad in accordance with the highest standards will be created;
5. The improvement and assurance of the educational programmes quality;
6. Construction of the uniform information system of the University – standardized software and hardware (compatibility), building a network between the University and each individual faculty, as well as a network between the faculties.
7. Maintaining and enhancing the human resources (students, teaching and non-teaching staff);
8. Making strong connections with the companies,

enterprises and other universities (foreign and national);

9. Designing a corresponding marketing strategy: strategic marketing plan, branding, creating a visual identity of the University of Belgrade;

10. Setting corresponding standards at the University level – unified documents, evaluation of results, equipment, space, etc.

11. The development of a unified quality control system;

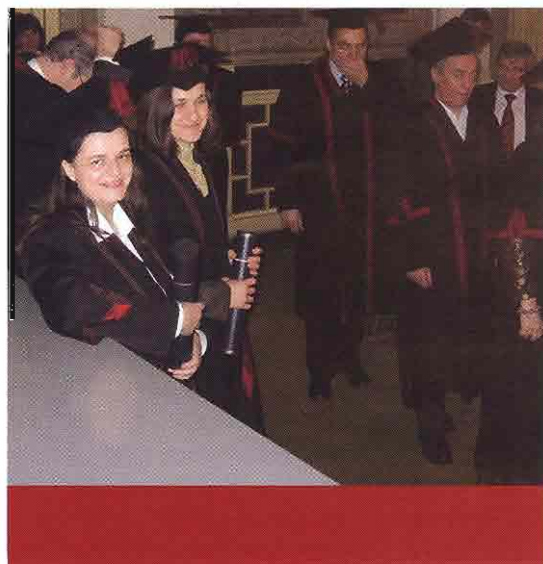
12. The processes and procedures unification in all activities of the University of Belgrade;

13. Restructuring the organisation of the University with the aim to manage the new integrated University more efficiently;

14. The development of expert students centres and business incubators;

15. Establishment of an alumni centre at the University of Belgrade;

16. A general repositioning of the University of Belgrade.





# THE STRUCTURE AND THE SCOPE OF THE UNIVERSITY

University of Belgrade is a state-owned university. Its core activities – higher education and scientific research – are in the public interest and pursued within the framework of the pertinent legislation. The University consists of the higher education units with the status of legal entity and units without the status of legal entity. Higher education units with the status of legal entity are faculties and scientific institutes. Higher education units without the status of legal entity are: the university centres, university departments, faculties founded by the University, the central University library, university research and development units, and other organisation units whose activities provide the integrated necessary standard for fulfilling the task of the university, pursuant to the Founding Document.

To its members, the University performs not only the coordinative role, but also a certain number of statutory obligations primarily aimed at harmonisation of the criteria and taking care of the quality assurance.

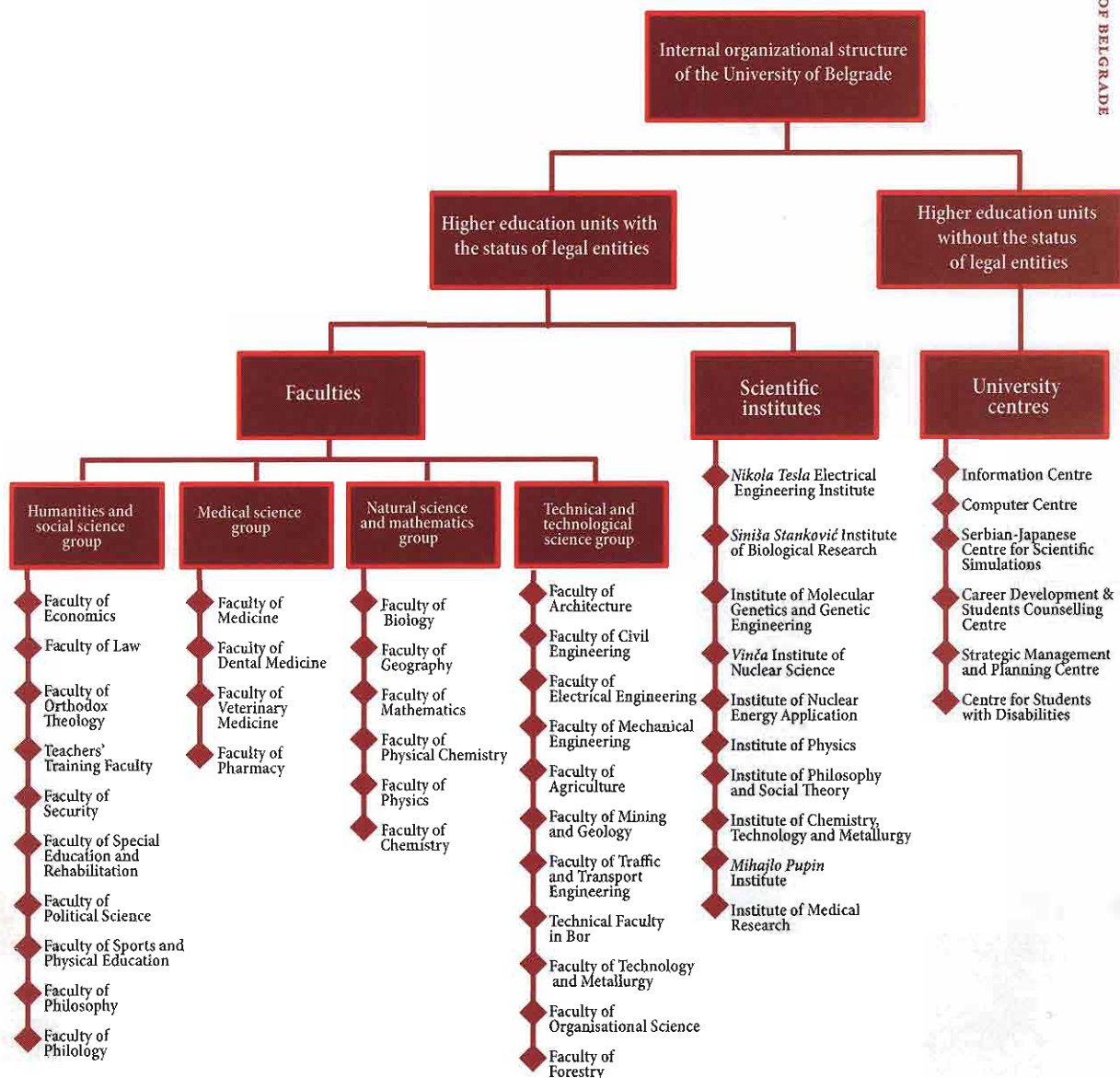
The eight councils of scientific fields established by different fields of science and scientific disciplines help the University approve decisions of respective faculties on accepting the doctoral theses and reports of the competent faculty commissions on the completed dissertations, as well as bring decisions on electing the university teachers for higher positions. The control function

of the University in relation to its faculties is implemented through its authorisation to approve their curricula. The opinion of the University is requested when the Government decides on the number of new students whose enrollment will be granted to respective faculties. The University directly organises and implements a number of multidisciplinary studying programmes. In these fields it awards Ph.D. titles.

Within the mentioned framework, following the statutory grounds, the University members pursue their activities and decide on their internal organisation and activities.

Promotion into the doctoral degree for those who earned it at one of the faculties is held at the University of Belgrade. The promotion is a ceremony of conferring the doctorate of science to someone who has fulfilled all statutory prerequisites and defended Ph.D. thesis. It is conducted by the Rector of the University and attended by the deans of the respective faculties, mentors, family and friends of the newly promoted doctors.







## ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT



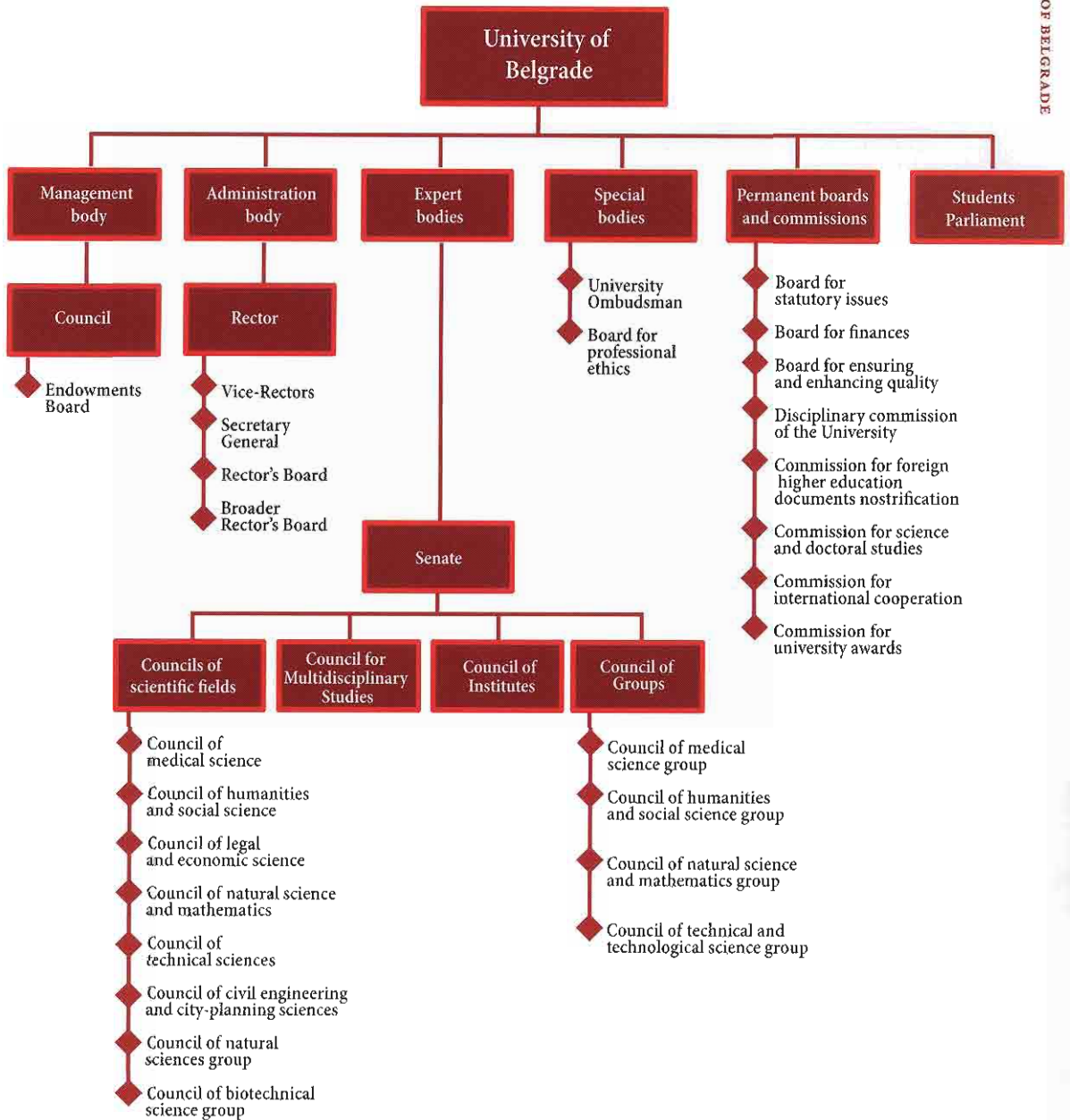
The University is managed by the University Council as a collective body and the Rector.

The University Council is composed of representatives of faculties and institutes within the University, Serbian Government representatives, as the founder, and students' representatives. The Council is in charge of the adoption of the University Statute, election of the Rector, Vice-Rectors, and Secretary General, making decisions on the investment funds, on the internal structure of the University, setting up new organisations and the like.

The University Rector is the first man of the University, its manager and managing body. The Rector is independent in performing the activities within his/her scope, and is responsible for his/her work to the University Council. Four Vice-Rectors assist him/her along with the Secretary General in charge of managing several University offices.

The core activities – teaching and science – are dealt with by the University Senate which is the highest expert body. The body is chaired by the Rector, and the membership comprises, in addition to vice-rectors, faculty deans, representatives of the councils of faculty groups and the representatives of institutes within the University.

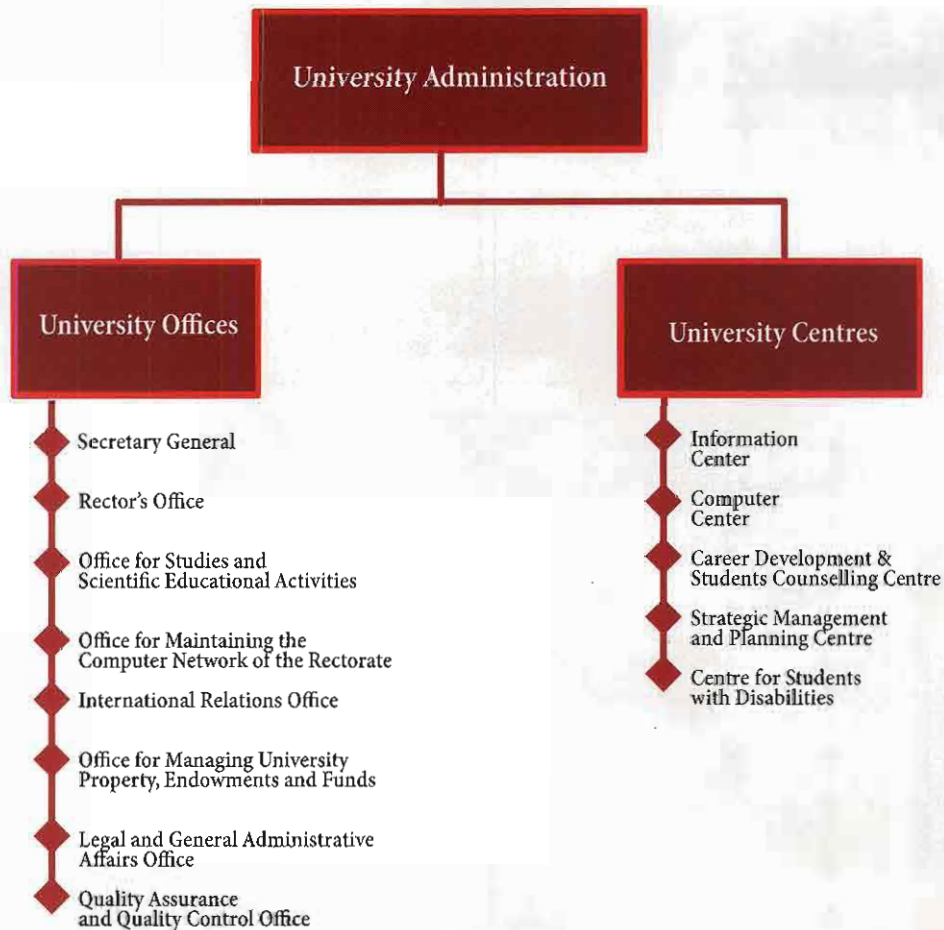
In addition to the University Senate, the University of Belgrade has four Councils of the group of interrelated faculties, the Council for Multidisciplinary Postgraduate Studies set up by the University and eight councils of scientific fields. Structure of the management and administration bodies at faculties is identical to the University organisational structure. Namely, the faculties are managed by deans who are assisted by vice-deans, faculty secretaries and Dean's offices in their work. The expert bodies of the faculties are scientific and teaching councils which consist of teachers and students vice-deans.





# INTERNAL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The term “university” relates to two different meanings: association of faculties and a special institution – a legal entity performing an activity (function) and has its operational independence. The University of Belgrade is an institution performing, along with the mentioned coordinative functions, an educational and professional activities and scientific research.



# EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

## TYPES OF STUDIES

The University of Belgrade and its faculties organise academic and expert studies based on the approved i.e. accredited studying programmes for receiving higher education.

The academic studying programmes are designed to train students for further development and application of scientific, expert and artistic achievements. The expert studying programme enables students to apply knowledge and skills necessary for the inclusion in the work process.

## LEVELS OF STUDIES

The academic studies are organised and implemented as:

1) primary academic studies lasting three to four years and granting, upon their completion, 180 to 240 ECTS points; A student who completes the primary academic studies with the least of 180 ECTS gains the professional title with the note 'first degree academic studies' in the relevant

field (bachelor). A student who completes the primary academic studies with 240 ECTS gains the professional title of "bachelor with honours" with the note 'first degree academic studies' in the relevant field.

2) master academic studies lasting one to two years and granting, upon their completion, 60 to 120 ECTS points (the total of 300 ECTS). A student who completes master academic studies gains the professional title of "master", with the note "second degree academic studies" in the relevant field.

3) specialised academic studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS points (the total of 360 ECTS); A student who completes the specialised academic studies gains the expert title of "a specialist" with the note "second degree academic studies" in the relevant field.

4) PhD academic studies lasting at least three years and granting, upon their completion, at least 180 ECTS points (the total of 480 ECTS). A student who completes the doctoral academic studies of the third degree gains the scientific title of "a doctor" with the note of the relevant field - Ph. D., Dr. Sci., or Dr. Juris.

The academic studying programmes in the medical field are integrated within the primary and master academic studies, granting upon their completion 360 ECTS points. A student who completes the integrated primary and master academic studies in medical science gains the academic title of "a medical doctor", or "a dental doctor" etc.

Expert studies are organised and implemented as:

1) primary expert studies lasting three years and granting, upon their completion, 180 ECTS points; A student who completes the primary expert

studies gains the expert title of “Bachelor appl.” with the note ‘first degree expert studies’ in the relevant field.

2) specialised expert studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS. A student who completes the specialised expert studies gains the professional title of “Professional Master” with the note ‘second degree expert studies’ in the relevant field.

## ENROLMENT AND STUDYING RULES

Graduation from a four-year secondary school is the basic requirement for admission to all faculties of the university. Faculties admit a limited number of new students defined by the Serbian Government each year. The number is set at approximately 16,000 for the University of Belgrade. About 8,200 of the best are funded by the state, while the remaining ones pay the tuition fee.

Selection of candidates for enrolment is conducted after the University issues the public announcement for enrolment. All applicants take the entrance exam in one or two subjects, based on the curricula of the corresponding secondary school. The rank list of the candidates is made on the basis of the number of points earned at the entrance exam and overall achievement in the four grades of secondary school. At some faculties where the specific nature of the studies require so, the candidates also take an exam to test their competence and talent (e.g. at the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education anthropometric abilities of the applicants are tested).

Requirements for the enrolment of foreign students are the same as for the domestic ones, with the

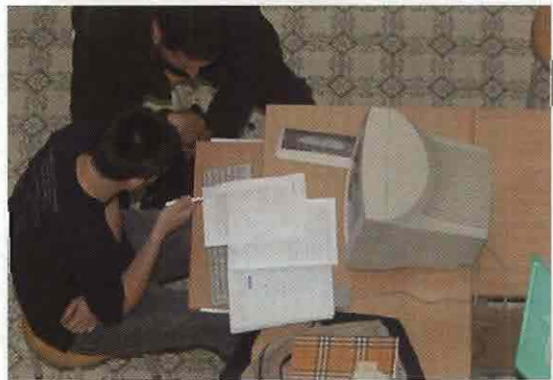
difference that foreign citizens are required to submit a nostrified secondary education diploma. They are also required to achieve fluency in the Serbian language (which is substantiated by a certificate issued by an authorised commission). All foreign students pay the tuition fee.

## ENROLMENT IN THE NEXT YEAR OF STUDIES

Every academic year when enrolling in a next semester (or a trimester, or a module), students choose subjects from the studying programme, but they can opt only for those subjects for which they fulfilled the prerequisites.

## THE GRADUATION PAPER AND DISSERTATION

The primary academic and expert studies are completed when students pass all exams and fulfill all other obligations defined in the studying programme; if the studying programme outlines





so, students may be required to write a graduation paper or take a degree exam.

The master academic studies are completed when students pass all exams and fulfill other obligations, write a master paper and defend it in public, as defined in the studying programme.

The exam terms are: January term, April term, June term, September term and October term. They are scheduled in accordance with the annual calendar of exams at the specific higher education institution. The doctoral studies are completed when students pass all necessary exams, write a doctoral thesis and publicly defend it.

Exceptionally, a doctorate may be obtained by a person who completed medical studies or specialisation, based on the defended dissertation founded on the papers published in the leading international journals.

## **THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES PROGRAMMES**

The multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary studies have been organised by the University of Belgrade since 1970 when the University Council passed a decision on the foundation of the Centre for Multidisciplinary Studies upon the proposal coming from the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics and Faculty of Electrical Engineering. Postgraduate studies used to be organised by the Centre until the 1990 University Law.

Nowadays, the multidisciplinary studies are organised by the University itself, through its Council for Multidisciplinary and the University Senate.

The studies are organised in the following fields: biophysics, biomedical engineering

and technology, neuroscience, environmental management, population ageing science, materials science, energy conversion, artificial intelligence and history and philosophy of natural science and technology. The lectures are delivered by teachers and associates of the University of Belgrade. In the course of one academic year almost 100 teachers are engaged on implementation of these programmes. Since 1970 723 candidates have earned the master degree at these multidisciplinary programmes, and 35 of them have earned the doctoral degree.

Pursuant to the Higher Education Law and the University Statute, doctoral dissertations in multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary fields can also be defended at the University of Belgrade. So far, 57 candidates have defended such theses.

## **SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPERT ACTIVITIES**

Teachers and associates of the University of Belgrade make the majority of the scientific potential of the Republic of Serbia. In addition to research projects whose immediate objective is to improve the quality of teaching and update the scientific and educational processes, members of the university staff head a substantial number of projects from the Scientific Research Programme of the Republic of Serbia and from the Technological Development Programme, or they participate in their implementation.

As a result of such intensive scientific research activities almost 300 doctoral dissertations are defended annually by young researchers at different faculties of the University.

## INTER-UNIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Establishing, encouraging and developing collaboration with other universities in the country and abroad and with the international organisations dealing with higher education issues have always been a permanent commitment of the University of Belgrade. This is clearly illustrated by bilateral cooperation agreements signed with a large number of foreign universities in almost all continents, the membership in the European University Association (EUA), the Balkan Rector Network, the Danube Rectors' Conference (DRC), the Mediterranean Union of Universities (UNIADRION), the Agency of Francophone Universities (AUF), the European Council Commission for Education, UNESCO, and other organisations relevant for education, science and culture. The University maintains bilateral relations with a number of foreign university associations, it participates in TEMPUS, CEEPUS, ERASMUS MUNDUS and other programmes, international advertisements for awarding funds for scientific research and development of educational processes, procurement of material resources for enhancing the higher education classes; it keeps regular contacts and cooperation with the professional associations, as well as associations for students exchange for summer practice or expert training like LAESTE and others. The University of Belgrade takes part in different education fairs. At the University of Belgrade there is also a „Tokyo Fund“ and ITO foundations from Japan. ITO foundation provides grants for further education in Japan to the best postgraduate students, whereas the Tokyo Fund at the University of Belgrade was established from the funds donated in 1988 to the University by this Japanese foundation. These funds are

used to allocate grants to the best postgraduate students at the social science and humanities faculties. The aim of the donor is to provide support to the students who achieve exceptional results both in the studies and when implementing projects abroad. The University of Belgrade cooperates with WUS-Austria which also provides a substantial support in the implementation of the international cooperation. There are a large number of undergraduate foreign students at the faculties of the University. Most of them are students of the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dental Medicine where there are classes and exams organised in English. At the faculties of the University of Belgrade a great number of foreign students study on the basis of the international programmes and agreements on the educational, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. Most of them are students of the Faculty of Philology, the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Philosophy, and the Faculty of Political Science, where they develop professionally and scientifically at the undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral studies, as well as specialist studies either with the right to earn a degree or without such a right.

## AWARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

Like other universities worldwide, the University of Belgrade awards prizes to persons and institutions for their achievement.

Honorary doctorate of the University is awarded to persons who have promoted scientific thought and to those particularly deserving for the progress of science, technical science, technology, culture and

arts.

The University Plaque is awarded for a special contribution to the University development. The highest award given by the University of Belgrade to the esteemed institutions and individuals is the University's Grand Plaque.

## ENDOWMENTS AND FUNDS

Endowments have had a long tradition in Serbia. Numerous esteemed and prosperous Serbs bequeathed their property to the University of Belgrade.

The first benefactor of the Great School which later became the University of Belgrade was Captain Miša Anastasijević who in 1863 bequeathed to his fatherland "a grand palace" known as the Captain Miša's edifice. For more than 140 years it has hosted the Rectorate of the University of Belgrade and has been part of the visual identity of the Serbian higher education. This was the priceless treasure that became the property of the University. Among benefactors there were members of royal families. In 1889 King Milan Obrenović donated "Jevremovac" of the surface of 4.82 hectares for the construction of the Botanical Garden, for which purposes the Ministry of Education established a trust in 1890. A great benefactress of the University was Natalija Obrenović, the Serbian princess and queen who, after the tragic death of her only son, donated the inherited estate to the University. The estate had a surface of 8,428 hectares and it comprised the south western part of Majdanpek state domain with the town of Debeli lug and the mining colony Blagojev kamen.

Among endowments the most valuable was the Endowment of Luka Čelović Trebinjac, which was at that time worth half of all other university

endowments. This pioneer of the Serbian economy and the most prominent benefactor of the University left it a number of centrally located buildings in Karadorđeva St., Zagrebačka St., Javorska St. and Gavril Principa St.

According to the data available from December 1939, there were 75 endowments and funds at the University's disposal. They were most often used for awarding students' expert and scientific papers, assisting the indigent students and students' institutions, awarding scholarships, for special scientific purposes and general university needs.

In the course of the Second World War the university estates and endowments were largely damaged – numerous buildings were demolished, some lost in value, and the financial funds were devalued because of the reduction of value of money. For a long time after the Second World War the University had no right to manage its own endowments and funds. Pursuant to the legislature, since 1997 the University has revived eleven endowments and three funds and it has taken great efforts to return the ownership of these properties.

The following endowments and funds have been revived:

- Endowment of Ljubica M. Zdravković
- Endowment of Milan and Rado Vukićević
- Endowment of Dragoljub Marinković
- Endowment of Gliša and Marija Rakić
- Endowment of Dr. Živan Gašić
- Foundation of Milan Stevanović–Smederevac
- Endowment of Vljako Kalinić
- Endowment of Luka Čelović - Trebinjac
- Endowment of Milivoje Jovanović and Luka Čelović
- Endowment of Veselin Lučić
- Endowment of Đoka Vlajković
- Endowment of Svetozar Vidaković and his wife Magdalena



The University manages its endowments by collecting funds on the basis of agreements signed with the tenants of the business offices and residential areas at market price. Pursuant to the signed agreements with the Public Residence Rental Company, the rental fee the tenants of the endowments pay is refunded to the University.

In this way the a monthly profit made through the endowments and funds is over 1,800,000 dinars, i.e. 22,000,000 dinars yearly.

The funds collected in this way are distributed pursuing the aims of managing the endowments and funds. In 2007 649 students applied to the public announcement of the University of Belgrade and the Boards of Endowments and Funds rendered decisions on the distribution of 150 scholarships, six part-scholarships for postgraduate students in the amount of 20,000 dinars each, seven students' prizes in the amount of 25,000 dinars per student, two welfare donations to students in the monthly amount of 4,000 dinars paid during the whole academic year and the amount of 35,000 dinars was paid as part of the scholarship for a student without parents.

All scholarships are awarded in the monthly amount of 6,000 dinars net and are paid in the course of twelve months. Agreements on awarding the scholarship have been signed with all these students.

The Endowment of Veselin Lučić awarded the prize of Veselin Lučić for 2007 for the best scientific i.e. expert achievement of the teachers and associates of the University of Belgrade in the amount of 100,000 dinars net, as well as the Prize of Veselin Lučić for 2007 for the best literary achievement of the teachers and associates of the University of Belgrade in the amount of 160,000 dinars net.

The University takes care of the university

endowments so that the income from the them, with the financial subsidiary of the City Hall and a few municipalities and the Public Residence Rental Company, is used to refurbish the façade of all endowments, to paint the staircases, to ground all electrical installations so that now all endowments, which represent the cultural heritage sites in the central Belgrade, glitter and shine and are a true memory of the benefactors who donated them to their people.

Last years the tradition of endowing has been revived and the University has a few active new funds which are used for students' scholarships and awards. These are the Fund of the Bulajić Sisters, the Fund of Ljubica Ciga Vojteh Dragičević MA Ph and Nikola Dragičević eng. ecc., the Fund of Danica and Ivan Feofilaktov, the Fund of Kosta Migrić and the Fund of the Second Lieutenant Borko Nikitović.

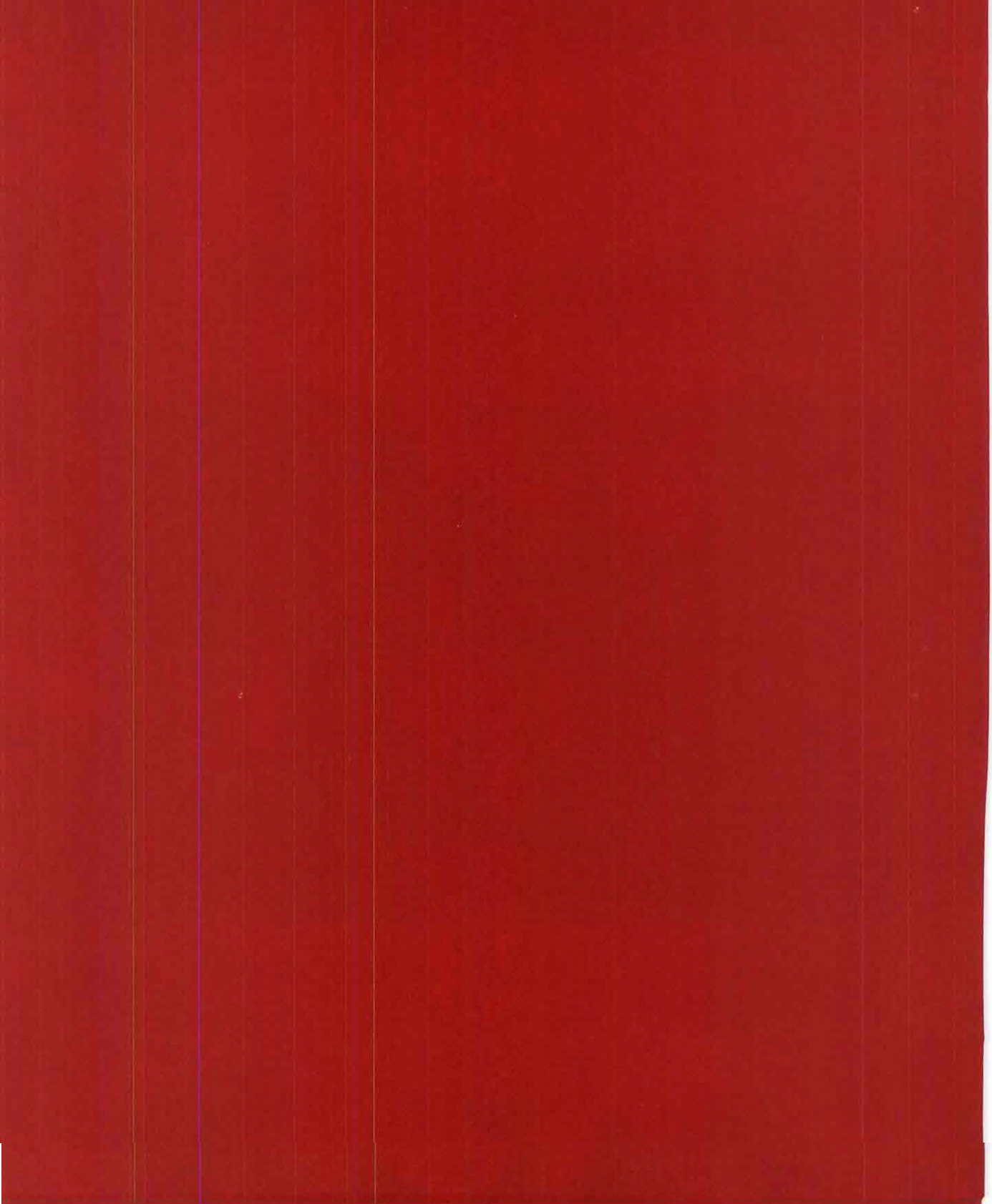
In 1996 the Council of the University of Belgrade rendered the decision on founding the Foundation for Addressing Housing Needs of the Young Scientists of the University in order to secure them more favourable living and working conditions and thus their more active scientific research and teaching. Two blocks of flats were built, one with 162 flats and the other with 134 flats, and, in 2005 and 2008, 296 young scientists moved in.

In 2005 the University of Belgrade rendered the decision on establishing the Fund "New Benefactors of the University of Belgrade" with the following objectives: renewal of the endowing spirit at the University of Belgrade, financial assistance to reconstructing other endowments and funds, awarding scholarships, covering expenses for equipment procurement, assistance to students with disabilities, and financing the professional improvement of the scientists at the University of Belgrade.

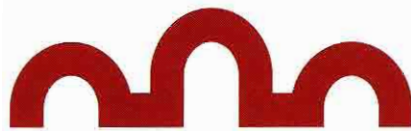


*First block of apartments in the New Belgrade block 32 built by the Foundation for Addressing Housing Needs of the Young Scientists of the University*









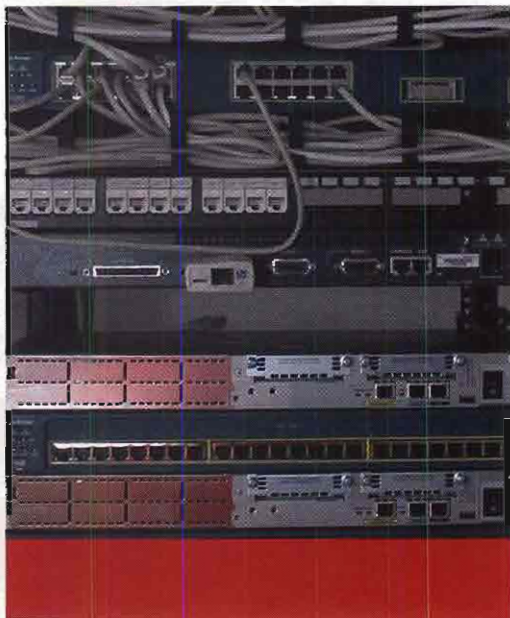
**THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE  
CENTRES**

**-2-**

# THE INFORMATION CENTRE

**BELGRADE, STUDENTSKI TRG 1**  
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**ICUB@RECT.BG.AC.RS**

**DIRECTOR: PROF. DR IVAN OBRADOVIĆ**



The Information Centre of the University of Belgrade was founded in order to provide a service which will enhance the level of information on the University, and which will link all its members. The core activity of the Information Centre is to support and raise the communication level within the University, primarily to disseminate relevant information within the university community, but also to implement new forms of communication between the University and its environment. In this way, the Information Centre becomes an important integration factor in the operation of the University contributing to the strengthening of the role of the University in society.

The main task of the Information Centre is the development of the intranet and internet functions. The Internet function implies IT links between the University and its environment, i.e. the communication with the institutions and individuals outside the University, abroad or in the country, mainly

Порекло Универзитета везује се за 1808. годину када је Доситеј Обрадовић основао прву Велику школу. Све године обележава се 200 година Универзитета у Београду и високог школства у Србији.



31 факултет,  
2800 наставника,  
90 000 студената.



Почетна страна

О Универзитету

Чланови Универзитета

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through the University website. The intranet function is targeted at connecting the University members, i.e. the communication within the University, primarily linking the Rectorate with other University members, but also the communication among the faculties, institutes and centres of the University. Both functions imply the integration of IT resources important for the University as a whole or its integral parts.

The Information centre has achieved significant results in its work so far. For instance, for creating a new website of the University of Belgrade it was awarded the "Diskobolos 2007" prize which is given to the ICT achievements of the highest quality in the South-east Europe by the international jury of the Serbian Unified Information Association. Besides, in the early 2008 the web presentation of the University web was on 315th place on the international list of university websites, i.e. on the 125th place on the list of European universities, much before other universities in the region. The communication

between the Universities and its members have been raised to a much higher level through the electronic exchange of documentation and its electronic availability.

In addition to the development of the University intranet and the website, the aim of the Information Centre is to provide other services on the University level, such as supporting the publishing and marketing activities of the University. All the communication and information activities of the Information Centre are implemented in cooperation with other University institutions relevant for the information process – the University Library and the Computer Centre of the University. Together with them the Information Centre is developing a new information system of the University.



# THE COMPUTER CENTRE

**BELGRADE, KUMANOVSKA BB  
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WWW.RCUB.BG.AC.RS**

**DIRECTOR: PROF. DR. ZORAN JOVANOVIĆ**

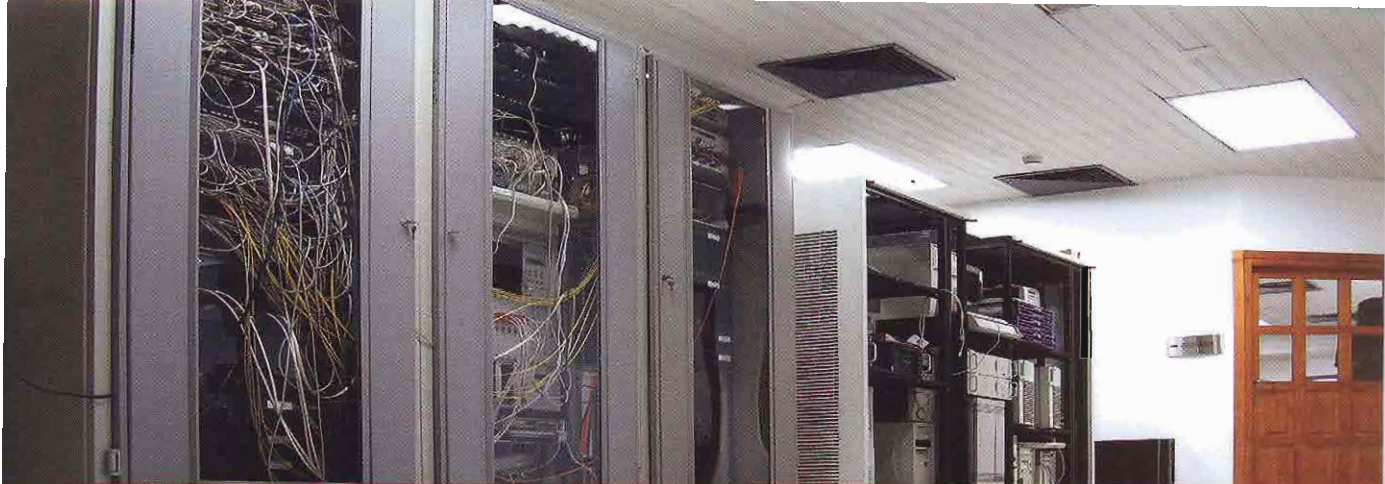
The Computer Centre of the University of Belgrade (RCUB) was established in 1991 with the objective of providing computer services to the academic environment. Over time, RCUB has grown into the central communication hub of the Academic Network of Serbia (AMRES), one of the largest computer networks in the country. The Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection has entrusted RCUB (i.e. University of Belgrade) with planning and administering the Serbian Academic Network. At the same time, RCUB has been delegated to represent the Academic network of the country in international bodies.

All faculty members and research staff as well as all students of the University of Belgrade

are entitled to use AMRES infrastructure and services free of charge as well as the technical support for the provided services. The users may have access to the infrastructure and services through the parent institution, or via the modem in the public communication network (dial-up access). One of the basic services provided by RCUB to its users is the Internet access. Besides, RCUB provides working space on its computer servers, e-mail accounts, access to the COBSON service through which a number of foreign scientific magazines and books are made available online in the electronic format. The importance of RCUB is best illustrated by the information that currently there are over 100,000 active users of AMRES network.

From the very beginning, RCUB has been the leader in implementation of new information and communication technologies, and its most important results are:

1991 - The first optic links in the country (University of Belgrade) - group of technical faculties (LOTEH) and locations at Studentski trg (LOSTUD)



1996 – The first Internet link in the country launched on the University of Belgrade Day

2002 – The first gigabyte optic links between the cities (Belgrade - Novi Sad, Belgrade - Niš, as well as in Belgrade Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics – Rectorate –RCUB, and the Vinča Institute-RCUB).

2005 – Completion of the first part of the optic backbone of the Serbian Academic Network (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš, Kragujevac and Subotica are connected by gigabyte links)

2008 – gigabyte backbone throughout Serbia, more and more faculties and research institutions are connected via optic links to AMRES; the following towns are connected to the optic backbone: Sombor, Zrenjanin, Valjevo, Užice, Čačak, Velika Plana, Kraljevo, Novi Pazar, Kruševac, Bor, Leskovac, Pirot, Vranje, Kosovska Mitrovica, Pančevo and Šabac.

The backbone of the network is based on the dark fiber technology in the total length of over 2,000 km, while the topology of the network is the shape of a star with the central hub in RCUB. Over 140 institutions throughout Serbia are connected in this way. Besides, the exchange of the local Internet traffic of the Academic network is done with the major domestic Internet providers through RCUB.

Directly or through the distribution knots, over 90 institutions in Belgrade are linked to RCUB nowadays, like faculties of the University of Belgrade, and faculties of the University of Arts, a large number of institutes, teaching bases of the Faculty of Medicine, and other research institutions and libraries. Most institutions use SHDSL or optic links, since SHDSL is a temporary solution until all necessary prerequisites are met so that the institution can switch to the optic link. Some institutions that switched to the optic link also kept SHDSL or a



rented line as a backup link.

The academic link is connected to the Internet through three links. The link of RCUB via Telekom network is mainly used for the exchange of domestic traffic. Other two links have been established within the EU project SEEREN2:

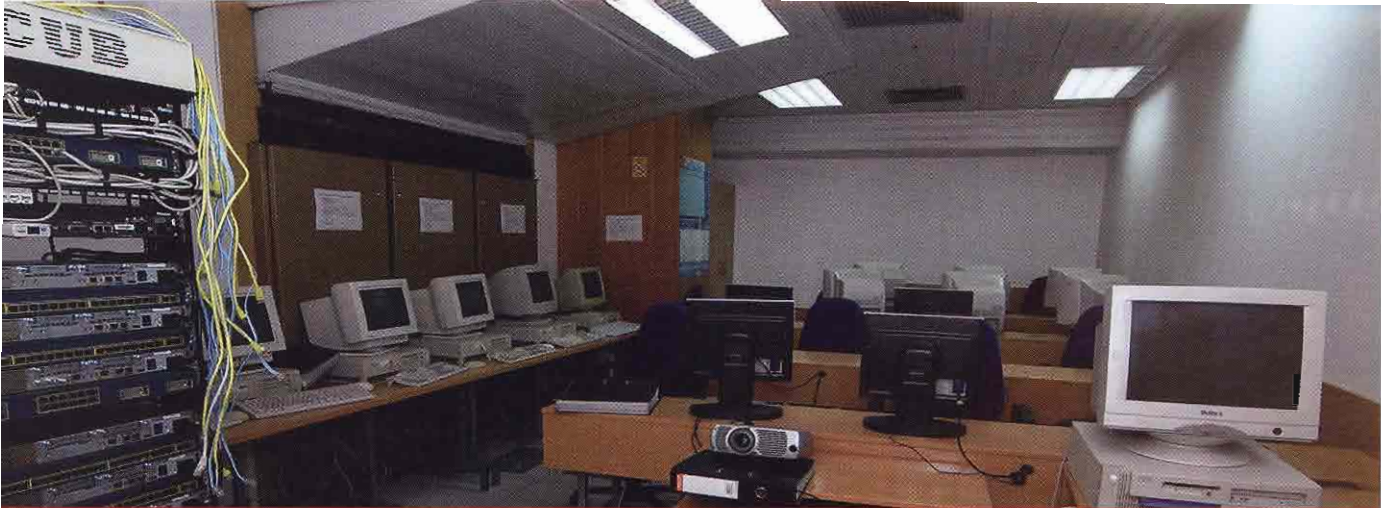
- the link of the capacity of 155 Mbps to the Greek Academic Network - GRNet (Belgrade-Sophia-Athens)
  - the link of the capacity of 1 Gbps to the Hungarian Academic Network - HUNGARnet
- These connections are also connected to the European Academic Network - GEANT.

RCUB also develops the information system of the University. Open standards and free software enable the creation of applications recognizable by their quality, security and performances. Several versions of the University information system have been installed so far, but the installation at the universities in Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac is also planned. The continuous analysis of the processes at universities and faculties leads to the constant

software improvement. In this way the University complies with the legislative requirements, but also with the modern trends in the Serbian higher education.

RCUB and the University of Belgrade jointly initiated the foundation of a working group representing the community of programmers and administrators from all institutions-members, whose main goal is to advance technical cooperation among them. Projectors who work in RCUB defined a model for the data to be exchanged among the institutions-members verified by the working group and adopted by the University Senate. The model represents a stepping stone for further development and upgrading the information systems of the faculties, the Rectorate, and other interested parties. This model also sets a standard for the exchange of data with other government institutions like the competent ministries and the Republic Statistics Office. Drawing a universal information system means fulfilling the European standards in higher education and information society.





RCUB is the centre of the regional CISCO academy coordinating the work of the local CISCO academies in Serbia, Montenegro, and Republic of Srpska.

RCUB especially fosters scientific research, and it coordinated the following international research projects:

SINSEE/SINYU – funded by the grant of the German Government

SEEREN – South Eastern Europe Research and Education Network, within the FP5 programme, [www.seeren.org](http://www.seeren.org)

SEEGRID – South Eastern European GRid-enabled eInfrastructure Development, within the FP6 programme, [www.see-grid.org](http://www.see-grid.org)

SEEFIRE – South-East Europe Fibre Infrastructure for Research and Education within FP6 programme, [www.seefire.org](http://www.seefire.org)

SEEREN2 – a continuation of the SEEREN project. SEEREN2 defines a further development of the infrastructure in South-Eastern Europe and the preparation of the network and GRID infrastructure for the complete integration in the European academic network GÉANT2 and its projects EGEE, TEIN2, ALICE etc.

SEEGRID2 – the continuation of the SEEGRID project. SEEGRID2 defines a further development and integration in the existing SEEGrid network.

ELISA – E-Learning for improving access to Information Society for SMEs in the SEE Area – the project financed by the EU under CADSES programme (Central European Adriatic Danubian South-Eastern European Space)

TEMPUS JEP 40091– integration and restructuring of the information system.

# CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND STUDENTS COUNSELLING CENTRE

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**FAX: +381 (0) 11 3207 490**  
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**WWW.RAZVOJKARIJERE.BG.AC.RS**

**DIRECTOR: DEJANA LAZIĆ**

Career Development & Students Counselling Centre was opened on December 5 2006. The Centre opened its door to all students of the University of Belgrade on 12 December 2006 in the premises of the Faculty of Law, and since April 2008 it has been situated in the University's Rectorate building.

The basic goals of the Centre are the following:

1. providing an efficient support system to the students and graduates in development of their knowledge and skills which will be useful for them when finding employment or continuing their education;
2. increasing the percentage of students and graduates who gained relevant employment experience in the course of their studies or soon upon graduation;

3. cooperating with all faculties of the University of Belgrade and and strengthening the integration role of the University;

4. promoting students and graduates of the University of Belgrade as future experts in different fields, as well as promoting the University of Belgrade as a leading higher education institution in the region.

Along with the useful resources that students may use in the Career Development Centre, such as the library, the bookshop, free leaflets and use of computers, a special Internet portal and the e-mail information system have been designed, according to specific interests of the students. Considering that the Centre nourishes the individual approach to users, students may always ask for help the employees of the Centre (personally, by phone or via e-mail) about specific issues like writing CV or an application letter, scholarship application or job interview, etc.

The Centre regularly organises lectures, seminars, workshops, and other educational programmes,





including presentations of University's alumni's careers, presentations of attractive employers, organisations or programmes.

The basic services of the Career Development and Students Counselling Centre of the University of Belgrade are the following:

1. INFORMING on available employment, part-time jobs, possibilities for practice and professional improvement, scholarships and postgraduate studies;
2. COUNSELLING AND EDUCATION – organising lectures, seminars, short courses and workshops; students and graduates of the University of Belgrade may make an appointment or arrange for personal consultations for career development;
3. NETWORKING WITH THE BUSINESS WORLD – presentations of companies and meetings with prospective employers, organising professional practice for students and graduates of the University of Belgrade.

The Centre has established special services for

employers, with the aim to mediate between the prospective employers, students and graduates of the University of Belgrade. Besides announcing available jobs, the Centre organises meetings with employers in order to help students and graduates become acquainted with the demands of the contemporary labour market. In cooperation with employers, professional practice for students of all faculties of the University is organised.

The idea of opening the Career Development and Students Counselling Centre on the university level in Serbia has been implemented upon the initiative of the Foundation for Culture and Education of the HRH Crown Prince Aleksandar Karadjordjević and as a result of the successful cooperation between the University of Nottingham and the University of Belgrade.



# CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

**BELGRADE, 1 STUDENTSKI TRG  
+381 (0) 11 635752  
CESMUB@RECT.BG.AC.RS**

The Centre for Strategic Management and Strategic Planning (CESMUB) was founded in order to strengthen the integration of the University, as well as the planning, organisation and implementation of strategic activities of the University. Strengthening of the integrative function of the University of Belgrade is a need resulting from a higher quality integration of the University into the European educational system on the one hand, and the need for unification and standardisation of the higher education processes on the other.

The activities of CESMUB are targeted at the promotion of new forms of connecting the faculties within the University, as well as the University with its environment. Actually, CESMUB is expected to become an important integrating factor in the operation and development of the University by engaging all available resources of the University, particularly expert resources.

Strategic positioning of the University of Belgrade as the largest and oldest Serbian university requires defining its mission and vision, development directions, projection of its modern and effective organisational structure, as well as management system, which are the basic functions of CESMUB.

Its activities on strengthening the integration level of members of the University of Belgrade

in the field of strategic planning and strategic management, CESMUB should define the scope of common processes and activities of all faculties in the region, and, simultaneously, take care of the specific features of all members in promotion of creativity and inventiveness of the faculty management.

These are the major activities of CESMUB:

- Development and unification of strategic planning methodology at the University;
- Improvement of organisational structure and its adjustment to the needs of modern university;
- Drawing of the development studies;
- Organisation of advanced training programmes in the fields of administration and administrative processes;
- Development of uniform indicators of efficacy and effectiveness of University members.
- Organisational structure and scientific meetings within the scope of activities of the Centre.

Implementation of the Bologna Declaration and accession to the unified European space makes it essential for CESMUB to perform these activities, operationalise them, particularly in the field of control and overall administration.

CESMUB relies on support of other institutions within the University of Belgrade, as well as the external ones.

# THE CENTRE FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

**BELGRADE, 71 BULEVAR KRALJA ALEKSANDRA  
+381 (0) 11 3370-686**

The University Centre for Students with Disabilities was opened on 20 March 2008.

The centre was the first such centre in the region and the University of Belgrade showed that it is one of the leaders in the field of improving the position of the disabled students in Serbia.

The main goal of the Centre is to provide support to the disabled students so that they can have equal opportunities for a quality higher education, which refers to:

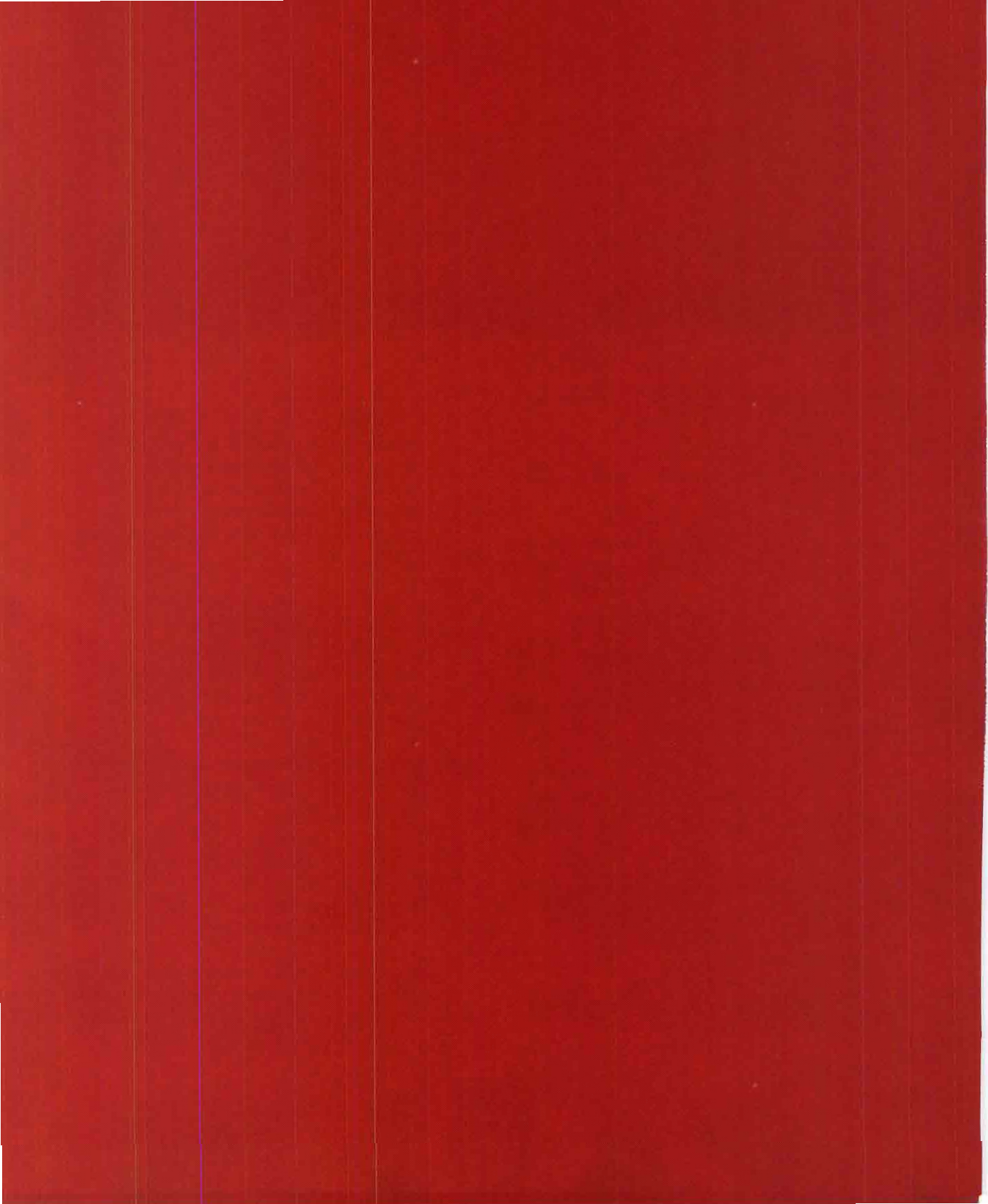
- The development and improvement of the conditions for studying for the students with disabilities;
- Providing support for reading, scanning and transforming the textbooks into audio and electronic format for students with disabilities;
- Providing support for the translation into the gesture language;

- Providing information for students with disabilities on the conditions for studying and ways of support at the faculties, helping them when choosing a future faculty, providing them information on the possibility of prospective employment upon the graduation;
- Organising seminars, public panels and media coverage in order to motivate students with disabilities to enroll in faculties, as well as to raise the public awareness in Serbia of issues regarding the students with disabilities;
- Cooperating with the relevant institutions so as to make the position of the disabled students better.

The University of Belgrade will continue to develop the Centre, together with all relevant institutions, with the aim to improve the quality of the Centre to the level of the similar world centres.

We are certain that this is one of the key steps for a significant improvement of the position of the disabled students and hope that other Serbian universities will focus on the same issue.









**THE FACULTIES OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE**

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**UNIVERSITY FACULTIES**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES**

**FACULTY OF ECONOMICS**

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**FACULTY OF ORTHODOX THEOLOGY**

**TEACHERS' TRAINING FACULTY**

**FACULTY OF SECURITY**

**FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION**

**FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**FACULTY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

**FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY**

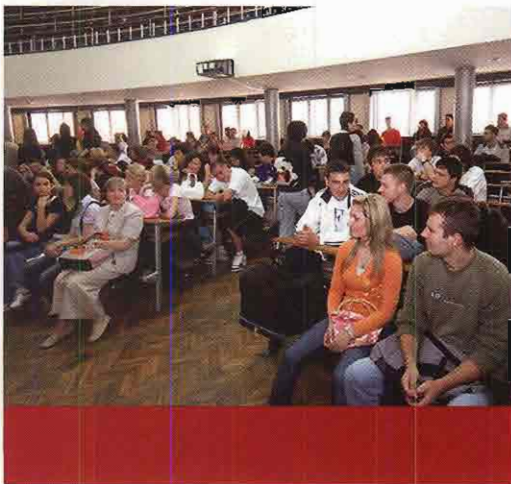
**FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY**



# THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

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**VICE-DEANS:**  
**PROF. DR. BILJANA JOVANOVIĆ GAVRILOVIĆ**  
**ASSIST. PROF. ALEKSANDRA PRAŠČEVIĆ**  
**ASSIST. PROF. VLADE MILIĆEVIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: VELJKO MIJUŠKOVIĆ**



The Faculty of Economics in Belgrade was founded in 1937 as a four-year Higher School of Economics and Commerce. It was an institution equal to a nowadays faculty. Among a small number of higher education institutions (24) in Yugoslavia of those times, the new School was a very important education institution.

During the German occupation, the Higher School of Economics and Commerce was merged with the Faculty of Law in March 1942 pursuant to the decision of the collaborative Milan Nedić's Government when the Higher School as an independent institution was officially closed down. However, the whole University had terminated regular classes, therefore there were no classes at the Economics Department of the Faculty of Law. Soon after the liberation of Belgrade on 20 October 1944 the Higher School of Economics and Commerce was reopened. The School started to work in the academic 1945/46.



Pursuant to the Decree of the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia and the Decision of the Ministry of Education of PR Serbia no. 195, the Higher School of Economics and Commerce was transformed into the Faculty of Economics in February 1947 that became part of the University of Belgrade.

In the period immediately after the Second World War the efforts were made to gather as many eminent economists at the Faculty as possible, but at the same time the best students and teaching assistants were chosen for professional development at the Faculty. In the fifties a number of future teachers often spent time at the foreign faculties and universities where they professionally improved, most often at the best-known schools, such as Cambridge University (Great Britain), London, Harvard, Berkley, Sorbonne and other eminent higher education and research institutions (Brooking Institution) or special seminars (Salzburg seminar).

The first doctoral thesis was defended at the Faculty of Economics in 1952. In the fifties the first foreign Ph.D. students defended their theses at the Faculty of Economics. The postgraduate MSc and MPhil studies have been organised at the Faculty of Economics since the academic 1960/61.

38,800 students have graduated from the Faculty of Economics, 2,200 candidates have earned their M.A. degrees, and almost 720 have defended their doctoral dissertations and got their Ph. D. degree.

In the transition to the Bologna process at the Faculty of Economics, about 20 students have already completed their academic master studies and gained their master degrees.

Organisational units of the Faculty are its Departments (teaching and scientific units), its



Centres and expert services.

The Departments are divided according to the related scientific fields. They are the following:

- Department of Economic Theory and Analysis
- Department of Economic Policy and Development
- Department of International Economic Relations
- Department of Business Economics and Management
- Department of Accounting and Business Finance
- Department of Statistics and Mathematics.

The Faculty's centres are the following:

- The Centre for Scientific Research of the Faculty of Economics (NICEF)
- Publishing Centre (CID)
- IT Centre (CIT)
- The Centre for International

Cooperation.

The expert services of the Faculty are the following:

- General Administration and Legal Affairs
- Students Services
- Library
- Financial and Accounting Services
- Technical Services.

The Faculty enrolls about 1,200 new students each year and about 300 distance-learners. Master studies are organised in 16 fields, and three more international courses with the foreign partner (HEC – Haute études commerciales, Paris, Université Sophie Antipolis Nice etc.). The doctoral studies are organised in the following fields: economic science, business administration, statistic science and demography.

The Scientific Research Centre (founded in 1974) has completed over a thousand projects



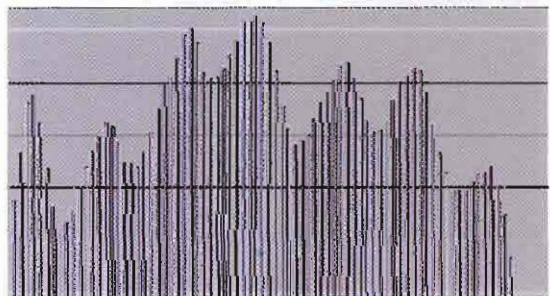


and studies, thus is one of the most eminent research institutions in the country in the field of economic development and fundamental research. The Publishing Centre publishes almost 80 textbooks and other economic literature yearly, including the translations of the best textbooks abroad. It is the largest publishing centre in the field of economic science and business administration in Serbia.

The faculty has published the renowned scientific journal (since 1955) in the field of economic science in the country “Economic Annals” with the international Editorial Board.

As one of the largest faculties of the University of Belgrade with approximately 8,000 students, 130 full-time teachers (46 of whom are full professors) and with about 20 associates - master students engaged every year, and with around 40 visiting professors from the country and abroad who every year take part in various Faculty’s teaching programmes in the primary, master and doctoral studies in the field of economics,

business economy, statistics, information and demography, with 42 amphitheatres, halls and classrooms, the library and three reading rooms with more than 400 computers, 10 servers, its own network and video-conference link, the Faculty of Economics itself is a medium-sized university. As a member of the University of Belgrade, the Faculty tries to overreach all criteria of excellence set by the University and to contribute to the proud tradition of the University. At the same time, as a school once founded outside the University, the Faculty develops its own criteria of excellence regarding its size, scientific potential and scientific disciplines and it nourishes its own tradition of a huge independent higher education institution.

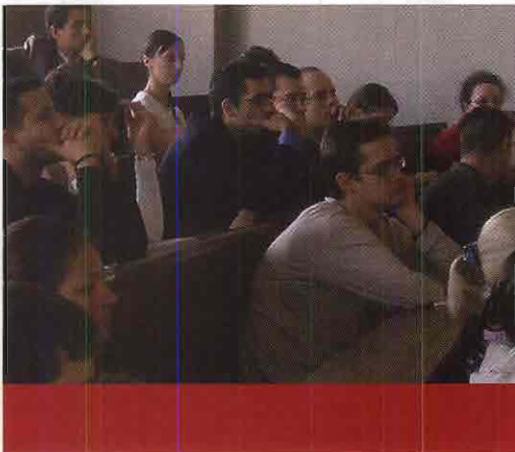


# THE FACULTY OF LAW

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PROF. DR. LJILJANA RADULOVIĆ  
ASSIST. PROF. MIODRAG JOVANOVIĆ  
STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MARKO PEROVIĆ



Teaching legal disciplines in Serbia commenced as soon as higher education started. Namely, as early as 1808, immediately after its foundation, the Higher School in Belgrade ran courses in state law, with the introduction to the administrative and international laws, as well as some aspects of criminal proceedings. The foundations of legal science and pertinent institution of higher learning were laid in 1840 at the time of the Lyceum when the Legal Department was opened and an extra year of learning the legal subjects was added.

In 1863 the Law on the Great School Foundation transformed the Legal Department of the Lyceum into the Faculty of Law of the Great School. With the proclamation of the University in 1905, the Faculty got its current name: Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade. Over 48,000 students received the Law Degree of this Faculty, about 700 of them specialised, and 1,200 earned the M.A. degree, while 860 candidates defended their doctoral dissertations. Educational and scientific activities at the





Faculty of Law are pursued at the following departments: the Department of Criminal Science, the Department of Civil Law, the Department of International Law and International Relations, the Department of Public Law, the Department of Legal and Economic Science, the Department of Theory, Sociology and Philosophy of Law and the Department of Legal History.

The research unit of the Faculty comprises the Institute of Legal and Social Studies, the Library, the Publishing Centre and the IT Centre.

The teaching and research activities are pursued by the following staff: 30 full professors, 16 associate professors, 15 assistant professors, four foreign language teachers, 27 teaching assistants and five teaching associates.

Every year about 1,500 new students are enrolled in the Faculty. The eligible candidates are grammar school or any other four-year secondary school graduates.

The entrance exam comprises the tests in the subjects defined by the Teaching and Scientific Council of the Faculty upon the Dean's proposal.

The ranking list for admission into the first year of undergraduate studies is established combining the achievement in the secondary education and the results achieved in the entrance exam.

The academic studies can be organised and carried out as:

- the primary academic studies lasting four years and granting, upon their completion, 240 ECTS;
- master academic studies lasting one year and granting, upon their completion, 60 ECTS;
- specialised academic studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS;
- doctoral academic studies lasting three years and granting, upon their completion, 180 ECTS.



Expert studies are organised and implemented as:

- 1) primary expert studies lasting three years and granting, upon their completion, 180 ECTS points;
- 2) specialised expert studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS.

The Faculty may organise the studying programme for acquiring a joint degree, if this programme is previously approved by the competent bodies of the Faculty and other higher education institution which will carry it out.

The student who completes the primary academic studies achieving at least 240 ECTS shall gain the professional title of a lawyer, with the note "Bachelor with honours".

The student who completes the master academic studies shall acquire the academic title of Master in law, with the note "second degree academic studies".

The student who completes the specialised academic studies gains the expert title of "a specialist" with the note "second degree academic studies" in the relevant field.

The student who completes doctoral academic studies of the third degree shall acquire the scientific title of Doctor of legal science, i.e. Doctor of legal and economic science.

The student who completes the primary expert studies shall acquire the expert title of Bachelor appl. in Law with the note 'first degree expert studies' in the relevant field. The student who completes the specialised expert studies gains the expert title of "Professional Master" with the note 'second degree expert studies' in the relevant field.

The Faculty of Law organises several types of postgraduate specialist studies such as studies in the International trade agreements, criminal law, tax counselling, state revision of public funds, energy law and corporative management, courses for public notaries and bankruptcy administrators. In collaboration with the University Centre



in Nancy, France, specialised and master studies in the European law have been organised for ten years; since 2007/08 master courses in European Integration have been organised in English.

The Faculty library funds include almost 500,000 entries, specifically 141,389 books, 2,810 journals and periodicals in 350,000 volumes. The library owns a rich reference collection of about 600 encyclopaedias, lexicons, dictionaries, handbooks and other capital publications in Serbian or foreign languages, a large collection of 100 unique and rare books, such as “Justinian’s codifications” from the 12th and 18th cent. and a rare copy of “Corpus iuris canonici”, etc.

The total area of the library is 2,338 square metres. The storage room covers the area of 1,008m<sup>2</sup> and it houses the library collection filed under current numbers and kept on the metal shelves whose length is over 4,700 m. The space for users covers the area of 800m<sup>2</sup>. The users are served in a nicely furnished and well-designed reading room offering 75 seats with computer access. Two studying rooms have 450 seats for students

working or studying and more than 120 computers.

The central area of 100m<sup>2</sup> is used for different cultural, scientific, educational, promotional and advertising events in the library.

The scientific reading room is located in the memorial room of Prof. Dr. Dragaš Denković where his legacy – the library of 1,814 books and 54 periodicals are kept.

Four foundations earmarked for students’ awards are active at the Faculty. These are: *Albert Vajs Foundation*, *Dr. Dragoljub Atanacković Foundation*, *Nenad Eftimofski Foundation*, and *Allan Watson Foundation*.

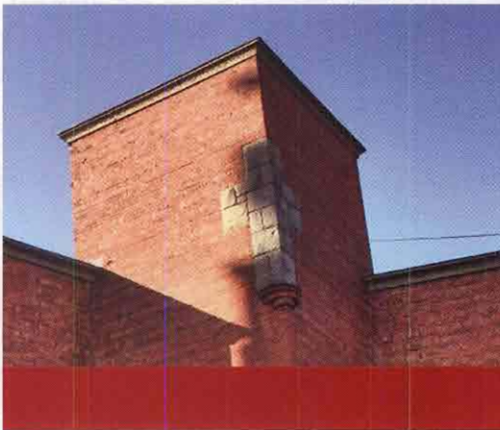
The students may join the students’ club, or the *Club of Friends of the Roman Law and Ancient History Forum Romanum*, as well as the *European Law Students Association (ELSA)*.



# THE FACULTY OF ORTHODOX THEOLOGY

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**VICE-DEANS: PROF. DR. BOGOLJUB ŠIJAKOVIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. VLADAN PERIŠIĆ**  
**DR. ŽORAN KRSTIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: BRANISLAV KEDŽIĆ**



The 1905 University Law stipulated establishment of the Faculty of Theology in addition to other faculties, but it was officially founded only in 1920 when it started working. Since the foundation of the faculty, 1,112 students have graduated, 26 have earned their master degree and 38 have defended their doctoral dissertations there. At the Theological Institute, which was part of the Faculty from 1991 to 2007 and was equal to a college, 799 students have graduated.

Teaching and scientific activities of the Faculty are organised in different studying groups which are divided into departments: the Group for Biblical Theology including the Department of Old Testament, and the Department of the New Testament; the Group for Systematic Theology with the Department of Dogma and the Department of Ethics; the Group for Philosophy with the Department of Philosophy and the Department of Theological Epistemology; the Group for History with the Department of General Church History and the Department of the History of Serbian Church; the Group for Patrology, with the Department of Patrology; the Group for Practical Theology with the Department of Liturgy, the Department of the Canon Law and the Department of the Pastoral Theology; the Department of Languages.





Teaching and research activities are pursued by the following staff : six full professors, five associate professors, nine assistant professors, six teaching assistants, eleven junior assistants and two lecturers.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 300 new students. The eligibility criteria for enrollment include successfully passed entrance exam and the endorsement from the competent bishop. The basic requirements include orthodox theology high school, grammar school or any other four-year secondary school. No entrance exam is required for candidates who have already gained a university degree in the academic studies of the first degree. They are, however, required to pay the tuition fee, and the episcopal endorsement is also required. The studies last four years, i.e. eight semesters in the theoretical courses, or three years, i.e. six semesters in the practical courses.

The student who completes the primary academic studies gains the expert title of Bachelor with the note "first degree academic studies" (*Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus*).

The Faculty also organises the second degree studies – master academic studies lasting for one year or two academic years depending on the fact

whether the candidate completed the theoretical or practical course. Upon the completion of these studies the student acquires the academic title of Master of Theology with the note 'second degree studies' (*Sacrae Theologiae Licentiatius*).

Pursuant to the existing legislation, the students who were previously enrolled in M.A. studies at the Faculty should complete their studies with defending their M.A. thesis and thus gain the academic title of the M.A. in theological science.

The Faculty organises doctoral studies in theological science, theological and philosophical science, theological and historical science, and theological and philological science.

The Faculty library comprises about 150,000 library units, as well as six legacies of late professors with about 10,000 books.

At the Faculty there is also the Chapel of St. John the Theologian with the regular church service.

Within the Faculty there is the Students parliament – students association, as well as the basketball, chess and football clubs with the same name *The Theologian* (Bogoslov).

# TEACHERS' TRAINING FACULTY

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**VICE-DEANS: PROF. DR. STANOJE IVANOVIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. DANIJELA KOSTADINOVIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. IVICA RADOVANOVIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: ANA SAVRANOVIĆ**

The Teachers' Training Faculty is the youngest faculty within the University of Belgrade. It was founded in the academic 1993/94.

The Faculty educates future teachers majoring in Homeroom Classes, and since the academic 2007/08 pre-school teachers majoring in Education of Pre-School Teachers in Pre-School Institutions. The Faculty has departments in Vršac and Novi Pazar.

So far 2,012 students have graduated at the faculty, 31 of them specialised, 15 have earned their master degree and two have defended their doctoral thesis, all of them majoring in Homeroom Teaching.

During the academic 2007/08 the first generation of master students was enrolled at the Faculty,

as well as the first generation of the doctoral students.

The curricula have been harmonised with the Bologna process and the Higher Education Law. The curricula and studying programmes provide students with the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary for the jobs of teachers and pre-school teachers. In the course of studies students acquire professional competence in planning classes, organising, teaching, evaluation and assessment in pre-school and school education, as well as in communication, problem-solving in a class situation, and understanding children's needs.

Teaching and scientific activities of the Faculty are organised within the following Departments: the Department of Serbian Language, Literature and Methods of Teaching the Serbian Language and Literature; the Department of Mathematics and Teaching Mathematics; the Department of Philosophy and Social Science; the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology; the Department of Didactics; the Department for Teaching Science and Society; the Department of Teaching Art Courses; the Department of the Romanian Language as the mother tongue and foreign





languages; the Department of Physical Education Teaching. The Faculty also has the Computer Lab as a special organisational unit.

Teaching and research activities are pursued by the following staff: twelve full professors, 16 associate professors, 13 assistant professors, 28 teaching assistants, four senior lecturer, and 18 teaching associates.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 400 new students majoring both in school and pre-school teaching. The eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools. All applicants take a test in verbal, musical and physical abilities. The results of the preliminary test in competences and abilities are eliminatory. The entrance exam consists of two tests – the test in Serbian language and literature and the test in general culture and current affairs.

Upon graduation from this Faculty the graduates are awarded the title of Bachelor of Teaching, i.e. Bachelor of Pre-School Teaching. Upon the completion of master studies the expert title of Master of Teaching is gained, i.e. Master of Pre-School Teaching. Upon the completion of doctoral studies the candidates gain the scientific title of the Doctor of Didactic and Methodological Science.

The Ministry of Science and Technological Development accredited the Faculty for carrying out scientific research in the field of social science, pedagogy and psychology. The faculty carries out two scientific projects financed by the Ministry of Science: “Changes in Elementary Education – problems, goals, strategies” and “The evaluation of the Teachers’ Training Faculty’s curricula and the implementation of the IT technologies for improving the quality of teaching”.

The Faculty publishes widely – thematic proceedings, handbooks, monographs, textbooks, and the journal “Innovations in Teaching”, assessed by the Ministry of Science as a journal of national importance.

The Faculty’s library owns 20,276 library units, and Prof. Milosav Marjanović’s legacy of 1,000 books.

At the Faculty there is the students’ club, the Internet club, and the rooms for the students’ parliament and students’ organisations’ activities. The choir, drama club and puppet club are also active.



# THE FACULTY OF SECURITY

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**PROF. DR. SLADJANA ĐURIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. ZORAN VUČINIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: GORAN BRATIĆ**

In 1975 the Department of National Defense was established within the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics. Three years later in 1978 the Department became independent and transformed into the Faculty of National Defense, nowadays known as the Faculty of Security. Since its foundation 3,784 students have graduated from this Faculty, 152 have completed M.A. studies and 60 of them have defended their doctoral dissertations. 179 students completed different specialised studies. Every year the Faculty enrolls about 420 new students in the academic and expert studies. Teaching and scientific research are carried out in the interdisciplinary field of security science.

Teaching, scientific research and professional activities of the Faculty are conducted within

the following departments: the Department of Security Science, the Department of Defense Science, the Department of Protection and Environmental Protection, the Department of Social Science and Humanities, the Department of Management Studies and the Department of Legal and Economic Science. The organisational unit for research activities – the Institute of Security Studies - and the Faculty of Security are officially accredited to carry out scientific research by the Decision of the Serbian Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection. Besides this research unit, the following research centres are also active: the Centre for Human Security Research, the Centre for Peace Studies, the Centre for Conflict Research, the Centre for Security Management and the Innovation Centre.

Teaching and research are conducted by the following staff: seven full professors, seven associate professors, eleven assistant professors, three lecturers, eight teaching assistants and ten junior assistants.

All graduates from four-year secondary schools are eligible candidates for the enrollment in the first year of studies.

The eligible candidates take an entrance exam pursuant to the general document adopted by the Senate upon the Faculty's proposal.



The primary academic studies last four academic years, i.e. eight semesters. The Faculty organises classes for the following studying programmes: security studies, human and social resource management, civil defense studies, civil and environmental protection studies, and defense studies.

The Faculty organises master studies for all mentioned studying programmes for acquiring the academic title of Master of Security Management in the field of Security Science.

The Faculty organises classes for primary expert studies in the field of security management. They last three years, i.e. six semesters.

Upon graduation, the following titles are awarded:

1. Bachelor of Security Management  
(in the field of security science – security studies)
2. Bachelor of Security Management  
(in the field of security science  
– Human and Social Resources Management)
3. Bachelor of Security Management  
(in the field of security science  
– Civil and Environmental Protection Studies)
4. Bachelor of Security Management  
(in the field of security science – Defense Studies)
5. expert security manager  
(in the field of security studies  
– security management).

Jointly with the Belgrade Military Academy the Faculty organises the studying programme for acquiring the joint degree. Upon the completion of studies the students acquire the professional title of security manager (in the field of security science - either security studies, or human and social resources management, or civil and environmental protection - and military science).

The Faculty organises doctoral studies for acquiring the scientific title of Ph.D. in Security Science. The Faculty organises specialised studies for acquiring the professional title of expert security manager – a specialist in the field of security science:

- crisis management;
- security systems;
- defense from terrorism;
- defense;
- integrated protection systems;
- public relations in the security sector;
- security diplomacy.

The Faculty's library owns the fund of 4,177 books, 140 journals, newspapers and proceedings, and the Reading Room.

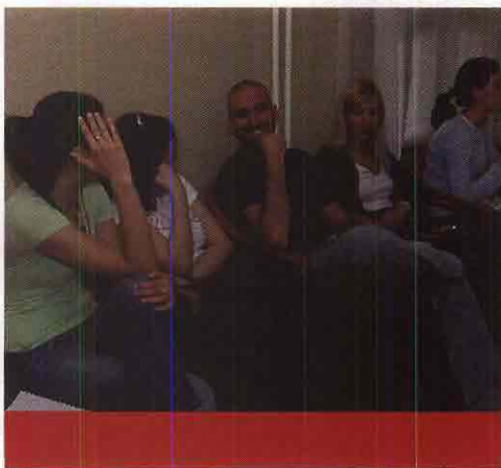
Jointly with two Belgrade publishing houses *The Official Gazette and Filip Višnjić*, the Faculty publishes materials related to the teaching material, as well as professional journals and proceedings in which the Faculty staff can print their papers.



# THE FACULTY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION

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**PROF. DR. DRAGAN RAPAČIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILOŠ DJORDJEVIĆ**



Upon the proposal of the Education and Culture Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Republic Educational Association rendered a decision on the foundation of the Faculty of Special Education in Belgrade at its Meeting held on 24 April 1974. The Faculty was officially opened on 10 November 1975, and in 1976 it joined the University of Belgrade.

Nevertheless, the education of special teachers, i.e. educators and rehabilitators for children with special needs has had a much longer tradition.

Training of experts in special education started as early as 1882 in the most distinguished institutes of Europe at the time. Subsequently, in 1926 the Ministry of Education organised courses and practice in this field, and since 1947 the education of special teachers was conducted at the Department of Special Education of the Pedagogical College in Belgrade. In 1963 the College for Special Pedagogues was opened, but in 1967 it was transformed into the College for Special



Education. The College was closed when the education of special teachers was elevated to the university level with the establishment of the Faculty of Special Education in 1975.

On December 5 2005, pursuant to the Decision of the Commercial Court in Belgrade, the Faculty of Special Education of the University of Belgrade changed its name into the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation.

Since its foundation, the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation has awarded 6,308 Bachelor degrees, 51 degrees in specialised studies, 125 Master degrees, and 105 doctoral degrees. The Faculty implements academic and expert studying programmes, as well as carries out scientific research in the following fields: surdology – special education and rehabilitation of the hearing-impaired persons; typhology – special education and rehabilitation of visually challenged persons; oligophrenology – special education and rehabilitation of mentally challenged persons; somatopedica – special education and rehabilitation of the motor-dysfunctional persons; speech therapy;

prevention of social behavioural disorders and re-socialization of persons with social behavioral disorders. The structure of studying programmes in the abovementioned scientific areas makes the Faculty the parent institution for academic and professional education in these areas and the corresponding scientific work. Teaching activities of the Faculty are carried out in the undergraduate studies, master studies, specialised academic studies, and doctoral studies, and primary expert studies and specialised expert studies. Within its research and scientific activities, the Faculty pursues fundamental, applied and developmental research.

The Faculty organises other types of education as well, such as counselling, seminars and courses, or special studies for knowledge innovation and professional education and development. The Faculty may carry out fundamental, applied, or developmental scientific research independently or in cooperation with other organisations. Pursuant to the accredited academic studying programme, the Faculty's organisational





structure includes departments as organisational units which further define their majors. The departments are:

1. the Department of Surdology with the major in special education and rehabilitation of the hearing-impaired persons and the major for audiometrists and audio-prosthetists
  2. the Department of Typhology with the major in special education and rehabilitation of visually challenged persons;
  3. the Department of Oligophrenology with the major in the special education and rehabilitation of mentally challenged persons;
  4. the Department of Somatopedia with the major in special education and rehabilitation of motor-disfunctional persons;
  5. the Department of Speech Therapy with the major in speech therapy;
  6. the Department for Prevention and Re-Socialisation of Persons with Social Behavioral Disorders with the major in prevention and re-socialisation of persons with behavioural disorders;
  7. the Department of Common General Subjects.
- The Faculty units for scientific research are the Scientific Research Centre and the Centre for Connecting the Education, Science and Practice.

The Centres implement scientific projects in the field of special education and rehabilitation, and other scientific disciplines studied at the Faculty whose aim is to develop special education and rehabilitation.

In order to improve the practical classes, to connect science and practice, and to commercialise the results of its educational and scientific work, the Faculty founded the Developmental Genetic Counselling Centre as a separate unit offering expert specialists' consulting services. Publishing activity is an integral part of educational and scientific activities of the Faculty. There is a special unit set up for the purpose - the Publishing Centre that publishes textbooks, monographs, conferences proceedings, the scientific journal "Special Education and Rehabilitation" and other material needed for improvement of the teaching process and development of scientific research.

Teaching and research are carried out by the following staff: 16 full professors, 23 associate professors, 21 assistant professors, 13 teaching assistants and ten junior assistants. Every year



about 400 new students are enrolled in the Faculty. The eligible candidates are four-year high schools graduates. The eligible candidates take the entrance exam composed of tests in biology, psychology and speech culture.

The undergraduate studies last four years, i.e. eight semesters. They comprise lectures, exercises, practical training, and consultations. The studying programmes encompass contents from the social science and humanities, theoretical and methodological science, general and narrow professional issues.

The student who completes the primary academic studies can gain the following professional titles:

1. Bachelor of Special Education and Rehabilitation – a Surdologist
2. Bachelor of Special Education and Rehabilitation – a Thyphlogist
3. Bachelor of Special Education and Rehabilitation – an Optometrist
4. Bachelor of Special Education and Rehabilitation – an Oligophrenologist
5. Bachelor of Special Education and Rehabilitation – a Somatopedist

6. Bachelor of Speech Therapy
7. Bachelor of Special Pedagogy.

The student who completes the master studies at the Faculty shall gain the academic title of Master of Special Education and Rehabilitation with the note of the abbreviated titles (*a surdologist, an oligophrenologist, a thyphlogist, an optometrist, a somatopedist*), with the word Master (*e.g. Master of the Special Education and Rehabilitation (a surdologist)*).

The student who completes master studies in speech therapy and prevention and re-socialisation of persons with behavioural disorders shall earn the following academic titles:

- (1) *Master of Speech Therapy, i.e.*
- (2) *Master of Special Pedagogy.*

The Faculty has a library with 16,000 books. Besides the Students Parliament, in order to encourage successful studying, students' scientific creativity, and social, cultural and sport activities, the Faculty founded "Prof. Dr. Zoran Đuričić" Fund.



# THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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**PROF. DR. ANA ČEKEREVAC**  
**PROF. DR. VUKAŠIN PAVLOVIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: DAVID BAKIĆ**



The Faculty of Political Science was preceded by the College of Political Science founded pursuant to the federal law in 1960. Six years

later, this institution became a four-year university establishment. In 1968 the Law on the Faculty of Political Science was enacted and the Faculty was incorporated into the University of Belgrade.

Since its foundation, 7,446 students graduated from this Faculty, 882 gained M.A. degree and 434 candidates defended their doctoral theses. At four Faculty's Departments (the Department of Politicology, the Department of International Relations, the Department of Journalism and Communications, and the Department of Welfare and Social Policies) the students prepare for modern and demanding professions of researchers, political analysts, journalists, diplomats, EU integration experts, social and welfare workers.

Teaching and research are conducted by the following staff: 22 full professors, 19 associate professors, 17 assistant professors, eight teaching assistants, three senior lecturers of foreign languages, one lecturer of foreign languages, and two junior assistants.

The primary academic studies last four years granting, upon their completion, at least 240 ECTS. Master academic studies last one year granting,



upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS, if the student earned 240 ECTS in the primary studies.

The studies at the Faculty can be primary academic studies, master academic studies, specialised academic studies, doctoral academic studies, primary expert studies, specialised expert studies. Every year the Faculty enrolls about 500 new students.

Four-year secondary education is a necessary requirement for all candidates.

All eligible candidates take an entrance exam which is the same for all departments.

The entrance exam is based on the grammar-school curricula written for majors in social science and foreign languages.

The Faculty organises four different studies of the second and third degree: one-year master studies, two-year specialised academic studies, one-year specialised expert studies, and doctoral studies.

The studies are in the following fields: International studies, European studies, USA studies, Security studies, EU Integration studies, International humanitarian law, Theory of Culture,

Communicology, Journalism, Gender Studies, Political Theory and Political Science Methodology, Public Administration and Local Self-Governance, Political Violence and State, Political Analytics and Management, Political Theory and Democracy Education, Terrorism and Organised Crime, Social Policy, Welfare, Rehabilitation and Sociotherapy, Mediation in Family Relations.

The Faculty library comprises over 100,000 copies of books, with almost 500 titles of journals (periodicals) and newspapers, over 580 documents, as well as copies of master and doctoral dissertations defended at the Faculty.

The students pursue extra-curricular activities in the Students' Parliament, the journal *Politikolog*, the students' radio "BU", and over 13 students organisations working at the Faculty.

High collective standards of both students and professors (computer centre, library, modern seminars, professors' club and the students' club) and pleasant green surroundings of the Faculty make this institution agreeable both for hard studying and enjoying oneself.



# THE FACULTY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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**VICE-DEANS: DR. DARKO MITROVIĆ, ASSISTANT**  
**PROFESSOR**  
**DR. SANJA MANDARIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**DR. IRINA JUHAS, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILAN JELIĆ**

The roots of education of professionals in the field of physical culture in Serbia go back to as early as 1908 when the School of Gymnastics was founded in Belgrade. Nevertheless, the proper foundations for education of these professionals were laid only thirty years later i.e. in 1938 by the Decision of the Ministry of Education on Founding One-Year Course for PE Teachers. In the first year of the course, the Minister for Physical Education of People, understanding the need to widen the educational programme for professional education of PE teachers, founded the School for Physical Education in Belgrade in 1939.

The State Institute for Physical Culture (DIF) was founded in 1946 as a higher education institution for training of PE teachers. In 1956 this institution was transformed into the Higher School of Physical Education, and entered the University in 1963. Five years later in 1968 its name was changed into the Faculty of Physical Education and it moved to a new building in Košutnjak. In the following years, the Faculty changed its name a number of times – the Faculty for Physical Culture in 1987, then the Faculty of Physical Culture in 1990, and with the introduction of significant changes in the curricula and recognition of the need to educate professionals in the field of PE and sports it finally changed its name to the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education in 2000. Since its foundation, 4,389 students have graduated, while 353 gained M.A. degrees and 171 candidates earned their doctoral degrees.

Teaching, scientific and expert work of the Faculty are pursued at 17 departments in six narrow scientific fields: Theory and Technology of Sports and Physical Education, Theory and Technology of Recreation, General Human



Motor Functions, Physical Education and Sports Methodology, Medical Science in Sports and Physical Education, and Social Science and Humanities in Sports and Physical Education.

Teaching and research are carried out by the following staff: 15 full professors, eleven associate professors, twelve assistant professors, twelve teaching assistants, three teaching associates and one lecturer.

Scientific research at the Faculty is conducted at the Methodological Research Laboratory in comparatively independent and compatible units: IT centre, medical and biological unit, motor functions unit, biomechanics unit and psychological unit.

Within the Faculty there is also the Museum of Sports founded back in 1979 as the Museum of Physical Culture. Its significance in collecting, systemising, maintaining and presentation of historical material is enormous.

In 2006 the curricula were updated and harmonised with the Higher Education Law in accordance with the Bologna Declaration Principles. The following studies were defined: first degree studies - primary

academic studies lasting four years, second degree studies - master academic studies lasting one year, and third degree studies - doctoral studies lasting three years, pursuant to the accredited programmes.

The Faculty organises primary expert studies lasting three years, with the possibility to major for trainers or for sports instructors. The faculty enrolls approximately 160 students in the academic studies, and 120 in the expert studies. The eligible candidates for enrolment are graduates from four-year secondary schools. All are required to take entrance exam, i.e. test of talents and physical abilities.

The Faculty library comprises 24,522 library units. In the end of 2004 the library switched to the electronic catalogue COBISS.

The Faculty publishes the scientific journal "*The Physical Education*".



# THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

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**ACTING VICE-DEAN JELENA ERDELJAN, M.A.**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: JELENA VELJIĆ**



The need for properly educated civil servants necessary for the growing state apparatus was a decisive element for the implementation of the idea to establish a “higher school” cherished by the Serbian leading intellectuals for a long time. In June 1838 Prince Miloš ordered “for the current Grammar School to be elevated to a higher level of the Lyceum”. That was the origin of higher education in Serbia. The main task of the new school was “to educate young people and make them ready for all kinds of civil servants”. The education of capable young people to carry out “scientific” and “literary” work and to spread “enlightenment and education” across the country was, at that time, in the background.

At the beginning, the Lyceum was modelled after a Faculty of Philosophy. In the first year, there were courses of philosophy, general history, “pure mathematics”, statistics, German language, drawing, and as of 1839 physics, practical geometry and French language were introduced as well. When the Lyceum was moved from Kragujevac to Belgrade (1841) the curriculum also included legal studies, but only after all exams in the first and second years of



the Lyceum were successfully passed. At the time, and for some years to come, the Department of Philosophy was a kind of preparatory stage for further advancement at the Legal Department, and thereafter at the Department of Natural and Technical Science (from 1853), which caused its stagnation. This situation was sanctioned by the Decree on the Public Higher Education enacted in 1844, as well as by the Decree on the Lyceum of the Principality of Serbia passed in 1853. At the Lyceum while it existed 1838-1863, 1205 students attended it, 238 graduated from it ((210 lawyers and 28 others). The lectures were delivered by the eminent professors who had been educated at universities in Austria, Germany, France (Jovan Sterija Popović, Janko Šafarik, Josif Pančić, Đura Daničić, and others).

In the 1850s the basic prerequisites for the Lyceum to grow into a higher education institution were provided, and its Department of Philosophy became a faculty of its own. It happened after the fall of the regime of the Defenders of the Constitution. Within extensive educational reform, on 6 October 1863 the Law on Establishment of the Great School or Academy was enacted, transforming the Lyceum into the Great School.

The Great School comprised three faculties: the Faculty of Philosophy, Technical Faculty and the Faculty of Law. The studies at the Faculty of Philosophy took three years. Only ten years later (1 January 1874) teaching and research at the Faculty of Philosophy came to resemble those of European universities when the Department of Philology and History and the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics were established. In the decades to come, however, the education provided at the Faculty of Philosophy reached a truly high level.

The enactment of the University Law (12 March 1905) which defined this institution as “the supreme self-governing body for higher education and scientific studies” marked the new era in the history of higher education in Serbia. Elevation of the criteria for teaching staff and independence of the University (freedom of university education) promoted faster development of scientific thought. The process was obvious at the Faculty of Philosophy too, an institution in charge of “studying” science and “preparing experts”, as well as of educating teachers for some of its areas, which endowed it with not only an educational, but also a scientific role. At the time, within 29





scientific disciplines, 69 courses were run at the Faculty of Philosophy. The dynamic development was harnessed by the wars (1912-1918) in which in addition to plight of the students (over 30% of the total number of students were killed), the Faculty buildings, libraries, laboratories and other facilities were demolished as well. Because of their knowledge and competence in important political and propaganda affairs, our outstanding professors like Jovan Cvijić, Nedeljko Košanin, Aleksandar Belić, Bogdan Popović, Nikola Vulić and others contributed substantially to the defense of the country.

In the years between two world wars, the Faculty of Philosophy experienced a rapid scientific growth. The number of courses was increased together with the number of research institutes, professors and students. The eminent professors were esteemed members of the international scientific community which promoted the reputation of the Faculty in the country and abroad. The accelerated scientific growth was bluntly cut by yet another war (1941-1945), and in the final days of the turmoil the Faculty building was set on fire.

After a pause of long four years, in October 1945

the Faculty started once again from a scratch. The lecturing was hindered by numerous factors (the insufficient number of qualified professors, ideological supervision of science and education, a lack of textbooks and reference literature, too small a number of classrooms and laboratories). Fear and mistrust of the party in power to the critical intelligentsia directly influenced the position of the Faculty in the post-war decades. In the course of 1947 the final split of the Faculty of Philosophy resulted in establishment of two faculties: the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics. The scientific progress and development of teaching activities initiated yet another split in 1960, when the Faculty of Philology was separated from the Faculty of Philosophy. The 1968 events resulted in long-term mistrust towards the Faculty of Philosophy by the authorities. Increased pressure exerted to the Faculty of Philosophy by the regime led to the disintegration of the scientific body into several departments (some professors were dismissed from the Faculty). In 1974 the Faculty of Philosophy moved into the new building at Studentski trg. Over time, the "old school" reached its traditional standing of the scientific and educational activities, and regained its esteem.



Activities of the Faculty are pursued within several organisational units:

- Scientific and teaching units (sections and departments);
- Teaching units (centres, cabinets);
- Scientific units (institutes, centres);
- Professional administrative units (support services);

At the Faculty the sections are composed of departments, as follows:

**The Section for Philosophy:** the Department of History of Philosophy, Department of Logic and Methodology, Department of Ethics and Esthetics.

**The Section for Sociology:** the Department of General Sociology Disciplines, the Department of Special Sociology Disciplines.

**The Section for Psychology:** the Department of General Psychology, the Department of Clinical Psychology, the Department of Social Psychology, the Department of Developmental Psychology, the Department of Pedagogical Psychology, the Department of Occupational Psychology, the Department of Methodology of Psychological Research.

**The Section for Pedagogy and Andragogy:** the Department of General Pedagogy and Methodology of Pedagogic Studies, the Department of Pedagogic History, the Department of Didactics and Methodology, the Department of Pre-school Pedagogy, the Department of School Pedagogy, the Department of General Andragogy, the Department of Andragogic Didactics and Education Organisation, the Department of Social Andragogy, the Department of Leisure Activities and Mass Communications Andragogy, the Department of Occupational Andragogy.

**The Section for History:** the Department of Ancient History, the Department of General Middle Ages History and the Secondary Historical Sciences, the Department of General History of the Modern Age, the Department of Visantology, the Department of National History of the Middle Ages with Historical Geography and Old Slavic Language, the Department of Modern National History, the Department of History of Yugoslavia.

**The Section for Art History:** the Department for General Narrow-Field Subjects, the Department of Old Age Arts, the Department of Medieval Arts, the Department of Arts of the Modern Age, the Department of Contemporary Art, the Department of Architectural History.



**The Section for Archeology:** the Department of Pre-Historic Archeology, the Department of Classical Archeology, the Department of Archeology of Early Middle Ages, the Department of National Medieval Archeology, the Department of the Middle East Archeology, the Department of Archeological Research Methodology , the Department of Physical Anthropology.

**The Section for Ethnology and Anthropology:** the Department of General Ethnology and Anthropology, the Department of National Ethnology and Anthropology, the Department of World Ethnology and Anthropology.

**The Section for Classical Studies:** the Department of Greek and Latin Languages, the Department of Hellenic and Roman Literature, the Department of Medieval and Modern Greek Philology.  
At the Faculty there is also the Department for Postgraduate Interdisciplinary Anthropology Studies.

The Section for Psychology owns the following laboratories: the Laboratory for experimental psychology; the Laboratory for developmental psychology; the Laboratory for social psychology; the Laboratory for occupational psychology; the

Psychological Counselling Centre for students.

The Laboratory for experimental psychology exhibits a collection of old psychological instruments.

The Section for Art History comprises the Centre for multimedia research and promotion of historical and artistic studies.

The Section for Archeology has the Archeological collection and the Paleontological collection (hereinafter "the Collection"). The Collection is an educational, scientific and professional unit of the Section for Archeology and is in charge of storing, processing, preserving and exhibiting the objects in its possession.

At the Faculty there are following teaching units:

1. the Centre for Pedagogical, Psychological and Methodological Education and Training of Teachers;
2. the Cabinet for Foreign Languages.

At the faculty there are following scientific units: the Institute of Philosophy; the Institute of Sociology; the Institute of Psychology; the Institute of Pedagogy and Andragogy; the Institute of Art History; the Centre for Ancient Epigraphics and Numismatics; the Centre for Archeological



Research; the Centre for Ethnological and Anthropological Research; the Centre for Classical Studies; the Centre for Mathematical and Statistical Language Studies.

Teaching and research at the Faculty are carried out by the following staff: 48 full professors, 34 associate professors, 52 assistant professors, 79 teaching assistants, four senior lecturers of foreign languages, four lecturers of foreign languages, 21 junior assistants and eleven teaching associates. Every year the Faculty enrolls about 850 new students.

All eligible candidates must have finished a four-year secondary school.

The candidates take an entrance exam in general knowledge that is common for all sections and special tests made at the Faculty's sections. The only two exceptions are the Section for Philosophy, where candidates write an essay instead of taking a test, and the Section for Classical Studies, where candidates take a written exam.

The studies last eight semesters and are organised within eight majors (study groups).

Specialised courses are organised at the Section for Psychology and the Section for Pedagogy and Andragogy.

The Faculty organises master studies and provides opportunities for doctoral degree in the following scientific areas: psychology, pedagogy, andragogy, sociology, philosophy, archeology, history, art history, ethnology – anthropology and classical studies.

All libraries of the Faculty comprise about 320,000 library units. There are ten reading rooms at different sections. The Faculty is in the possession of a large number of old and rare books.

The following foundations, funds and legacies are active at the Faculty: the Legacy of Dragoslav Srejović, the Legacy of Mihajlo Roter, the Legacy of Vladimir Konečni, the Legacy of Bora Stevanović, the Legacy of Stojan Novaković, the Legacy of Jorje Tadić and the Legacy of Miša Đurić; the “Fedor Nikić” Fund and the “Institute of Sources Collection” Fund, as well as the “Vesna Sajčić” Foundation.

Students of the Faculty of Philosophy pursue various activities that they organise within their organisations and associations.

The sports activities are pursued in miscellaneous sports disciplines and our students participate at competitions organised by the University Sports Association.



# THE FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY

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**PROF. DR. LJILJANA MARKOVIĆ**

**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILAN MIJOVIĆ**

The onset of higher education in basic philological disciplines in Serbia was at the first modern education institution - the Higher School founded in 1808 where German was taught along with the native Serbian. The beginning of higher education in philology dates back to the first half of 19th century. German courses were held at the Department of Philosophy at the Lyceum from the very beginning, and in 1839, the French classes were introduced in 1839. Pursuant to the Amendments to the Law on Great School in 1873, two departments were set up at the Faculty of Philosophy: the Department of Philology and History, and the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics. Seven years later new courses were introduced to the Philology and History Department: the Russian language and literature, and the Greek language. The Linguistic and Literary Department was set up at the Faculty

of Philosophy in 1896, but the institutional independence for philological studies was won only in 1960 when the Faculty of Philology was separated from the Faculty of Philosophy and became an independent member of the University of Belgrade.

Teaching and research at the Faculty of Philology are organised within the following departments:

the Department of the Serbian Language and South Slavic Languages; the Department of the Serbian Literature and South Slavic Literatures; the Department of the Comparative Literature and Literary Theory; the Department of Slavic Studies; the Department of Italian Studies; the Department of Romanic Studies; the Department of German Studies; the Department of Iberian Studies; the Department of English Studies; the Department of Oriental Studies; the Department of Albanian Studies; the Department of General Linguistics; the Department of Librarianship and Computer Studies; the Department of Neohellenic Studies; the Department of Hungarian Studies; and the Seminar for Social Science. There are other teaching and research units at the Faculty. They are: the Centre for Postgraduate Studies; the Centre for Life-long Education and Evaluation; the Centre for Publishing; the Centre for Scientific



Research; the International Slavic Centre, the Centre for Serbian as a Foreign Language.

At the Faculty of Philology the teaching activities are conducted by almost 250 teachers and associates. Every year about 1,500 new students are enrolled. The eligible candidates have to be four-year secondary school graduates. The eligible candidates take an entrance exam in Serbian language and literature, or Serbian and a foreign language.

The primary academic studies last four years, i.e. eight semesters, granting, upon their completion, 240 ECTS. They are organised by the following studying programmes: (01) Serbian Language and Literature; (04) Bulgarian Language and Literature; (05) Serbian Literature and Language; (06) Serbian Literature and Language with Comparative Literature; (08) Comparative Literature with Literary Theory; (09) Russian Language and Literature; (10) Polish Language and Literature; (11) Czech Language and Literature; (12) Slovak Language and Literature; (13) Italian Language and Literature; (14) French Language and Literature; (15) Spanish Language and Hispanic Literatures; (16) Romanian Language and Literature; (17) German Language and Literature; (18) Scandinavian Languages and Literature; (19) English Language and Literature; (20) Arabic Language and Literature; (21) Turkish Language and

Literature; (23) Japanese Language and Literature; (24) Chinese Language and Literature; (25) Albanian Language and Literature; (26) General Linguistics; (27) Librarianship and Computer Science; (28) Greek Language and Literature; (29) Hungarian Language and Literature; (36) Serbian language and Applied Linguistics; (37) Dutch Language and Literature; and (38) Ukraine Language and Literature.

Students who graduate from this Faculty acquire the professional title of B.A. in Philology in the corresponding studying programme.

The Faculty organises one-year master academic studies in every studying programme (60 ECTS), and three-year doctoral studies in the following fields: (1) language, (2) literature and (3) culture (180 ECTS).

Every Department has its own library. The total number of titles in all libraries has long been more than half a million books and journals.

The Faculty has the following funds and endowments: Jovan Skerlić's Fund, Ivana Tomeković's Fund, Petar Kolendić's Fund, Dragana Radojević's Fund, Miodrag Ibrovac's Fund, Danica Prodanović's Fund, Ognjan Radović's Fund, Velibor Gligorić's Fund, Vladan Nedić's Fund, Miodrag and Zagorka Apostolović's Fund, Dimitrije Vučenov's Fund, Radosav Bošković's Fund.



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**UNIVERSITY FACULTIES**

**MEDICAL SCIENCE**

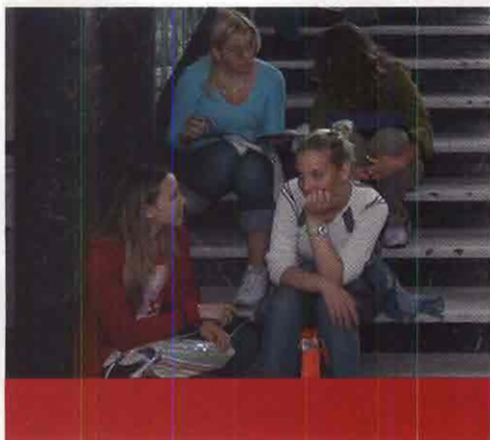
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE  
FACULTY OF DENTAL MEDICINE  
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE  
FACULTY OF PHARMACY**



# THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

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**PROF. DR. VESNA BOŠNJAK PETROVIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. DRAGAN MICIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. VLADIMIR BUMBAŠIREVIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. PREDRAG PEŠKO**  
**PROF. DR. NEBOJŠA LALIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: STEFAN KMEZIĆ**



Medical studies carried out at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade consist of training for medical doctors – the education of high-school graduates to become medical doctors, trainings for medical doctors to become medical specialists, trainings of specialists to become subspecialists, continuous trainings of doctors of all profiles to become acquainted with the most recent achievements in medical science and profession, trainings for researchers in medical science. The mentioned goals are achieved within the mission of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade:

- high-quality efficient education of medical doctors for Serbia, whose knowledge and skills correspond to the needs and requirements in the region;
- high-quality competitive scientific research in the field of medical science;
- close linking – both operational and institutional – of the Faculty of Medicine with the health care system in the country, especially with the top health care institutions;
- high-quality postgraduate and specialised studies based on the modern medical achievements and understanding with the possibility for individual profiling of the programme (personalisation);
- development of all forms and levels of continuous education of health care workers;



- creating an environment where students, teachers and other associates may pursue their professional interests and ambitions and where we respect and appreciate every attempt to develop the Faculty.

The mission and work of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade are founded on the principles followed since its very foundation:

- classes based on the tradition of Central-European medical faculties – practice based on knowledge;
- acquisition of clinical skills and knowledge in top health care institutions;
- classes based on scientific research;
- large and multiple international cooperation;
- permanent advancement of teaching material and methods;
- a comprehensive programme for teaching medicine – undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral studies, continual medical education, public health school.

The initiative to establish the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade was brought as early as 1876 by Josif Pančić, an outstanding scientist. In spite of that, for the following twenty years a fierce debate was conducted in Serbia whether it needs a medical school. At last, in 1895 the National Assembly decided that the Faculty of Medicine should be established at the

future University. The foundation of the School and other four faculties was stipulated by the first University Law adopted in 1905. The Decision on the Establishment of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade was signed in May 1914, but the Faculty actually started working six years later because of the war that broke out in the meantime. The first lecture at the newly-established institution was held by Niko Miljanić, anatomy professor, in the Grand Hall of the University in the Captain Miša's Building on 9 December 1920.

In the nine decades of its history, the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade has become one of the largest faculties of medicine in Europe, judging by the number of students and teaching staff. The numbers speak for themselves: more than 36,000 doctors have graduated from the Faculty and every year 500 new students graduate. Over 2,400 postgraduate students have acquired master degree, and more than 2,000 doctoral students have earned their doctoral degrees. 17,000 specialists earned their degree at this Faculty, and approximately 800 physicians completed narrow specialised studies.

The Faculty of Medicine employs the following teachers and associates: 175 full professors, 159 associate professors, 204 assistant professors, 271 teaching assistants and teaching associates, who together with the 251 non-teaching staff prepare 3,400



students to become medical doctors. Besides, 3,200 postgraduate students attend courses in the second-degree studies and in the doctoral studies.

The following are the organisational units of the Faculty of Medicine:

- **Organisational units of pre-clinical subjects:**

- o The Institute of Anatomy "Niko Miljanić"
- o The Institute of Biophysics in Medicine;
- o The Institute of Epidemiology;
- o The Institute of Medical and Clinical Biochemistry;
- o The Institute of Medical Statistics and Informatics;
- o The Institute of Medical Physiology "Rihard Burijan";
- o The Institute of Microbiology and Immunology;
- o The Institute of Pathology;
- o The Institute of Pathophysiology "Ljubomir Buba Mihajlović";
- o The Institute of Social Medicine;
- o The Institute of Forensic Medicine;
- o The Institute of Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology;
- o The Institute of Chemistry in Medicine;
- o The Institute of Hygiene and Medical Ecology;
- o The Institute of Histology and Embryology "Aleksandar Đ. Kostić";
- o The Institute of Human Genetics;
- o The Humanities;

- **Organisational units of clinical subjects:**

- o Gynecology and Obstetrics
- o Dermatovenereology
- o Internal Medicine
- o Infectious Diseases
- o Occupational Medicine
- o Neurology
- o Nuclear Medicine
- o Otorhinolaryngology with Maxillofacial Surgery
- o Ophthalmology
- o Pediatrics
- o Psychiatry
- o Radiology
- o Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- o Surgery and Anesthesiology

- **Organisational units of support services, and**

- **Organisational unit of the Centre for publishing, librarianship and information – CIBID.**

In order to pursue those activities and professional services of the Faculty which demand a certain level of independence, the Faculty founded the following centres:

- The Centre for continual medical education
- The Centre for international cooperation
- The Centre – School of Public Health
- The Centre for improving the quality of teaching.



Organisational units of the pre-clinical and clinical subjects also make departments in the integrated medical studies for obtaining the academic and professional title of medical doctor. Classes are delivered at the institutes of the Faculty and its clinical teaching bases (the Serbian Clinical Centre and other clinics and hospitals in Belgrade).

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 550 new students (450 of them are funded by the Republic of Serbia) in the integrated medical studies. The eligible candidates are grammar school graduates or graduates from four-year vocational schools majoring in medical studies. They take the entrance exam in chemistry and biology.

Pursuant to the Higher Education Law, the European Parliament Directive and the Advice on Professions, medical studies are integrated, they last six years (12 semesters) without majoring in any area. Upon graduation from the Faculty the academic and professional title of medical doctor shall be gained.

In the course of medical studies, the student acquires the following knowledge and skills:

- Necessary knowledge in the sciences which are the basis of medicine, understanding of scientific methods, including measuring biological functions, estimation of scientifically established facts and data analysis;

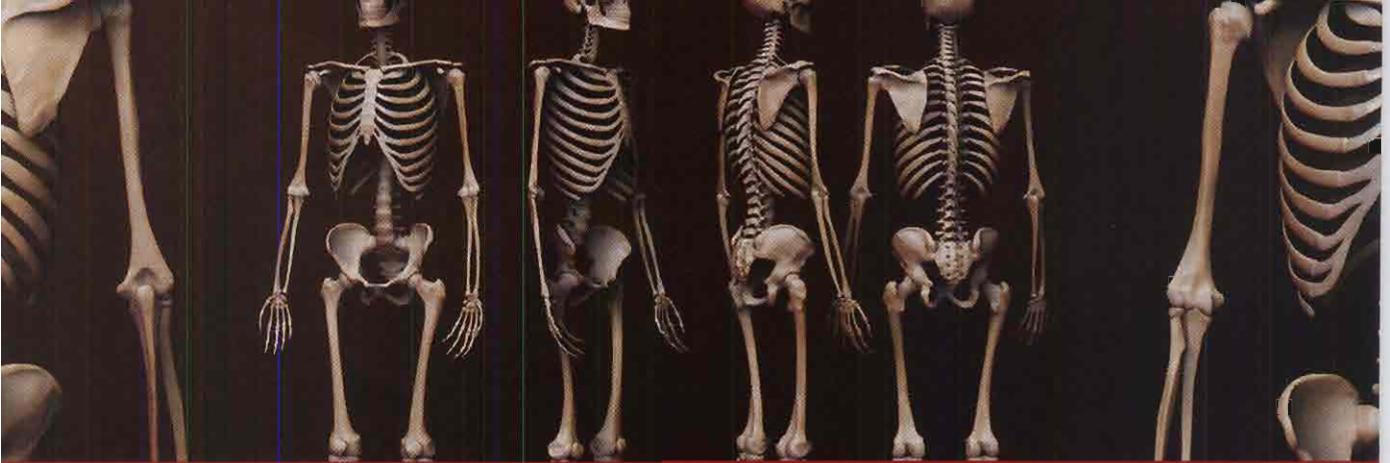
- Understanding structure, function and behaviour of healthy and unhealthy patients, as well as the relation between someone's health and their physical and social environment;
- Corresponding knowledge of clinical disciplines and practice which will help students make a coherent picture of mental and physical diseases, of preventive medicine, diagnosis, therapies and human reproduction;
- Necessary clinical experience gained under the supervision in health care institutions.

Since the academic 1996/97 the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade has organised classes in English from the first year of studies. This training follows the same curriculum of the undergraduate studies as in Serbian.

The Faculty organises classes according to the accredited studying programmes in the following way:

- Integrated academic studies of the first and second degree – medical studies lasting six years and granting, upon their completion, 360 ECTS;
- Specialised academic studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS (52 programmes);
- Doctoral academic studies lasting at least three years and granting, upon their completion, 180 ECTS (two programmes);





- Health specialised studies (specialised studies according to the Health Care Law) and studies of the narrow specialisations lasting at least one year, legislated in the health care regulations (43 specialisation programmes and 34 narrow specialisation programmes)
- Primary expert studies lasting at least three years and granting, upon their completion, 180 ECTS;
- Specialised expert studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS (six programmes);
- Master academic studies lasting one year and granting, upon their completion, 60 ECTS (three programmes).

Upon graduation, the student shall acquire the corresponding professional, academic or scientific title established by the National Council for Higher **Education**, along with other rights stipulated in the **Law**:

- **the** student who graduates from the medical **studies** shall acquire the academic title of medical **doctor**;

- the student who completes specialised academic studies shall acquire the professional academic title of specialist in the corresponding medical field;
- the student who completes health specialised studies shall gain the professional title of specialist in the corresponding field pursuant to the provisions of the Health Care Law;
- the student who completes doctoral academic studies of the third degree shall gain the scientific title of Dr. Sci. Med. / Ph.D. in medical science.
- the student who completes primary expert studies shall gain the professional title of Bachelor with the note "first degree expert studies" in the corresponding field;
- the student who completes specialised expert studies shall gain the title of professional master in the corresponding field;
- student who completes master academic studies shall acquire the title of master with the note 'second degree master academic studies' in the corresponding field.

The Faculty has a legal obligation, pursuant to the Health Care Law, to organise professional improvement courses as a legal prerequisite for health care workers



to obtain their licences. Continual medical education through seminars, courses and other programmes accredited by the Faculty's Programme Council for Continual Medical Education is constantly organised.

Classes at the Faculty of Medicine are permanently evaluated and improved. The fact that the Faculty was awarded five successive TEMPUS projects of the EU Commission for teaching reform shows that the development directions of this institution completely correspond to the modern higher education in Europe.

Like every other academic institution, the Faculty of Medicine carries out scientific research. In 2007 the Faculty implemented 54 projects of the Ministry of Science (which is around 60% of all Ministry's projects in biomedical science) under the leadership of associates in the Faculty's teams. Our researchers participated in 25 other projects implemented in various institutions. Very significant are those projects implemented at the Faculty as part of the international projects within the EU Framework.

International cooperation is administered through the Centre for International Cooperation of the Faculty of Medicine founded in 2002.

Regular activities include the exchange of teaching

staff and students, organising international courses of continuous medical education, the preparation and implementation of international research projects, particularly those important for education and the Faculty in general. In 2007 teachers and associates of the Faculty travelled abroad 600 times to participate at scientific and professional conventions. In the same year more than 50 foreign experts took part in various teaching activities of the Faculty; some of them became visiting professors of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade.

The Faculty has a library with about 40,000 library units and titles of journals (periodicals). There is also a reading room for students with 200 seats.

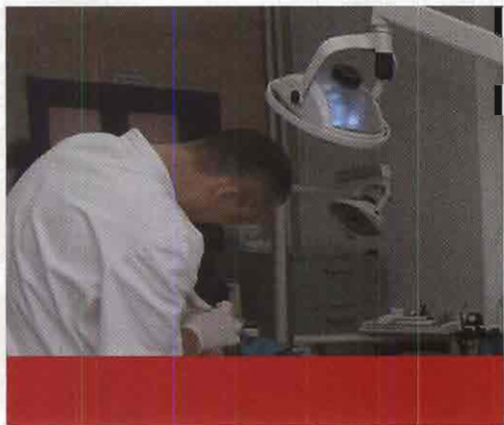
The Students Parliament, founded in 2000, deals with the organisation of students' living. It provides opportunities to pursue miscellaneous activities (scientific, cultural, sports, humanitarian, etc.).



# THE FACULTY OF DENTAL MEDICINE

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**PROF. DR. DEJAN MARKOVIĆ**  
**DR. DJURICA GRGA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: BOGDAN LISUL**



In the successful six decades since its foundation, the Faculty of Dental Medicine has become a leading institution in the country and the whole region. Established on 26 June 1948, with the generous help of the teaching staff from the Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine it has set standards and criteria for other faculties and departments educating the same profile of medical doctors.

Before 1948 the pioneers of modern dental profession and science received basic medical education at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, while they subsequently finished specialisation for teeth and mouth diseases at European faculties of dentistry, or at the only dentistry institution in the country – the Department of Dental Medicine of the General State Hospital, which later developed into the Odonto-Dentistry Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine.



The first curriculum was composed following the model of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade and European faculties of dentistry. The teaching process at the Faculty permanently improved, adjusting to the prevailing trends in the world science and practice of dental medicine.

The current curricula and four studying programmes have been updated with the latest scientific advances in the dentistry practice and have been harmonised with the curricula of the leading dentistry faculties worldwide. Since 2008 the Faculty of Dental Medicine organises the following studies: primary expert studies, integrated academic studies, academic specialised studies, and doctoral studies. The studies proved to be well-chosen when all programmes and the institution itself were accredited in the very first round of accreditation process implemented by the Accreditation Commission of the Serbian Higher Education National Council.

Since its foundation, 10,063 students have

graduated from the Faculty, 2,868 have specialised, 197 master degrees have been awarded and 194 doctoral dissertations have been defended.

The Faculty operates through its organisational units founded with the aim to constantly develop and improve educational, scientific and health care activities of the Faculty. The units are the following: the Clinic of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry; the Clinic of Oral Surgery; the Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery; the Clinic of Periodontology and Oral Medicine; the Clinic of Dental Prosthetics; the Clinic of Teeth Diseases; the Clinic of Jaw Orthopedics; the Institute Subjects; the Clinical Medical Courses and the Secretariat.

Six departments were founded to devote more attention to teaching and scientific research: the Department of General Education Courses; the Department of Oral Medicine and Periodontology; the Department of Surgery; the Department of Preventive Dentistry; the



Department of Dental Pathology; and the Department of Oral Rehabilitation.

Teaching and scientific research are carried out by the following staff: 39 full professors, 21 associate professors, 23 assistant professors, 50 teaching assistants and 31 junior assistants.

The Faculty enrolls 25 new students in the first year of primary expert studies. In the first year of integrated academic studies the Faculty enrolls 160 new students. In the academic specialised studies 25 new students are enrolled. Ten students are enrolled in the doctoral studies. The eligible candidates for enrolment in the primary expert studies and integrated academic studies are grammar school graduates or four-year medical vocational school graduates. The entrance exam is mandatory for all. The tests in knowledge and abilities are based on written tests in chemistry and biology. The entrance exam syllabus is published in a special publication of the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

The studies follow the rules of the Bologna process, thus the expert studies last three years (180 ECTS), while the integrated academic studies last six years (360 ECTS).

Upon graduation from the primary expert studies at the Faculty, the professional title of Dental Hygienist is acquired. Upon graduation from the integrated academic studies the professional title of Doctor of Dental Medicine is acquired.

These courses are run by competent teaching staff of the Faculty of Dental Medicine elected for specific scientific field. Many of them spent time at eminent world and European faculties. The courses are taught in Serbian. Reference world textbooks are used along with the textbooks written by our authors for these studying programmes.

The Faculty organises classes in modules at the academic specialised studies in six expert and



scientific fields: endodontics; periodontology; oral medicine; dental prosthetics; implantology; and dentistry management.

The highest level of education is gained at the doctoral studies lasting three years (180 ECTS). At the Faculty of Dental Medicine the title of Doctor of Dental Medical Science is earned on the basis of compulsory classes and research supervised by mentor. Within the overall health care system of the population in Serbia, the Faculty organises and conducts all forms of professional training (internship, courses, knowledge update seminars, and specialisations). The Faculty is licensed for the following health care specialisations: pediatric and preventive dentistry, jaw orthopedics, teeth diseases and endodontics, dental prosthetics, periodontology and oral medicine, oral surgery, and maxillofacial surgery.

The Faculty library holdings comprise 4,200 library units. The library is subscribed to all domestic professional journal in the field of dental medicine, 20 world and European

journals (periodicals), 22 journals are donations, and almost ten journals can be accessed through the COBSON electronic network.

Extracurricular activities of the students of the Faculty of Dental Medicine are coordinated by students organisations: the Association of Students of the Faculty of Dental Medicine; the Students Union and the Serbian Association of Students of Dentistry. The Students Parliament was founded and every year the Annual Council is established. Within their organisations, the students have research clubs, international exchange and collaboration club, information and sports club. The Students Information Board of the Faculty of Dental Medicine publishes a journal titled *Caninus*.



# THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

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**PROF. DR. MIODRAG LAZAREVIĆ**

**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: BOJAN LUKAČ**

The Veterinary Faculty in Belgrade was founded by The Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1936. Three years after the official establishment, the Faculty was allotted a building plot to raise a building of its own. Nevertheless, the construction works were discontinued by the war, so that the central building was finished only in 1948 when the opening ceremony was also featured. Major reorganisations of the internal structure of the Faculty and its curricula were conducted on several occasions, with the aim to provide the necessary prerequisites for modern education of veterinary medicine professionals. It was in 1998 when the Faculty changed its name into the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Belgrade. Since the foundation of the Faculty, 7,294 graduates have earned the title of Bachelor

of Veterinary Medicine, 867 specialised, 332 and 582 candidates have earned their master and doctoral titles, respectively. The educational, scientific and other professional activities at the Faculty are pursued in 26 its departments: the Department of Anatomy; the Department of Histology and Embryology; the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry; the Department of Pathophysiology; the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology; the Department of Biology; the Department of Chemistry; the Department of Physics; the Department of General Education; the Department of The Hoofed Animals; Carnivore, Poultry and Game Diseases; the Department of the Ungulate Animals Diseases; the Department of Obstetrics, Sterility and Artificial Insemination; the Department of Surgery, Ophthalmology and Onychology; the Department of Radiology and Radiation Hygiene; the Department of Pathological Morphology; the Department of Forensic Veterinary Medicine and Legislation; the Department of Zoohygiene; the Department of Microbiology; the Department of Nutritive and Poisonous Plants; the Department of Infectious Diseases of Animals and Bees; the Department of Nutrition; the Department of Parasite Disease; the Department of Parasitology; the Department of Stock Breeding; the Department of Economics and Statistics; the Department of Hygiene and Technology of



### Animal Origin Food.

The Faculty staff consists of 42 full professors, 20 associate professors, 13 assistant professors, 47 teaching assistants, twelve junior assistants and one senior lecturer. Every year about 200 new students are enrolled in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. The eligible candidates for enrolment are grammar school graduates, as well as graduates from vocational secondary schools majoring in agricultural technique, chemistry, nursing, veterinary medicine, dental care and pharmacy. The entrance exam is composed of tests in chemistry and biology.

The studies last five years, i.e. ten semesters, except for students enrolled pursuant to the previous Statutes adopted in 1998 stipulating six years of studies, i.e. twelve-semester. Upon graduation, the title of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine is awarded. Specialised studies are organised at the Faculty in the following fields: clinical pathology and therapy of the carnivores, clinical pathology and therapy of hoofed animals, rabbit health care, poultry health care; bees and silkworms health care; cattle health care; economics and organisation of cattle breeding; genotoxicity and mutagenesis in veterinary medicine; parasitology and parasite diseases; veterinary clinical pharmacology; veterinary pharmacology and toxicology; epizootiology of infectious and parasite diseases; pathological morphology of domestic and experimental animals; fish health

care; legislation in veterinary medicine; hygiene and technology of animal-origin food; hygiene and technology of milk; hygiene and technology of meat; microbiology of animal-origin food; game health care; surgery, orthopedics and ophthalmology; pig health care; sheep and goat health care; roentgenology and physical therapy; radiation hygiene of stock production; obstetrics, sterility and artificial insemination of domestic animals; zoohygiene, nutrition, genetics and selection of domestic animals; livestock market and trade; food and medicines – marketing, microbiology, virology, environmental protection, and veterinary sanitation.

The Faculty organises doctoral studies in the following scientific fields: animal morphology and physiology, animal pathology and therapy, veterinary preventive medicine and hygiene and technology of animal-origin food. Upon the completion of doctoral studies, the title of Doctor of Veterinary Medical Science is awarded.

The Faculty library holdings comprise 22,500 books, doctoral and master dissertations, specialist papers, and 750 titles of domestic and international journals (periodicals).

Extracurricular activities of students are coordinated by the Veterinary Medicine Students Association through the sports clubs and photography club.



# THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY

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**VICE-DEANS: PROF. DR. SOTE VLADIMIROV**  
**PROF. DR. VESNA KUNTIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. VLADIMIR SAVIĆ**  
**PROF. DR. MIRA ZEČEVIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: ALEKSANDAR POPOVIĆ**

The issue of education of pharmacists in Serbia was raised for the first time in 1887. In 1896 the Serbian Apothecary Association made a proposal that the Pharmaceutical Department should be opened at the Great School in Belgrade. Such tendencies, however, became true much later in 1939 when the Pharmaceutical Department was founded at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade (on 24 October 1939). The Faculty of Pharmacy became an independent higher education institution in 1945 by the Decision no. 2.221 of the Presidency of the National Assembly of People's Republic of Serbia (on 19 October 1945). For years, the classes in pharmacy took place in the premises of the Faculty of Medicine. Since September 1991 the seat of the Faculty has been at 450 Vojvode

Stepe Street. The total surface of the building is approximately 18,000m<sup>2</sup>, the useful surface is the are of 15,900 m<sup>2</sup>, and 6,500 m<sup>2</sup> is the total area of amphitheatres, classrooms, and workshops. The modern space offers a possibility for modern classes, but also for other activities. The Faculty is a higher education institution which within its scope of work carries out educational, scientific, health, professional and publishing activities. In addition to these, the Faculty has a library and the Museum of History of Pharmacy registered as an official museum of the City of Belgrade.

Since its foundation until 31 December 2007 the total of 9,284 students have graduated at the Faculty of Pharmacy, 1,788 candidates specialised (1,176 health care specialisations), while 286 and 239 master and doctoral dissertations were defended, respectively.

The Faculty's organisational structure comprises different units – institutes, teaching bases, other institutions. The Faculty's units are the following: the Institute of Physics and Mathematics; the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry; the Institute of Analytical Chemistry; the Institute of Organic Chemistry; the Institute of Botany; the Institute of Physical Chemistry; the Institute of Microbiology and Immunology; the Institute of Physiology; the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Drug Analytics; the Institute



of Pharmacognosia; the Institute of Medical Biochemistry; the Institute of Bromatology; the Institute of Toxicology – “Danilo Soldatović, member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts”; the Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology and Cosmetology; the Institute of Pharmacology; the Institute of Pharmacokinetics; the Institute of Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislative; and Support Services (Legal and General Affairs; Material and Financial Services; Teaching and Students’ Affairs; Library and Museum; IT Services; and Technical Services). The Faculty’s departments combine two or more related subjects or courses: the Department of Pharmacy, the Department of Chemistry, the Department of Biochemistry, Bromatology and Toxicological Chemistry, the Department of Physics and Physical Chemistry, and the Department of Pharmacology and Medicine.

The Faculty employs the following staff to successfully implement studying programmes of the second and third degree: 35 full professors, 16 associate professors, 20 assistant professors, 52 teaching assistants, ten junior assistants and 20 teaching associates. 114 non-teaching staff enable the regular operation of the Faculty. The Faculty enrolls 325 new students every year.

Eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools. They all take an entrance exam

consisting of two written tests, in mathematics and chemistry.

The Faculty organises the following types of studies:

1. primary and master academic studies successively (integrated academic studies)
2. specialised academic studies
3. doctoral academic studies.

The integrated academic studies last five years, i.e. ten semesters. Two studying programmes are organised: master of pharmacy, and master of pharmacy – medical biochemist. Upon passing all exams and defense of the degree paper, the student acquires 300 ECTS and the title of Master of Pharmacy, or Master of Pharmacy – Medical Biochemist.

The Faculty organises specialised studies in the following elective areas: cosmetology; pharmacoconomy and pharmaceutical legislative; pharmaceutical management and marketing; pharmaceutical health care; and industrial pharmacy. Upon the completion of specialised studies, the student gains additional 60 ECTS, i.e. 90 ECTS and the title of Specialist.

Doctoral academic studies in pharmaceutical science are organised in eleven elective fields (modules): pharmacognosia, pharmaceutical microbiology, pharmacology, pharmaceutical





technology, cosmetology, toxicology, bromatology, pharmacokinetics, medical biochemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, social pharmacy and pharmaceutical practice. Upon defending the doctoral dissertation, the student acquires additional 180 ECTS and the academic title of Doctor of Medical Science – Pharmacy (Doctor of Pharmaceutical Science).

In addition to the aforesaid, the Faculty organises specialised studies for the health care needs (pursuant to the Serbian Law on Health Care) in the following fields: medical biochemistry, drug study and control, medicinal plants, pharmaceutical technology, toxicological chemistry, clinical pharmacy, sanitary chemistry, pharmacotherapy, and social pharmacy. For specialists in medical biochemistry, the Faculty offers subspecialist studies in clinical enzymology, clinical immunochemistry, and laboratory endocrinology.

Scientific research of teachers and associates of the Faculty is carried out through basic, applied and developmental research. The areas of scientific research are mostly defined in the terms of reference of projects funded by the Serbian Ministry of Science and Technological Development, within the Programme of Basic Research, the Programme of Technological Development, the National Biotechnological and Agroindustrial Programme, and the Programme

for International Bilateral Scientific Research. Scientific research is carried out in the field of chemistry (research of pharmacologically active compound or molecules with the potential biological activity), medicine and biology (research of activation mechanism, pharmacological effects and interactions of biologically active substances of endogenous and exogenous origin, as well as side effects of pharmacologically active substances, research of medical potential of plants and research of causal factors, risk factors and biochemical indicators of damage and dysfunction of different organs), and within the Technological Development Programme and Biotechnological and Agroindustrial National Programme. Permanent efforts on the development of research in the field of pharmaceutical science significantly contribute to the improvement of teaching quality on all levels of studies at the Faculty of Pharmacy.

In 2007 coordinated publishing activity of the Faculty was re-established, with the basic aim to provide textbooks of high quality, and professional and scientific literature in pharmacy and related disciplines.

Professional activities of teachers and associates are connected with intensifying the cooperation with the colleagues working in the field, but also with more extensive work the Faculty performs



for different companies on the basis of technical and business cooperation agreements and its better quality. This work will be improved after the research laboratory has been opened and accredited.

In the future period the Faculty intends to develop health care activities. The Centre for Continuous Education enables the Faculty to participate in the process of permanent professional development of bachelors of pharmacy and the process of following and applying contemporary trends in pharmaceutical science and practice. The Centre successfully organises courses in continual education in all pharmaceutical fields. Other centres of the faculty of Pharmacy are now being established: the centre for students' scientific research, the centre for development of pharmaceutical practice, and the centre for innovations.

In the end of 2004 Local Academic Network (LAN) with modern computer and communication infrastructure and more than 850 connections was introduced. Moreover, the Faculty has a computer room used for classes and the internet room with 30 computers. The Faculty library holdings comprise about 1,180 books and almost 140 titles of journals (approx. 3,247 copies). In 2004 the Faculty's Reading room was fully refurbished and can now accommodate 60 students.

The "Prof. Dr. Ivan Berkeš's Foundation" is active at the Faculty. It provides awards for the best students. In 2007 the annual award of the Faculty of Pharmacy was established for the best scientific papers of teaching assistants, associates and doctoral students.

Students of the Faculty of Pharmacy pursue extracurricular activities in several organisations: Students' Organisation (NAPSer - National Association of Pharmacy Students, Serbia), "Dr Josip Pančić" Society of Pharmaceutical Researchers, and the Sports Club of the Faculty of Pharmacy, the choir of the pharmacy students Raskovnik, Health care Club, and the Forum of Pharmacists. Students' curricular and extracurricular activities are coordinated by the Student Vice-Dean and the Students Parliament. Students of pharmacy also participate actively in the European Pharmaceutical Student Association (EPSA) and in the International Pharmaceutical Student Association (IPSA). They cooperate with students of other faculties, too, particularly the medical faculties in Belgrade and in Serbia.

The Faculty of Pharmacy is a member of the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP), and since 2002 of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy (EAFP).



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**UNIVERSITY FACULTIES**

**NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS**

**FACULTY OF BIOLOGY**  
**FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS**  
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# THE FACULTY OF BIOLOGY

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DR. SLAVIŠA STANKOVIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR  
STUDENT VICE-DEAN: NEMANJA MARJANOVIĆ**



The Faculty of Biology of the University of Belgrade is the largest and the oldest faculty with the history of studying biological science in Serbia. On 28 September 1853 with the enactment of Prince Aleksandar Karadjordjević's Decree, the Department of Natural History and Agronomy was founded at the Lyceum in Belgrade. Within the Department, the Zoological Cabinet and the Botanical Cabinet were founded. The same Decree appointed Dr. Josif Pančić for the Head of the Department, who later became the Rector of the Great School and the first President of the Serbian Royal Academy in Belgrade, the predecessor of the contemporary Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

The development of biological disciplines within the higher education system in Serbia and Belgrade was an integral part of the development of natural science at the Technical Faculty of the Great School. Since 1873 higher education was carried out at the Faculty of Philosophy where the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics was established comprising the Zoological Institute, the Botanical Institute, and since 1910 the Physiological Institute. The first heads of the institutes were Dr. Josif Pančić, Dr. Živojin Đorđević and Dr. Ivan Đaja. The history of the Botanical Institute is closely tied to the foundation of the Botanical Garden and to



the eminent Serbian scientist Josif Pančić. Acting upon his proposal, the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Serbia founded in 1847 the Royal Botanical Garden in Belgrade which was part of the Great School since its foundation. The estate of master Jevrem, where the modern botanical garden is located, was a gift of King Milan Obrenović to the Great School received in 1889 and called “Jevremovac” ever since.

A new era in the process of development of the biological disciplines started in 1947 when the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics of the Faculty of Philosophy was transformed into the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, with the Department of Biological Science. The Institutes of Zoology, Botany, and Physiology changed their names and became institutes of the Department of Biological Science: the Institute of Botany with the Botanical Garden; the Institute of Zoology; and the Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry. The Faculty of Biology became independent faculty of the University of Belgrade in 1995 together with its three institutes and twelve departments (Genetics and evolution, Dynamics of Animal Development, Morphology, Systematics and Phylogeny of Animals, Ecology and Animal Geography, Systematics and Morphology of Plants, Plant Physiology, Microbiology, Ecology and Plant Geography, Algology, Mycology and Lichnology,

General Physiology and Biophysics, Comparative Physiology and Ecophysiology, Biochemistry and Molecular Biology) and centres performing expert services: the Centre for PCR Development and Application; the Centre for Laser Microscopy, the Centre for Biospeleology and the Experimental Station for Apiculture.

At the Department of Biological Science of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, in addition to the studying group for General Biology, in 1972 a new group was founded – Molecular Biology and Physiology, the first of its kind in the former Yugoslavia. The “youngest” group – Ecology and Environmental Protection, was founded 25 years later at the independent Faculty of Biology. Until 2006 the classes at the faculty of Biology of the University of Belgrade were held at four different groups of studies: Biology; Molecular Biology and Physiology; Professor of Biology and Chemistry; and Ecology and Environmental Protection.

Following the new tendencies in the higher education reform, the Faculty of Biology has once again taken a leading role within the TEMPUS project “Reform of Higher Education in Biological Science 2006–2009” financed by the EU Commission. The Faculty coordinates and manages the project for all Serbian higher education institutions which teach biology. The classes are organised on three levels





(3+2+3). Pursuant to the Higher Education Law, in 2007 the Faculty of Biology enrolled students in the primary academic studies implementing the following studying programmes: Biology, Molecular Biology and Physiology, Ecology and Biology – teaching programme. In accordance with the Bologna Declaration principles the reform of curricula was extensive. The Faculty introduced one-semester module classes with a number of elective subjects enabling students' mobility, their entering the labour market after three academic years, continuation of studies in the research master programmes leading to doctoral studies, or curriculum which provides students with skills and knowledge necessary to work in schools.

The Faculty of Biology, after long and recognizable tradition of postgraduate master and doctoral studies, since 2006 has begun to enroll students in three-year doctoral studies in twelve studying programmes:

Animal and Human Physiology; Cell and Tissue Biology; Animal Development Biology; Ecology; Biogeography and Biodiversity Protection; Experimental and Applied Botany; Experimental Mycology; Evolution Biology; Genetics; Microorganism Biology; Animal Morphology, Systematics and Phylogeny; Neuro Science; Molecular Biology (implemented jointly with the Institute of Biological Research "Siniša Stanković"

and the Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering). The degrees awarded by the Faculty of Biology are appreciated and valid abroad. Since the foundation of the Faculty, more than 4,000 students graduated, 867 of them received their master degrees, 60 specialised, 562 students defended their doctoral theses.

The Faculty's libraries abound in scientific books periodicals in all fields of biological science. Some journals, like *Flora* have been published continuously for 150 years – since 1818. The Institute of Botany owns books which are extremely rare and have museum value, like *Flora Graeca* (1806–1826), and *Plantae Rariores Hungariae* (1802). The oldest publications in the library most certainly are *Clusii Historia Plantarum* (1601) published in Antwerpen and *L'Histoire du Monde de C. Pline* Second published in Lyons in 1562. The oldest book in Serbian is in the possession of the library of the Institute of Zoology - *Analytical and Systematic Overview of Animals in Kingdom of Serbia, Part II – Invertebrates* published in 1883. The oldest book in a foreign language is *Betrachtung über die Natur* published in 1790. The oldest edition of a scientific journal is in the possession of the library of the Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry – *Skandinavisches Archiv für Physiologie* published in 1889, whereas the oldest, very rare and valuable book translated into Serbian is *The Natural History of Origin* by Dr. Ernest Haeckel published back in



1875. Extremely valuable is also the book written by Ivan Đaja, member of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, in 1923 – *Basics of Physiology* which was the first book on physiology published by the South Slavs. The Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and the Jevremovac Botanical Garden established in 1860 by Josif Pančić represents one of the most important and richest herbarium collections in the South-Eastern Europe. The most significant part of the Herbarium is the collection entitled *Herbarium Pancicianum* with 15,000 herbarium volumes, a large number of which are exsiccates representing nomenclature types of Pančić's taxons.

Teachers and associates of the Faculty of Biology have actively participated in and contributed to the development of biology at other Serbian universities. They took part in opening the Biology departments at faculties of natural science and mathematics in Novi Sad, Kragujevac and Priština.

Students of the Faculty of Biology are actively involved in the work of a number of research and professional associations.

The Josif Pančić Biological Research Society was founded in 1978 and it operates through various sections: floristic, mycological, entomologic, ornithological, herpetological, teriological, microbiological and algological.

Student's Union of the Faculty of Biology – SUBF

was founded in 1996 and is one of the founders of the Students Union of Serbia. Endemit is an ecological society founded in 2000 by the students majoring in ecology and environmental protection.

The Centre for Biological Research (BIC) is the youngest organisation set up by a group of students and teaching assistants of the Faculty of Biology in 2005.

The Students Parliament of the Faculty of Biology was launched in 2003 and it was first of its kind at the University of Belgrade. Once the Law on Higher Education was adopted in 2006, it immediately became an official body of the Faculty of Biology. The Parliament primarily advocates the interests of students in all issues relating to teaching, research and other activities of the Faculty. The Parliament consists of six boards where students pursue their interests promoting the quality of students' life, which is the main objective of this organisation.

The great men who used to work at the Faculty of Biology succeeded in their efforts to have the achieved results acknowledged by the scientific community both here and internationally. Following their steps, 120 teachers and associates nowadays working at the Faculty of Biology have tried to keep alive this tradition, getting outstanding scientific results in 20 scientific national or international projects.

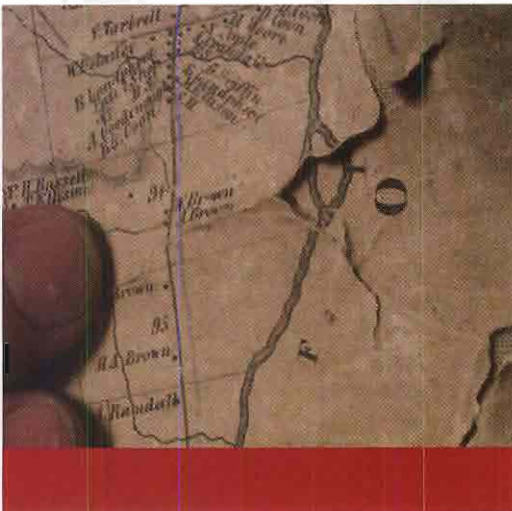


# THE FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY

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**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILOŠ BOŽIĆ**



The establishment of the existing Faculty of Geography was preceded by a long-lasting development, from the introduction of geography to higher education curricula to setting up an institution for professional education of geographers and for studying scientific geography. The beginnings of geography teaching in Serbia started in 1808 at the Higher School of Belgrade where geography classes were linked to history classes. Soon, in 1809 a course in Geography of the World and Statistics of All States was launched at the Higher School. From the very establishment of the Department of Natural and Technical Sciences at the Lyceum in 1853 geography was a subject studied and taught at the higher education institutions in Serbia.

When the Institute of Geography was set up in 1893 within the Department of History and Philosophy of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Great School in Belgrade, and when Jovan Cvijić, a giant of the Serbian scientific thought, was appointed the first Director, it was a stepping stone for institutionalisation of



geography as a science. Pursuant to the Decree of 1900, the geographic disciplines were studied within the group of historical subjects. After the Great School grew into the University of Belgrade (1905), two study groups were established at the Faculty of Philosophy: physical geographic groups and anthropogeography. The 1927 reform of the university programmes established ten groups of natural science and mathematics, one of which was the Group for Geography within the Department Geology, Mineralogy and Geography. Soon after, the Department split into the Department of Geography and the Department of Geology and Mineralogy.

Over history, the Faculty of Geography changed its name repeatedly (Geographic Institute, Geographic Group, Geographic Department, Department of Geography, Institute of Geography, Department of Geographic Science, Department of Geographic Science and Spatial Planning, Geographic Faculty of the Faculties of Natural Science and Mathematics, etc.), along with the organisational framework and groups of sciences it was clustered with. It obtained the

current name in 1990 when it was separated from the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics. From 24 December 1990 till 5 April 1995, until complete independence was won, the Faculty was operating independently within the group of faculties of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

In all stages of its history, the Faculty of Geography experienced a dynamic development with rises and falls. The rises are linked to periods of peace in this country, while the falls accompanied the years of war. After the Second World War the institution consolidated its financial and human resources, and soon after, accelerated development of scientific geography followed in theoretical, methodological, professional and organisational aspects. Also, the implementation of the scientific results in various aspects of social practice was promoted. Over time, new study groups were initiated: tourism (1972) preceded by the foundation of the Institute of Tourism and Spatial Planning (1971) which was closed in 1991 and then reopened in the academic 2007/08; spatial planning (1977); demography (1999); and environment (2000).



Since the foundation of the Faculty of Geography, 3,838 students graduated, 437 of them received M.A. degree, 113 students specialised, 135 candidates earned their doctoral degrees.

Teaching and scientific activities at the Faculty are pursued within the five organisational units:

the Institute of Geography; the Institute of Tourismology; the Institute of Spatial Planning; the Institute of Demography; and the Institute of Environment and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The institutes are composed of ten departments.

The Institute of Geography comprises the following departments:

the Department of Physical Geography; the Department of Social Geography; the Department of Regional Geography; the Department of Cartography; and the Department of Didactics and Methodology of Geography Teaching.

The Institute of Tourismology comprises the Department of Tourismology. The Institute of Spatial Planning comprises the Department of

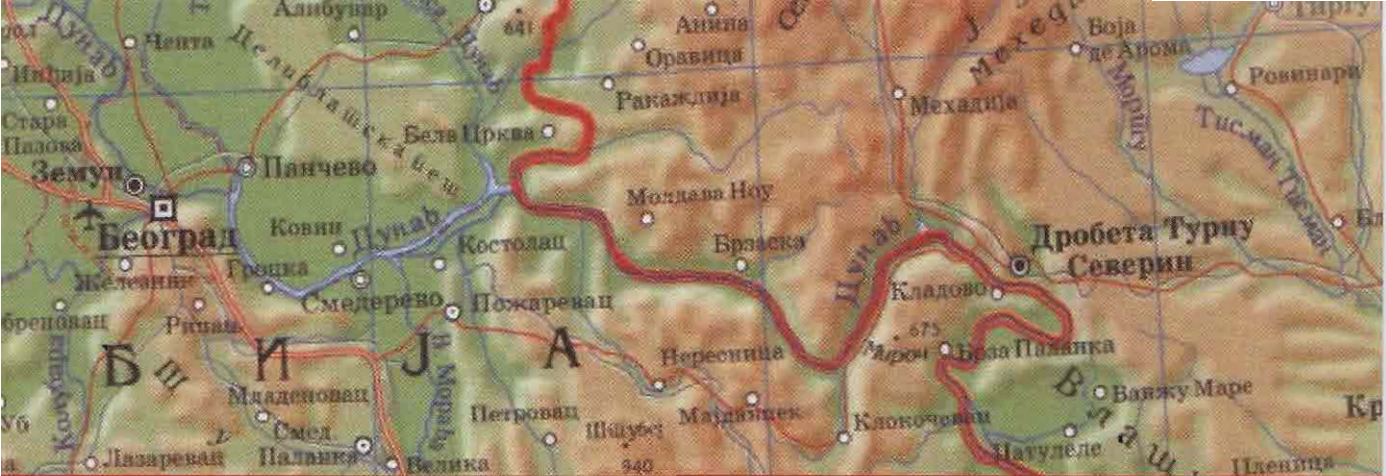
Spatial Planning, the Institute of Demography comprises the Department of Demography, and the Institute of Environment and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) comprises the Department of Environment and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

The mentioned institutes comprise seven laboratories and observatories:

the Laboratory for Physical Geography; the Laboratory for Cartography; the Observatory for Political Geography and Geopolitics; the Laboratory for Regional Geography and Regional Development; the Observatory for Spatial Planning, Engineering, Development and Protection; the Computer Laboratory; and the Laboratory for Environment.

The teaching and research activities are pursued by the following staff:

23 full professors, 13 associate professors twelve of whom work at other faculties of the University of Belgrade, twelve assistant professors, one senior lecturer, 23 teaching assistants and eight junior assistants, teaching associates and expert associates.



Every year the Faculty enrolls 435 new students in the first year of primary academic studies. The eligible candidates are high school graduates who pass the entrance exam. All eligible candidates take the entrance exam in geography (general geography and geography of Yugoslavia).

Primary academic studies last four academic years, i.e. eight semesters and they are implemented in five different study groups: Geography, Tourismology, Spatial Planning, Demography, and Geospatial Basics of Environment.

Upon graduation, the following professional title may be received: Bachelor of Geography, Bachelor of Tourismology, Bachelor of Spatial Planning, Bachelor of Demography, and Bachelor of Environmental Geography.

The Faculty organises master academic studies in the fields of Geography, Tourismology, Spatial Planning, Demography and Geospatial Basics of Environment.

At the Faculty of Geography doctoral degree can be earned in one of the following areas:

Geography, Tourismology, Spatial Planning, Demography and Geospatial Basics of Environment.

The Faculty publishes three annual periodicals: *The Proceeding*, *The Environment*, and *Demography and Territorium*, along with special issues, textbooks and other teaching material.

The Faculty has a library with the Reading room whose holdings are about 24,800 library units – 8,280 books and 16,520 journals (periodicals).

Within the Faculty these students' associations are active: *the Geographic Research Society*, *the European Geographic Association (EGA)*, *the Jovan Cvijić Sports Club*, etc.

The students of the Faculty publish three popular and scientific journals: *Space* (the journal of students of spatial planning), *Demographer* (the journal published by demography students), and *Ekogea* published by students of geospatial basics of environment.



# THE FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS

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**DR. DRAGOLJUB KEČKIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: BALŠA RAIČEVIĆ**

The institutional establishment of the Faculty of Mathematics was preceded by several stages. Let us mention just a few dates most important for its foundation. Mathematics had been taught in Serbia as a special subject since 1808 when the Higher School, the so-called “College of the Uprising”, was founded in Belgrade. In 1809 the first printed textbook of mathematics was published in Serbia. The need for staff who received higher education, primarily in the civil service, resulted in opening of a school of higher education – the Lyceum in Kragujevac. In 1841 it was transferred to Belgrade when it became the capital city. In the Lyceum the subject of mathematics was run as a special course. A major reform of the Lyceum was conducted in 1863 when the Great School was founded, and in 1905 it grew into the University. The Lyceum departments turn into the faculties of the Great School: Faculties of Philosophy, Law

and Technical Studies. The advanced course in mathematics was mandatory only for students of the Faculty of Technical Science. In 1873 the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics was set up at the Faculty of Philosophy. The studies at this Department included 13 subjects, among which were calculus, statistics, physics, and chemistry. The very same year, the Department of Mathematics was established at the Faculty of Philosophy. All educational reforms implemented subsequently introduced a new subject, course or a study group, so that in 1947 there were no less than ten study groups and the university degree was awarded to graduates from them all.

In 1947, when the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics was separated from the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics was founded. The Faculty of Mathematics as an independent unit of the University of Belgrade was established on 17 November 1994 when the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics disintegrated into several smaller faculties. Since its foundation, 6,025 students have graduated from the Faculty, 715 have defended their master theses, 112 students have specialised, and 412 earned their doctoral degrees.

Educational and scientific activities of the Faculty are pursued through the following departments:



the Department of Algebra and Mathematical Logic; the Department of Real and Functional Analysis; the Department of Mathematical Analysis; the Department of Real and Complex Analysis; the Department of Differential Equations; the Department of Numerical Mathematics and Optimisation; the Department of Probability and Mathematical Statistics; the Department of Geometry; the Department of Topology; the Department of Informatics and Computer Science; the Department of Mechanics; and the Department of Astronomy. The Computer Laboratory is an independent teaching and scientific unit.

Teaching and research are pursued by the following staff: 16 full professors, 23 associate professors, ten assistant professors, 23 teaching assistants, 27 junior assistants and teaching associates, and seven expert associates.

Every year the Faculty enrolls more than 450 new students. Eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools and they take entrance exam in mathematics. The studies are organised for the following majors: Theoretical Mathematics and Applications; Numerical Mathematics and Optimisation; Statistics, Actuarial and Financial Mathematics; Informatics and Computer Science; Mathematics and Computer Science Teacher; Mechanics; Astronomy; Astrophysics, and Informatics. All studies last four years, except for

Informatics major lasting three years.

Upon graduation, all students, except for astrophysics and informatics majors, receive the title of Bachelor of Mathematics, with the addition of the major. Upon graduation from Astrophysics, the professional title of Bachelor of Astrophysics is gained, i.e. Bachelor of Informatics upon graduation from Informatics.

Master academic studies last one year, whereas doctoral studies last three years. The doctoral studies can be in the following fields: mathematics, computer science, mechanics, astronomy, and astrophysics.

The library holdings comprise 28,922 books, 29,482 volumes of journals (255 titles) and journals published on 18 CD-ROMs.

The Higher Education Law stipulates that students should take an active part in the life of Faculty. Extracurricular activities are organised by the Students Parliament which is an important link in the Faculty's structure. One of its tasks is to organise meetings of natural science and mathematics students – "Primatijada" where students compete in various sports and knowledge disciplines.

The teaching staff of the Faculty are greatly assisted in their everyday activities by the non-teaching staff who have a significant role in the Faculty's operations.



# THE FACULTY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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DR. LJUBIŠA IGNJATOVIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR  
STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILAN POPOVIĆ



Physical chemistry as a separate teaching discipline appeared for the first time in the curriculum of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Great School in 1903. In 1927 out of the ten established groups of natural sciences and mathematics, one was the Group for Physical Chemistry. The same study group was established at the newly-founded Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics in 1947.

The Institute of Physical Chemistry, founded as early as 1908, operated continually. A year after the establishment of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, i.e. in 1948, reorganisation of the departments ensued, resulting, inter alia, in setting up the Department of Physical Chemistry. In 1961 this Department, together with the departments of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy and Physics moved into a new modern building situated at 16 Studentski trg where it has remained ever since. The road to independence was taken in 1971 when chemical and physico-chemical sciences were merged into one Department, and two years later, the Department became independent business and operation-wise. In 1990 yet another reorganisation of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics followed, and the Faculty



of Physical Chemistry was then established. The Faculty of Physical Chemistry became an independent institution in 1994 when the Statute was adopted and management bodies elected. Since the professional title of physico-chemist was introduced, the degree in physico-chemistry has been awarded to 1,412 students, 77 have specialised, 299 have earned their master degrees, and 175 have defended their doctoral theses.

The Faculty comprises the following departments: the Department of General Physical Chemistry; the Department of Spectrochemistry and Physical Chemistry of Plasma; the Department of Electrochemistry and Chemical Cybernetics; the Department of Radiochemistry and Nuclear Chemistry; and the Department of Dynamics and Structure of Matter. The teaching staff of the Faculty is composed of nine full professors, five associate professors, nine assistant professors, eight teaching assistants, nine junior assistants and three teaching associates.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 100 new students, 60 master students, and 35 students are enrolled in the doctoral studies. Eligible candidates for the primary studies are graduates from four-year secondary schools. All candidates take an

entrance exam, i.e. a test in one of the following subjects: mathematics, chemistry, physics or physical chemistry.

The primary studies last four academic years, i.e. eight semesters, and all students follow the same curriculum. Upon graduation, the students are awarded the academic title 'Bachelor of Physical Chemistry'.

The Faculty organises two-semester master studies in the following areas: spectrochemistry, electrochemistry and chemical kinetics, biophysical chemistry, radiochemistry, physical chemistry of materials, and physical chemistry of environment. Upon the completion of master studies, the academic title of Master of Physical Chemistry is gained.

The Faculty organises six-semester doctoral studies. The candidates who successfully defend their doctoral dissertations are awarded the scientific title of Doctor of Physico-Chemical Science.

The Faculty has a library and a reading room with 32 seats and holdings of 51,487 library units.

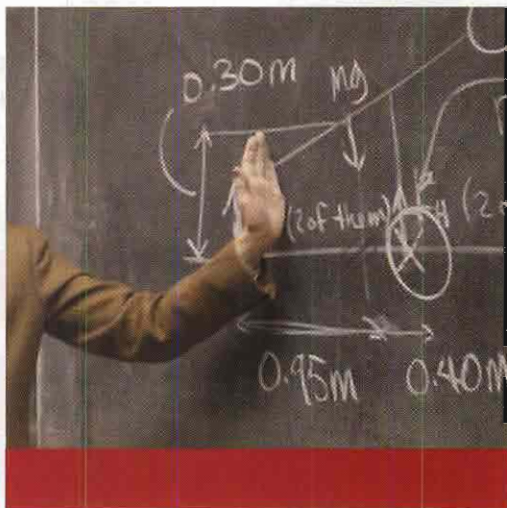
Students may pursue sports activities in the Sports Club of Physical Chemistry Students.



# THE FACULTY OF PHYSICS

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 PROF. DR. JABLAN DOJČILOVIĆ  
 DR. GORAN POPARIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR  
 STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILOŠ SKOČIĆ



Studies of physics as a natural science started rather early in Serbia. In 1859 the Department of Natural and Technical Sciences was set up at the Lyceum of Belgrade, where physics was one of the taught natural sciences. When the Lyceum transformed into the Great School, physics was developed within the Faculty of Philosophy. From 1873 when the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics was established until the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics of the University of Belgrade was founded in 1947, physics studies were taught in Serbia. In 1949 started the development of the Department of Meteorology which gradually grew into a special teaching and scientific unit.

Permanent progress of physics and meteorology was accompanied by the development of science and research, setting up new laboratories, and an increase in teaching staff. Under these circumstances, the curricula were improved, and new major fields of study were introduced. Some study groups became the departments of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics and gradually, de facto, grew into individual



institutions of higher education, eventually resulting in the establishment of the Faculty of Physics as an independent entity within the University of Belgrade in 1995.

Over 2,000 students of physics or meteorology have graduated from the Faculty, about 500 of them have earned the academic title of Master of Science, and 300 candidates have defended their doctoral dissertations in physics or meteorology science.

The teaching staff of the Faculty of Physics is composed of 41 lecturers, i.e. 16 full professors, 13 associate professors, 17 assistant professors, and 18 teaching assistants.

Teaching and research at the Faculty are organised within two Institutes (the Institute of Physics, and the Institute of Meteorology) and the following departments:

1. Department of Quantum and Mathematical Physics (M)
2. Department of Computer Physics (I)
3. Department of Physics Teaching (F)

4. Department of General Physics Courses in the First Year (A)
5. Department of General Physics Courses in the Second Year (B)
6. Department of Metrology and Applied Physics (E)
7. Department of Theoretical Mechanics, Statistical Physics and Electrodynamics (K)
8. Department of Physics of Atoms, Molecules, Ionized Gases, Plasma and Quantum Optics (P)
9. Department of Nuclear and Particle Physics (N)
10. Department of Physics of Condensed State (C)
11. Department of Dynamical Meteorology (D)
12. Department of General Meteorology (O).

The studies at the Faculty can be:

1. primary academic studies
2. master academic studies
3. specialised studies
4. doctoral academic studies.



Study groups in the primary academic studies:

1. Physics Majors:
  - a) General Physics
  - b) Theoretical and Experimental Physics
  - c) Applied Physics and Informatics
2. Physics and Basics of Technical Science
3. Meteorology.

Study groups in the master academic studies:

1. Physics Majors:
  - a) General Physics
  - b) Theoretical and Experimental Physics
  - c) Applied Physics and Informatics
2. Physics and Basics of Technical Science
3. Meteorology.

Doctoral studies majors:

1. Classic, Quantum and Nanophysics
2. Nuclei, Particles and Fields Physics
3. Physics of Atoms and Molecules
4. Physics of Ionized Gases, Plasma and Quantum Optics
5. Physics of the Condensed State of Matter
6. Applied and Computer Physics
7. Teaching Physics.

The Faculty of Physics enrolls 400 students in the first year of primary academic studies each year. The tuition fees for 150 students are funded from the state budget, while 250 cover the expenses themselves. The eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools, regardless of majors. All candidates take an entrance exam in physics or mathematics. The studies take four years, and upon graduation the students earn one of the following titles depending on their majors:

Physics Teacher, Bachelor of Physics, Bachelor of Applied Physics and Informatics, Bachelor of Meteorology, Elementary School Teacher of Physics and Basics of Technical Science.

The Faculty owns three libraries located at Studentski trg, in Cara Dušana Street and Dobračina Street. The former two offer reference literature in the area of physics, while the latter focuses on meteorology literature. The library holdings comprise over 32,000 titles, and all three libraries have students' reading rooms.

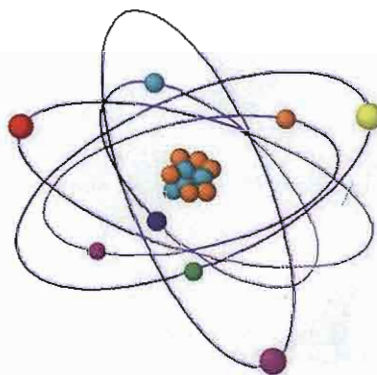


The Faculty of Physics collaborates intensively with dozens of domestic and international institutions, the most important being: the Institute of Physics in Zemun, The Vinča Institute of Nuclear Science, The Federal Institute of Hydrometeorology, the Serbian Institute of Hydrometeorology, the Institute of Physics of the University in Zurich, the Institute of Ion Physics of the University in Innsbruck, the Catholic University in Leuven, Belgium, the Department of Physics of the University of Boston, the Institute of Molecular and Atom Physics of the National Academy of Sciences, Belarus, Minsk.

The Faculty is also the founder (or co-founder) of the following foundations: the “Prof. Dr. Marko Jarić” Foundation awards an annual prize for outstanding scientific achievements in physics (<http://www.ff.bg.ac.rs/jaric/>); “Prof. Dr. Ljubomir Ćirković” Foundation awards an annual prize for the best degree paper or master thesis defended at the Faculty of Physics in the preceding year; “Prof. Dr. Đorđe Živanović”

Foundation awards two annual fellowships to the best third-year students of the undergraduate studies of the Faculty of Physics.

The Faculty of Physics has also inherited a legacy – a house for the accommodation of visiting professors or other associates and visitors of the Faculty - “Prof. Dr. Đorđe Živanović Legacy” situated at 37 Koste Jovanovića Street, Belgrade.

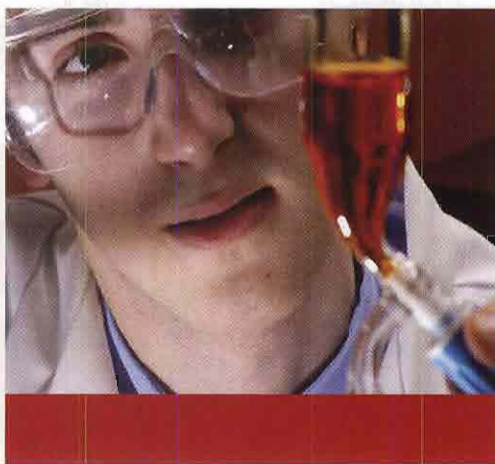




# THE FACULTY OF CHEMISTRY

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**DR. SANJA GRGURIĆ-ŠIPKA**  
**DR. DEANA ANDRIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: DUŠAN VELJKOVIĆ**



Chemistry classes were first mentioned in Serbia in the curriculum of the Department of Natural and Technical Sciences of the Lyceum. Development of the subject subsequently followed the same path as other natural sciences.

In the mid-fifties of the 19th century, the first Chemical laboratory was established. In the period from 1863 to 1873, chemistry was studied at the Technical Faculty of the Great School and the courses were mandatory for the students of the Faculty of Philosophy.

As of 1873 chemistry classes were re-introduced to the Faculty of Philosophy, along with other natural sciences, and were taught there until the Department of Natural Science and Mathematics of the Faculty of Philosophy was transformed into the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics in 1947.

In 1973 the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics opened the Department of



Chemical and Physical-Chemical Sciences which was operationally and organisationally independent. The Faculty of Chemistry became an independent faculty with own administrative bodies in 1995, when the first Faculty Council was constituted and the Statute was adopted. Since the foundation of the Faculty, 3,258 students have graduated from it, 130 candidates specialised, 459 have earned their master degrees, and 246 have acquired the doctorate in chemical science.

Educational, scientific and research activities at the Faculty are pursued within the following departments:

- the Department of Analytic Chemistry;
- the Department of Biochemistry;
- the Department of Chemistry Teaching;
- the Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry;
- the Department of Organic Chemistry;

the Department of Applied Chemistry.

At the Faculty there is also the Department of Instrumental Analysis, and the Computer Laboratory.

Teaching and research are pursued by the following staff:

19 full professors, eight associate professors, 16 assistant professors, three scientific associates, one lecturer in English, 28 teaching assistants and eight junior assistants and teaching associates.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 300 new students in the first year of primary studies.

Eligible candidates are graduates from grammar school or any other four-year secondary school. The entrance exam for candidates applying for the majors in chemistry, environmental chemistry, and chemistry teaching consists of a chemistry test, while applicants for biochemistry major take two tests: in chemistry and biology.



If a candidate applying for enrollment won when she/he was a high school senior one of the top three individual places at the national chemistry competition organised by the Ministry of Education, or at the federal or international competition in chemistry or biology, they are released from taking the entrance exam and the maximum score is awarded to them.

The ranking list of the candidates combines overall achievement (GPA) in the secondary school and the score achieved at the entrance exam.

Together with the Faculty of Physics and the Faculty of Biology, the Faculty of Chemistry educates two high school teacher profiles: physics and chemistry teachers, biology and chemistry teachers.

In the beginning of 2008 the Faculty of Chemistry was accredited by the Ministry of Education for

the implementation of three levels of studies.

Upon graduation, the students of the Faculty of Chemistry can gain one of the following titles:

1. undergraduate studies
  - Bachelor of Chemistry, Bachelor of Biochemistry, Chemistry Teacher, Bachelor of Environmental Chemistry;
2. master studies
  - Master of Chemistry, and Master of Biochemistry
3. doctoral studies
  - Doctor of Chemical Science, or Doctor of Biochemical Science.

The degree earned at the Faculty of Chemistry is extremely appreciated and valued all over the world.

The library of the Faculty of Chemistry was founded in 1855. Thus, apart from the library of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, it is the second oldest in the Balkans. Over 5,000 issues of journals and periodicals (over 60,000



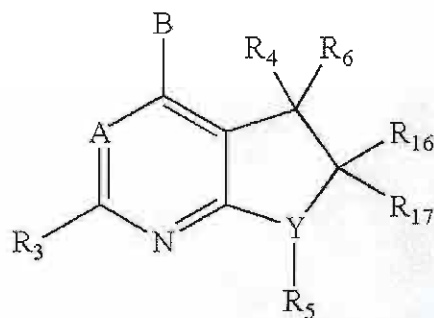
volumes) are available in the library with over 240 titles in all areas of chemistry and biochemistry, old journals included. To some of them, the Faculty has been subscribed since 1830. The library holdings comprise 8,500 books. Through the COORDI system the library is subscribed to ten publications. Another ten publications are received jointly with other institutions. The library also contains a collection of degree papers, master theses and doctoral dissertations.

The library operates as a public library, granting free-of-charge access to all researchers in the country. The reading room has 80 seats.

A substantial number of journals and books of the Faculty of Chemistry library come from the legacy of the Lozanić family (Professors Sima Lozanić and Milivoje Lozanić). The journals and books funds were enriched by the endowments of Mihailo Mihailović, member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Professor Vilim Vajgand.

Within the Museum of Technical Science, at the Faculty of Chemistry there is the Museum of Sima Lozanić, the first Rector and founder of the University of Belgrade.

All extracurricular activities at the Faculty of Chemistry, along with the social, athletic and professional activities of the students are pursued by the students' organisations – *The Students Union*, and *the Students Association*.





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**UNIVERSITY FACULTIES**

**FACULTIES OF TECHNICAL AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE**

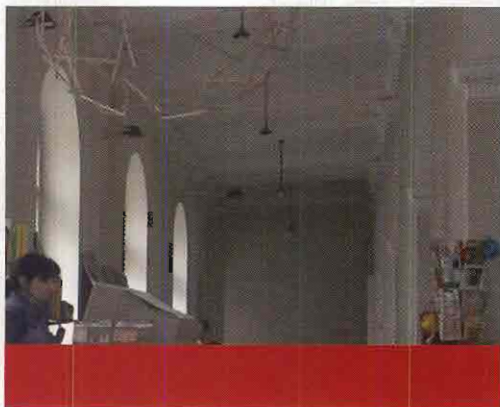
**FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING  
FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE  
FACULTY OF MINING AND GEOLOGY  
FACULTY OF TRAFFIC  
AND TRANSPORT ENGINEERING  
TECHNICAL FACULTY IN BOR  
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY AND METALLURGY  
FACULTY OF ORGANISATIONAL SCIENCE  
FACULTY OF FORESTRY**



# THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

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**DR. DRAGANA VASILJEVIĆ TOMIĆ,**  
**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**VLADIMIR MILENKOVIĆ, MA,**  
**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**MARIELA CVETIĆ, MA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: DANILO VUKOSAVLJEVIĆ**



When the Lyceum moved to Belgrade in 1844, the curricula were reformed and Civil Architecture began to be taught at the Department of Philosophy. Two years later, pursuant to the Decree of King Aleksandar Karađorđević, the School of Engineering was set up where architecture was taught along with other four subjects. In 1863 the Lyceum was transformed into the Great School of Belgrade which comprised, among other faculties, the Technical Faculty. In 1889 it became an independent unit, and in 1897 it opened the Department of Architecture. When the Great School was transformed into the University of Belgrade in 1905, the Technical Faculty and its Department of Architecture became one of the five members of the University. In 1948 the Government of People's Republic of Serbia passed a decree on the foundation of the Faculty of Architecture as an independent faculty of the Higher Technical School, previously known as the Technical Faculty. All faculties of the Higher Technical School merged with the University of Belgrade in 1954.



With 150 years long cultural, historical and scientific tradition, the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade is nowadays a top higher education institution of architecture and city-planning in this country. The scientific area of the studies organised at the Faculty is technical and technological science; the scientific fields of architecture, city planning and spatial planning.

Studies of architecture are organised on three levels:

- primary academic studies (Bachelor / BA)
- master academic studies (Master / MA)
- doctoral academic studies (PhD).

Teaching and scientific activities at the Faculty, continuous monitoring of the quality of studying programmes and their implementation in classes, scientific, educational and artistic fields has been carried out by different departments, and their cabinets, studios, and laboratories. The departments are following:

- the Department of Architecture
- the Department of City Planning
- the Department of Architectural Technologies.

Teaching is performed in various forms – exercises, studio work, workshops, individual work, excursions, and practice.

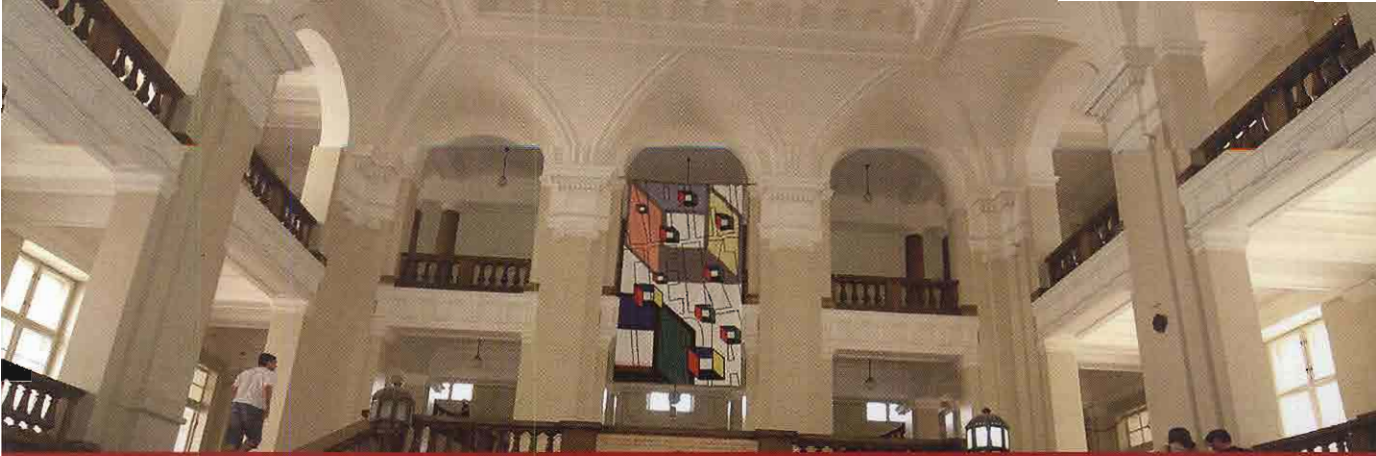
The studying programme consists of compulsory subjects and electives i.e. study areas with broad contents, and it is implemented on several levels. At the Faculty of Architecture, the Commission for Accreditation and Quality Improvement is responsible for the quality of studying programme implementation.

Comprising social science, humanities, arts, philosophical science, and technological aspects, the Faculty organises classes in the following narrow scientific and artistic fields:

#### **Field of Architecture:**

- architectural project designing and modern architecture
- history, theory and esthetics of architecture and visual arts and reconstruction of architectural heritage
- fine arts
- visual communications and architectural graphics





- geometry of architectural form
- a foreign language for specific purpose

**Field of City Planning:**

- city and spatial planning

**Field of architectural technology:**

- architectural constructions, materials, physics of buildings
- building technology, installations and management
- architectural constructions design.

Mentoring master and doctoral theses, and taking care of the scientific youth are responsibilities of the Faculty's associates, teachers and departments. Since the foundation of the Faculty, 8,465 students have graduated from it (bachelors in architectural engineering), 375 have earned their master degrees, and 145 defended their doctoral theses.

The teaching, research and artistic activities at the Faculty are pursued by the staff composed of 20 full professors, 18 associate professors, 30 assistant professors, nine expert associates, 30 teaching assistants, 15 junior assistants and two teaching associates.

In 2003 the European Commission accepted the application for the international project within TEMPUS programme (Trans-European Mobility for University Studies) entitled "Curricula Reform at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade". JEP (Joint European Project) for the curricula reform at the Belgrade Faculty of Architecture aims to achieve the following goals:

- the development of coordinated, modular and two-degree studying plan and programme (bachelor and master studies) pursuant to the Bologna Declaration, UIA - UNESCO Charter and specific characteristics of the partner state and partner institution
- encouraging international cooperation, and academic mobility of both teachers and students
- acquisition of computer and multimedia equipment and other aids for improvement of classes, and updating the existing Faculty's library funds.

The project was completed in December 2006.

The Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade is an organisation operating in different fields of



education, science and research. It is important to mention the following:

- curricula are formed on the basis of the current needs and current situation in society and economy
- scientific research is carried out for the current needs and the results obtained in theoretical work, field work or expert work are used in classes to a certain degree
- results obtained from the current theoretical and practical research are published in textbooks.

The scientific research is carried out pursuant to the Faculty's Statute, the Law on Scientific Research, and corresponding books of rules. Cooperation with the trade companies and other institutions is also defined in books of rules for scientific research at the Faculty.

International cooperation in related scientific and artistic fields is achieved with the faculties and institutions in Aachen, Grenoble, Ljubljana, Rome, Firenze, Sassari, Graz, Russia, and Greece. At the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade many lectures

of eminent architects took place (Rem Koolhaas, Kengo Kuma, Neil Leach, Ulrich Königs...). The faculty launched an international journal in English ANCHOR.ARH.BG.AC.YU.

The Faculty of Architecture publishes several periodicals, like "Urbanotebooks", "Urbanology", "Architectonics", "Architectural notebooks", in addition to textbooks and theme proceedings in architecture and city planning.

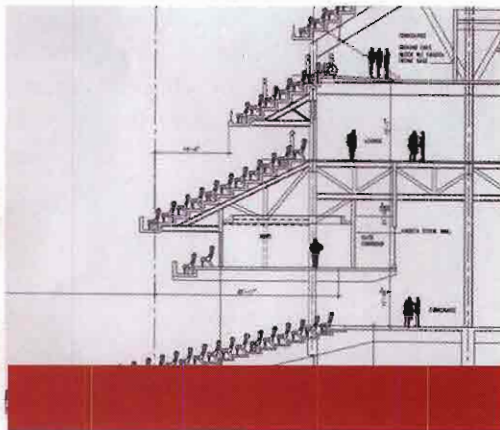
In the academic 2007/2008 the Faculty of Architecture employed 130 teachers and associates, and there were 3,100 students in the primary, master, specialised, and doctoral academic studies. Non-teaching staff work in different centres, support services and commercial services.



# THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

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**PROF. DR. SNEŽANA MARINKOVIĆ**  
**DR. JASNA PLAVŠIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: JELENA DRAGAŠ**



The Faculty of Civil Engineering in Belgrade was founded as an independent institution in June 1948 by the Decree of the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia. The tradition of higher education in the fields of civil engineering and geodesy is much longer going back to the School of Engineering within the Ministry of Interior set up in 1846. The subsequent stages of the development of higher education in civil engineering coincide with the development of all technical sciences, from the Lyceum, via the Department of the Technical Faculty and status of independent faculties within the Higher Technical School to the integration with the University of Belgrade in 1954.

The Faculty of Civil Engineering is now located in the building of the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Kralj Aleksandar Boulevard where civil engineering lectures have been delivered since 1932.



Since the foundation of the Faculty, 10,656 students have graduated earning the titles of Bachelor of Civil Engineering or Bachelor of Geodesy, 503 master degrees have been awarded, 248 doctoral dissertations have been defended and 11 candidates earned the title of a specialist.

Educational and scientific activities at the Faculty are pursued within institutes, divisions and departments. The departments are the followings: the Department of Materials and Constructions; the Department of Technical Mechanics and Construction Theory; the Department of Civil Engineering Geotechnics; the Department of Roads, Airports and Railroads; the Department of Hydrology and Water Environment Engineering; the Department of Management, Technology and Informatics in Civil Engineering; the Department of Geodesy and Geoinformatics; the Department of Mathematics, Physics and Technical Geometry.

The organisational structure of the Faculty includes the following units: the Institute of Materials

and Constructions; the Centre for Information Technologies; the Institute of Hydrology and Water Environment Engineering; the Institute of Transportation Construction and Geotechnics; the Institute of Geodesy and Geoinformatics; the Institute of Mathematics, Physics and Technical Geometry; the Institute of Numerical Analysis and Constructions Design; the Institute of Management, Technology and Informatics in Civil Engineering; and support services.

Within the Institute of Hydrology and Water Environment Engineering under the auspices of UNESCO, the International Research and Training Center for Urban Drainage (IRTCUD) / Center for Urban Waters actively operates.

Teaching and scientific research at the Faculty are pursued by the staff composed of 23 full professors, 20 associate professors, 29 assistant professors, 46 teaching assistants, 17 junior assistants and 11 assistants - doctoral students.



The Faculty of Civil Engineering organises primary academic studies, master academic studies and doctoral studies in civil engineering and geodesy, pursuant to the provisions of the Higher Education Law adopted in 2005.

Every year the Faculty enrolls 400 new students in the first year of primary academic studies (340 in Civil Engineering programme, 60 in Geodesy and Geoinformatics programme). The eligible candidates are high-school graduates from grammar schools and technical vocational schools. The entrance exam is a written test in mathematics. The ranking list for enrolment is made on the basis of high school GPA and the score achieved in the entrance exam.

Primary academic studies in Civil Engineering programme last four years and grant, upon completion, 240 ECTS. In this programme students opt for one of the following majors: Constructions; Hydrology and Water Environment Engineering; Roads, Airports and Railroads; Management, Technology and Informatics in Civil Engineering. The student who completes this programme is

awarded the university title of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

Primary academic studies in Geodesy and Geoinformatics Programme last three years and grant upon completion 180 ECTS. The student who completes this programme is awarded the university title of Bachelor of Geodesy Engineering.

Master academic studies in Civil Engineering Programme last one year and grant 60 ECTS. In this programme students opt for a module corresponding to modules in primary studies (Constructions; Hydrology and Water Environment Engineering; Roads, Airports and Railroads; Management, Technology and Informatics in Civil Engineering), or they can opt for a module in Civil Engineering Geotechnics. The student who completes this Programme gains the title of Master of Civil Engineering.

Master academic studies in Geodesy and Geoinformatics programme last two years and grant 120 ECTS. In this programme students choose



between two modules: geodesy and geoinformatics. The student who completes this programme gains the title of Bachelor of Geodesy Engineering.

Doctoral studies in Civil Engineering and in Geodesy last three years and grant 180 ECTS, 60 of which are gained through exams, and 120 ECTS with completion of doctoral thesis.

The Faculty of Civil Engineering is a modern higher education and scientific institution performing basic, developmental and applied scientific research, professional development and continual education programmes, implementing national and international projects and publishing textbooks and other literature. The mentioned activities are in the fields of technical and technological science, i.e. narrow scientific fields of civil engineering, geodesy engineering, environmental engineering and materials science.

The Faculty's library possesses 40,000 volumes of monographs, 258 doctoral dissertations, 505 master theses and about 800 titles of periodicals.

Students of the Faculty of Civil Engineering most successful in various areas are awarded on the Day of Faculty from a number of funds:

“Prof. Vladimir Korolija Foundation”, “Prof. Dr. H. C. Đorđe Lazarević, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts Foundation”, “Prof. Ilija Stojadinović Foundation”, “Construction Company Mostogradnja Foundation”, “Prof. Dr. Dušan Krajčinović Foundation”, and some faculty's institutes' funds.

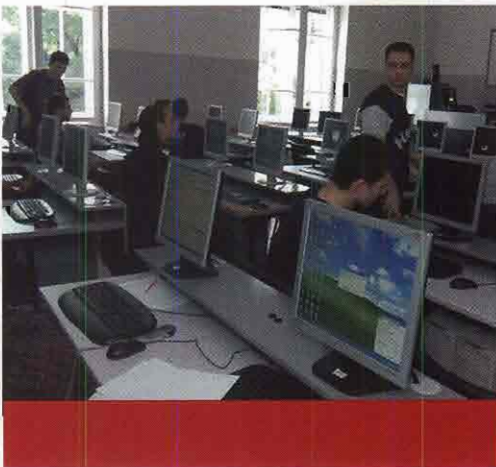
The Students Parliament of the Faculty of Civil Engineering is an official students body representing students and their interests before the Faculty management. The Students Parliament encourages the development of the studies at the Faculty, the progress of civil engineering and geodesy science and practice, and above all it benefits the civil engineering and geodesy students. The Students Parliament consists of representatives of students of all years of studies, of all departments, of the sports club Civil Engineer and the International Association of Civil Engineering Students (IACES).



# THE FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

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**PROF. DR. JELICA PROTIĆ**  
**DR. PREDRAG STEFANOV, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**DR. NENAD CAKIĆ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: KATARINA RISTIĆ**



Election of Professor Stevan Marković in 1894 for a lecturer at the course in Physics with Electrical Engineering and setting up the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Great School marked the onset of education in electrical engineering in Serbia. Four years later, the Institute of Electrical Engineering and Applied Physics was founded. The classes were held at several locations in town, until 1930 when the Technical Faculty moved into the new premises at 73 Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra which is the seat of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering today.

The Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of the then Technical Faculty was founded in 1935. In 1946 the Department split into the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and the Department of Electrical Engineering. In 1948 the Faculty of Electrical Engineering was eventually established.



Since the foundation of the Faculty, 16,718 Bachelors of Electrical Engineering have graduated from it, 1,955 of them have earned master degrees, and 550 of them have defended doctoral dissertations.

Teaching, scientific research and other professional activities at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering are pursued within ten departments with pertinent laboratories. These are:

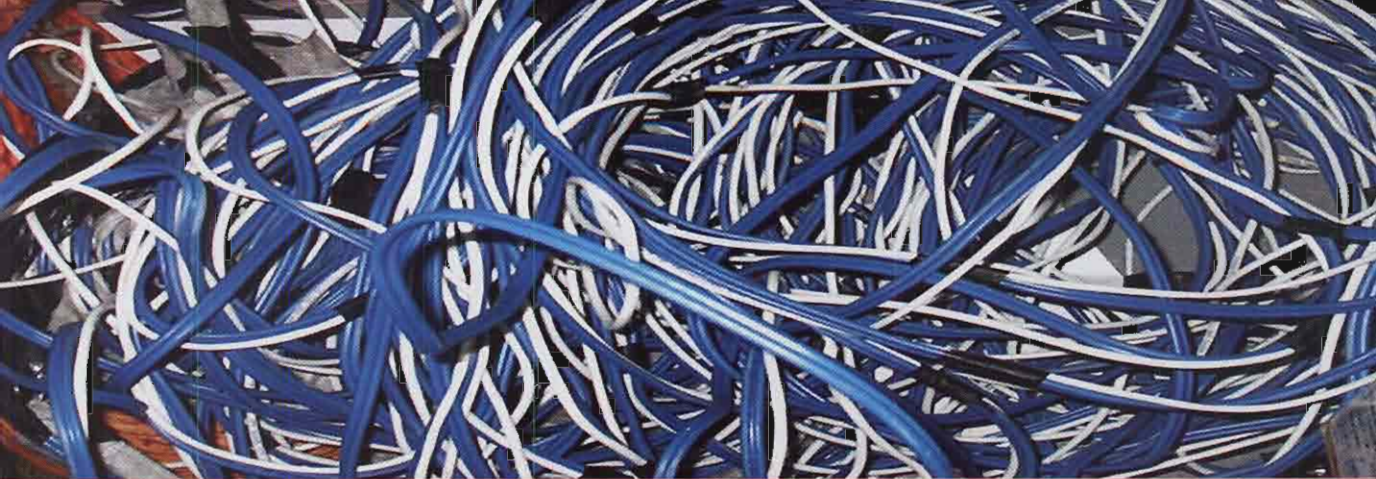
the Department of Electrical Power Systems;  
the Department of Energy Transformers and Plants; the Department of Telecommunications;  
the Department of Electronics;  
the Department of Computer Science and Informatics;  
the Department of Signals and Systems;  
the Department of Microelectronics and Technical Physics;  
the Department of General Electrical Engineering;

the Department of Applied Mathematics; and the Department of General Education.

Teaching and research at the Faculty are pursued by the staff composed of 36 full professors, 24 associate professors, 26 assistant professors, 44 teaching assistants, 17 junior assistants, six teaching associates, five foreign language lecturers, and about 25 expert associates.

Primary academic studies last four academic years, i.e. eight semesters and they are implemented in two different studying programmes. The studying programme in electrical engineering is pursued in six departments: the Department of Power (with majors in Energy Transformers and Plants; and Electrical Power Systems); the Department of Electronics; the Department of Telecommunications and Information Technology (with majors in System Engineering, Radio Communications, Audio and Video





Technologies, and Microwave Technical Science); the Department of Signals and Systems; the Department of Physical Electronics (with the majors in Optoelectronics and Laser Technique, and Biomedical and Environmental Engineering); and the Department of Computer Science and Informatics. The Department of Software Engineering has a special studying programme.

In the first year of primary academic studies the Faculty enrolls 560 new students, 500 of whom are admitted in the electrical engineering departments, and 60 in software engineering.

The eligible candidates are graduates from one of the following four-year secondary schools: grammar school and vocational schools with majors in electrical engineering, traffic engineering, mechanical engineering and metal processing. The entrance exam is taken either in mathematics or in physics. Candidates may take

both tests, in which case the better score is taken as final.

Upon completion of primary academic studies at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the professional title of Electrical and Computer Engineer is earned.

Master academic studies last one academic year, i.e. two semesters and they are implemented according to one studying programme with twelve groups (Audio and Video Technology; Electronics; Electrical Power Systems; Electrical Power Transformers; Microwave Technical Science; Nanoelectronics, Optoelectronics and Laser Technique; Applied Mathematics; Computer Science and Informatics; Signals and Systems; System Engineering and Radio Communications; Software Engineering; and Biomedical and Environmental Engineering). The maximum of 500 students can be enrolled in master academic studies at the Faculty.



Upon completion of master academic studies at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering the professional title of Master of Electrical and Computer Engineering is awarded.

Doctoral studies last three academic years, i.e. six semesters and they are implemented in one studying programme with ten majors:

System Management and Signals Processing; Power Transformers and Plants; Electrical Power Systems, Nanoelectronics and Photonics; Nuclear, Medical and Ecological Technical Science; Electronics; Computer Science and Informatics; Software Engineering; Telecommunications and Microwave Technical Science). The Faculty admits maximum of 60 students in the doctoral studies.

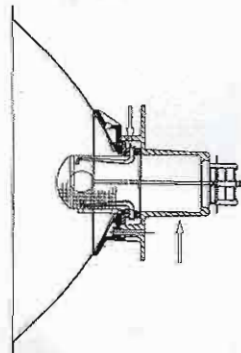
Upon completion of doctoral studies in the Electrical Engineering Faculty, the scientific title of Doctor of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering intends to organise specialised academic studies in the fields of electrical engineering and computer science.

In addition to well-equipped laboratories, the Faculty has an advanced computer network with more than 1,700 connections. The Computer Centre of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering is the largest at the University of Belgrade.

The Faculty library holdings comprise over 20,000 books and 8,000 journals (periodicals).

Sports activities of students are diverse and in charge of The Electrician sports club with different sections for team and individual sports. A large number of students participate in these activities.

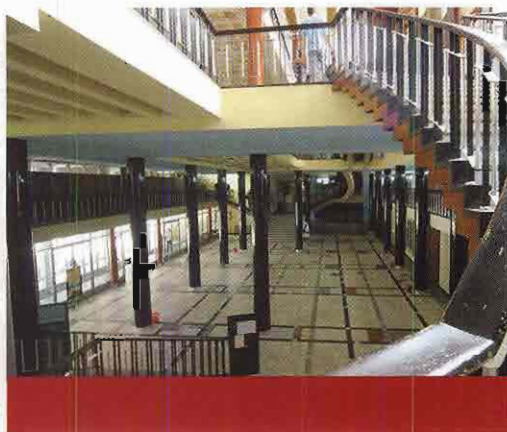




# THE FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

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**VICE-DEANS:**  
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**PROF. DR. VOJKAN LUČANIN**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: GORAN STUPAR**



Studies of mechanical engineering were introduced in Serbia at the Technical Faculty of the Great School with the course of Mechanics and Science of Machinery in 1873. The Mechanical and Technical Department of the Technical Faculty was founded in 1897. Twenty-five years later it changed its name into the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. It operated under that name until 1946, when studies of mechanical engineering separated from electrical engineering. In 1948 the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering was established within the Higher Technical School, and in 1954, when the Higher Technical School was dissolved, it integrated with the University of Belgrade.

In the academic 1960/61 the Faculty moved into the new premises in which it has been situated ever since.

Since the foundation of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, 18,883 students have graduated from it, 1,382 of them acquired their master degree, 103



have become specialists, and 639 have earned the title of doctors of mechanical engineering.

Educational, scientific and other professional activities at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering are pursued within 24 departments. These are:

- the Department of Manufacturing Machinery;
- the Department of Mechanization;
- the Department of Agricultural Machinery;
- the Department of Industrial Engineering;
- the Department of Mechanics;
- the Department of Theory of Mechanisms and Machines;
- the Department of Thermal Technics;
- the Department of Thermal Power Engineering;
- the Department of Process Engineering;
- the Department of Thermomechanics;
- the Department of Hydro-Power Machines and Power Systems;
- the Department of Mathematics;
- the Department of Automatic Control;

- the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering;
- the Department of Fluid Mechanics;
- the Department of Aerospace Engineering;
- the Department of Military Engineering;
- the Department of Ship Construction;
- the Department of Motors;
- the Department of Motor Vehicles;
- the Department of General Machine Constructions;
- the Department of Materials Technology;
- the Department of Constructions Resistance.

Teaching and research at the Faculty are pursued by the staff composed of 74 full professors, 30 associate professors, 37 assistant professors, two senior lecturers, 52 teaching assistants, and twelve junior assistants.

On September 1 2005 three-level studies were introduced: primary academic studies (lasting three years), master studies (two years), and doctoral studies (at least three years). In April



2008 the three studying programmes (both in Serbian and in English) were accredited, along with the Faculty as an institution.

Every year the Faculty enrolls 540 new students in the first year of studies. The eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools. Candidates applying for enrollment take the entrance exam in mathematics. Only candidates who successfully pass the entrance exam are admitted in the ranking list. Exceptionally, if a candidate applying for enrollment won, when she/he was a high school senior, one of the top three individual places at the national competition organised by the Ministry of Education, or at the federal or international competition in mathematics, they are released from taking the entrance exam and the maximum score is awarded to them.

Upon completion of studies, the graduates are awarded the professional title of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, with or without

mentioning the specific field of studies.

In the first year of master studies the Faculty enrolls 416 students who graduated from one of the technical faculties. The master students choose a major in one of the following fields:

- Biomedical Engineering,
- Ship Building,
- Airplane Engineering,
- Mechanical Engineering Design,
- Railroad Mechanical Engineering,
- Welding and Welded Constructions,
- Biotechnical Systems Engineering,
- Industrial Engineering,
- Information Technology,
- Motor Vehicles,
- Internal Combustion Motors,
- Food Technology Engineering,
- Manufacturing Mechanical Engineering,
- Process Technical Science and Environmental Protection,
- Automated Operation,
- Armament System,



Thermoenergetics,  
Transport Engineering,  
Constructions and Logistics,  
Hydro Power,  
Computational Engineering  
(with the support of the Technical University,  
Munich).

Upon completing master studies, the students are awarded the academic title of Master of Mechanical Engineering, with the major specifically outlined.

The Faculty organises doctoral studies in all fields of mechanical engineering on theoretical and scientific level with an extensive use of the Faculty's research equipment. Upon completion of doctoral studies, the scientific title of Doctor of Mechanical Engineering Science is gained.

In addition to their work at the Faculty, all teaching staff also conduct classes at the Military Academy.

The Faculty's library holdings comprise more than 96,000 library units. It includes a large reading room with 108 seats for students, and a small one with ten seats only, primarily for the teaching staff.

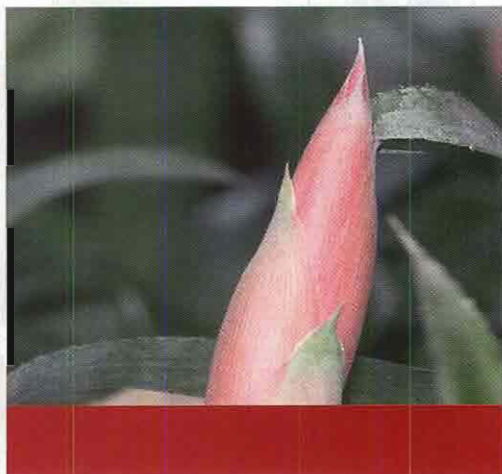
The Students Parliament incorporates the Mechanical Engineering Students Association and the Students Union. The students sports club The Mechanic is extremely active in organising competitive and recreational sports for students.



# THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

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**PROF. DR. ČASLAV LAČNJEVAC**  
**PROF. DR. DRAGAN RUDIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: NEMANJA RAŠEVIĆ**



The Faculty of Agriculture in Zemun was founded in 1919 and was one of six faculties of the then University of Belgrade. In the beginning, for over a decade, classes were held at several places in town, state-owned and private buildings, until in 1932 the Faculty moved into its own building. After the World War II the Faculty of Agriculture was intensively developing and soon became one of the first higher education institutions of this kind to educate experts for all branches of agroindustrial production.

Since the foundation of the Faculty, 16,657 students have been awarded the BS degree, 947 have received MSc degree, while 746 candidates have successfully defended their doctoral dissertations.

Educational, scientific and professional activities at the Faculty of Agriculture are carried out through eight institutes and thirty departments. The Faculty's organisational structure is composed of the following units: the Institute of Tillage; the Institute of Fruit Growing and Viticulture; the Institute of Cattle Breeding; the



Institute of Soil Improvement; the Institute of Plant and Food Protection; the Institute of Agricultural Engineering; the Institute of Food Technology and Biochemistry; the Institute of Agroecomics, the “Radmilovac” Experimental Estate of the Faculty of Agriculture, and support services.

The Faculty encompasses the following departments:

- the Department of Botany;
- the Department of Agromechanics and Agroecology;
- the Department of Genetics, Plant Selection and Seed Production;
- the Department of Tillage and Vegetable Growing;
- the Department of Foreign Languages;
- the Department of Fruit Growing;
- the Department of Viticulture;
- the Department of Physiology and Nutrition of Domestic Animals;
- the Department of Breeding, Reproduction and Health Care of Domestic Animals;
- the Department of Genetics and Cultivation of Domestic Animals;
- the Department of Pedology and Agrogeology;
- the Department of Microbiology of Soil and Waters;
- the Department of Agrochemistry and Plant Physiology;
- the Department of Irrigation, Draining and Conservation of Soil;
- the Department of Phytopathology;
- the Department of Entomology;
- the Department of Pesticides;
- the Department of Mathematics and Physics;
- the Department of Technical Sciences;
- the Department of Agricultural Mechanisation;
- the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry;
- the Department of Technological Microbiology;
- the Department of Preservation and Fermentation Technology;
- the Department of Agricultural Products Technology;
- the Department of Animal Products Technology;
- the Department of Organisation and Production Economy;
- the Department of Cost Theory, Accounting and Finance;



- the Department of Agricultural and Market Economy;
- the Department of Economic Theory, Sociology and Rural Sociology;
- the Department of Statistics.

The teaching and research activities are pursued by the following Faculty staff: 55 full professors, 59 associate professors, 45 assistant professors, 55 teaching assistants, 61 junior assistants, and 36 other teaching associates.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 800 new students.

The eligible candidates must have a four-year secondary education diploma.

The candidates applying for admission in the first year of undergraduate studies take the written entrance exam in one of the following subjects: chemistry, biology, mathematics, physics, or sociology.

The studies take four academic years, i. e. 8

semesters. They are implemented by the following eight departments: Tillage; Fruit Growing and Viticulture; Cattle Breeding; Soil and Soil Improvement; Plant and Food Protection; Agricultural Engineering; Food Technology (the Group for Plant Products Technology, and the Group for Animal Products Technology), and Agroecconomics.

Upon graduation, students are awarded one of the following professional titles: Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering for a specific (tillage, fruit growing and viticulture, cattle breeding, soil improvement, plant and food protection, agricultural engineering, and agroecconomics); Bachelor of Food Technology of Plant Products, and Bachelor of Food Technology of Animal Products.

The Faculty of Agriculture organises specialised and master studies in the following areas: agronomic science (genetics and cultivation of agricultural and vegetable plants; biotechnology; plant physiology; seed production; ecology and agrotechnics of grains; ecology and agrotechnics of industrial



crops; ecology and plant agrotechnics of livestock feed; ecology and agrotechnics of vegetable crops; soil technology; pomology; ampelology; genetics and cultivation of fruits and vine grape; apiculture; mechanization of tillage production; mechanization of fruit growing and viticulture; maintenance of mechanisation in plant production; processing and storing of plant products; pedology; agrochemistry; microbiology; drainage, irrigation, conservation of soil and waters; plant nutrition; phytopathology; entomology; phytopharmacy; herbology; floriculture; medicinal plants); zootechnical science (physiology and nutrition of domestic animals; breeding and reproduction of domestic animals; genetics and selection of domestic animals; fishery; commercial hunting; apiculture; mechanisation in cattle breeding); food technological science (preservation technology; fermentation technology; technology of vegetable products; technology of animal products; technological microbiology; biochemistry in food processing); and agro-economic science (agricultural economy; agricultural development planning; agricultural co-ops; market, commerce and marketing of agricultural and food products;

organisation and economy of production and processing in companies and family farms; accounting and finance, development and IT Systems in agroindustry).

Candidates may earn doctoral degree in biotechnical science in the fields of agronomic, agro-economic, zootechnical and food technological sciences.

The library holdings comprise 57,025 publications and 339 titles of periodicals. There are two reading rooms with the total of 208 seats.

The Faculty is proud of its Svanimir Aleksić Foundation for students' awards and the "Endowment of Jevrosima, Sima and Milan Vukićević" within the Radmilovac Experimental Estate.

The students of the Faculty have their club and the sports society The Agronomist. There is also a students canteen in the Faculty building.



# THE FACULTY OF MINING AND GEOLOGY

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**PROF. DR. VESELIN DRAGIŠIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: SUNČICA NINKOVIĆ**

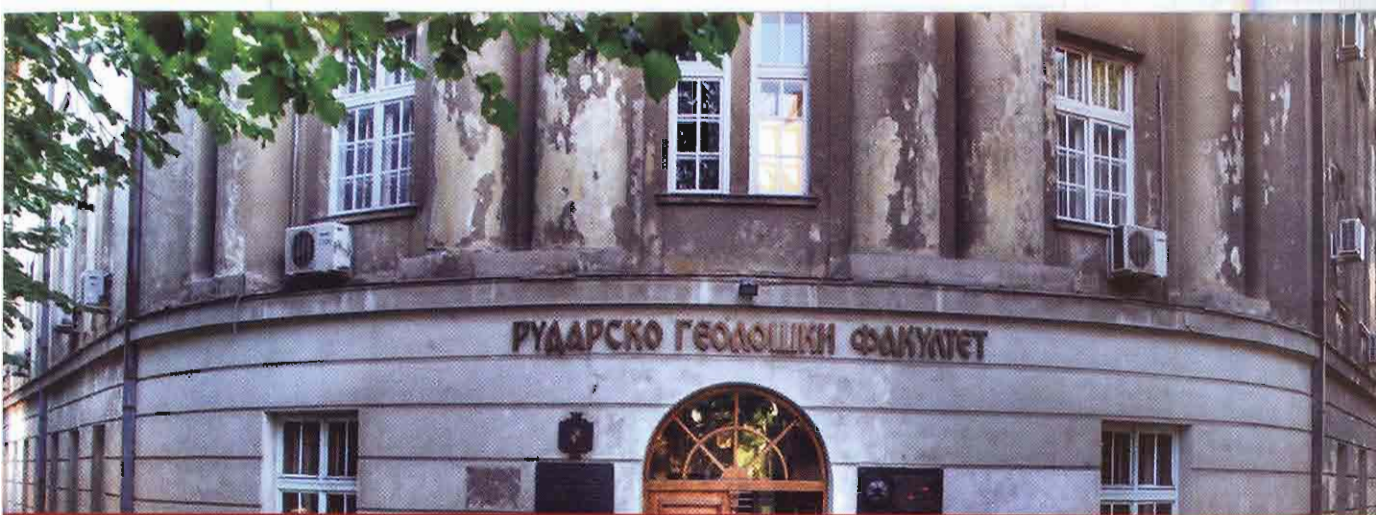
The onset of education in geology in Serbia is linked to Josif Pančić, our outstanding scientist who delivered his first lectures in the subject at the Department of Natural and Technical Science at the Lyceum in 1853. The Department of Mineralogy and Geology was founded in 1880, and three years later, the Institute of Geology was established within the Great School in the courtyard part of the Kapetan-Miša's Building where it was until 1952 when it moved to a building at 6 Kamenička Street.

Until the beginning of World War II, geology experts were educated at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Great School (since 1905 the University).

The mining courses were introduced in 1946 at the Mining Department of the Higher Technical School, and in 1948 this Department became an independent Faculty of Mining comprising the Mining Department and the Geology Department, both emphasizing the engineering aspects of the studies.

The Faculty of Mining and Geology as an institution for higher education of experts in mining and geology was founded in 1956 by the integration of what used to be two independent departments at the time: Mining and Geology. Four years before the integration they were moved to joint premises at Đušina street. In 1962 the decision was made that all profiles of geology experts should be educated at one faculty. The Geology Department and the Group for Geophysics of the Faculty of Mining and Geology were integrated with Geology-Paleontological and Mineralogic-Petrographic Group of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics into the Geology Department of the Faculty of Mining and Geology as it is today.

Since the foundation of the Faculty of Mining and Geology, 7,078 students have graduated, 636 have earned master of science degrees, 17 candidates became specialists, and 496 have defended their doctoral dissertations.



Educational, scientific and other professional activities at the Faculty are carried out within the Mining Section and the Geology Section.

The Mining Section is composed of the following departments, cabinets and laboratories:

- the Department of General Mechanical Engineering and Thermodynamics;
- the Department of Rock Mechanics;
- the Department of Mining Measurements;
- the Department of Preparation of Mineral Raw Materials;
- the Department of Subterranean Exploitation of Mineral Raw Materials Deposits;
- the Department of Exploitation of Mineral Raw Materials Deposits from the Surface;
- the Department of Oil and Gas Exploitation and Deep Drilling;
- the Department of Safety at Work and Environmental Protection;
- the Department of Mine Mechanisation;
- the Department of Transport in Mining;
- the Department of Mining Works and Construction of Subterranean Premises;
- the Department of Applied Computer Science and System Engineering; Scientific Research Centres; Computer Centre; the Centre for Energetics;
- the Centre for Environmental Protection in Mining;
- the Centre for Management in Mining;
- the Centre for Blasting; the Faculty's mine on Avala;
- the Laboratory for Machinery and Thermodynamics;
- the Laboratory for Electrical Engineering in Mining;
- the Laboratory for Rock Mechanics;
- the Laboratory for Material Technology in Mining;
- the Laboratory for Mining Works and Construction of Subterranean Premises;
- the Laboratory for Preparation of Mineral Raw Materials;
- the Laboratory for Subterranean Exploitation;
- the Laboratory for Technology of Exploitation from the Surface;
- the Laboratory for Designing Surface Pits;
- the Laboratory for Drainage of Surface Pits;
- the Laboratory for Oil Exploitation and Drilling Technique;
- the Laboratory for Elaboration and Exploitation of Fluid and Gas Mineral Raw Materials Deposits;
- the Laboratory for Preparation



- and Transport of Fluids;
- the Laboratory for Mining Seismics;
- the Laboratory for Explosive Matter Testing;
- the Laboratory for Mechanisation in Mining;
- the Laboratory for Ventilation and Technical Protection;
- the Laboratory for Environmental Protection;
- the Laboratory for Mining Measurements;
- the Laboratory for Transport in Mining;
- the Laboratory for Drilling, Blasting and Special Blasting;
- the Laboratory for Explosives Technology, Blasting and Blasting Shatters;
- the Laboratory for Computer Integrated Technologies and System Engineering.

**The Geology Section** is composed of the following departments:

*natural science departments:*

- the Department of Mineralogy and Crystallography,
- the Department of Paleontology,
- the Department of Petrology and Geochemistry,
- Department of Geology;

*technical and technological science departments :*

- the Department of Hydrogeology,
- the Department of Economic Geology,

- Department of Geotechnics,
- the Department of Geophysics.

**The Department of Mineralogy and Crystallography** consists of the following subdepartments: the Mineralogy Sub-Department, the Crystallography Sub-Department, the Mineralogy Laboratory, the Crystallography Laboratory, the Laboratory for Mining Microscopy, the Museum of Minerals and Rocks with Minerals and Petrologic Collections, and the Library.

**The Department of Paleontology** consists of the Sub-Department of Paleontology, the Sub-Department of Micropaleontology, the Laboratory for Paleozoology, the Laboratory for Paleobotany, the Laboratory for Micropaleontology, the Laboratory for Palynology, the Geologic and Paleontologic Collection, the Geologic and Paleontologic Museum, and the Library.

**The Department of Petrology and Geochemistry** consists of the Sub-Department of Petrology, the Sub-Department of Geochemistry, the Laboratory for Petrology of Magmatic and Metamorphic Rocks, the Laboratory for Sedimentology, the Laboratory for Geochemistry, the Laboratory for Microscopic Preparations Processing, the Museum of Minerals and Rocks with Minerals and Petrologic Collections, and the Library.



**The Department of Geology** consists of the Sub-Department of historical Geology, the Sub-Department of Dynamic Geology, the Sub-Department of Geological Mapping, the Sub-Department for Distance Detecting and Structural Geology, the Laboratory for Historical Geology, the Laboratory for Dynamic Geology, the Laboratory for Geological Mapping, the Laboratory for Structural Geology, the Laboratory for Applied Geomorphology, the Geological and Paleontological Collection, the Geological and Paleontological Museum, the Centre for Distance Detection and GIS, and the Library.

**The Department of Hydrogeology** consists of the Sub-Department of Hydrogeology, the Laboratory for Hydrochemistry, the Laboratory for Hydrogeological Mapping, the Laboratory for Hydraulics and Subterranean Waters Dynamics, the Laboratory for Hydrogeological Facilities Construction, the Laboratory for Subterranean Waters Protection, the Laboratory for Geothermology, the Laboratory for Subterranean Water Supply, the Laboratory for Mineral and Thermal Waters, the Laboratory for Mine Hydrogeology, the Laboratory for Hydrology and Water Industry, the Computer centre, the Library and the Archives.

**The Department of Economic Geology** consists of the Sub-Department of Research and Mineral Resources Estimates, the Sub-Department of Fossil Fuels, the Laboratory for Fossil Fuels Deposits Research, the Laboratory for Metallic Mineral Raw Materials Deposits Research, the Laboratory for Non-Metallic Mineral Raw Materials Deposits and Construction Materials Research, the Collection of Mineral Raw Materials Samples, the Library, and the Centre for Technical Advancement of Teaching and Scientific Research.

**The Department of Geotechnics** consists of the Sub-Department for Geotechnics, the Sub-Department of Engineering Geodynamics and Geotechnical Melioration, the Laboratory for Engineering and Geological Research Methods with the Division for Karst Research, the Laboratory for Soil Mechanics with the Division for Dynamic Research of Soil and Founding, the Laboratory for Rocks Mechanics, the Laboratory for Geotechnical Melioration, the Laboratory for Numeric and Model Soil Research, the Laboratory for Geologic Aspects of Environmental Protection, the Collection of Decorative Stones, the Library, and the Computer Centre.

**The Department of Geophysics** consists of the Sub-Department of Geophysics, the Laboratory for Development and Design of Geophysical



Instruments, the Laboratory for Geophysical (Samples) Analyses, the Library, and the Computer Centre.

The Faculty also comprises the departments of general knowledge (subjects): the Department of Applied Mathematics (for the subjects: mathematics, mechanics, descriptive geometry, technical drawing), the Department of Chemistry, the Department of Physics, the Chemistry Laboratory, the Physics Laboratory, the Foreign Languages Cabinet.

The teaching and research activities are pursued by the staff composed of 65 full professors, 19 associate professors, 32 assistant professors, 30 teaching assistants, two junior assistants and one foreign-language teacher.

Every year the Faculty enrolls 313 new students in the first year of studies. The eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools proficent in the language classes are taught in.

The entrance exam consists of a mathematics, physics or chemistry test.

The primary academic studies at the Mining Section last four years academic years, i.e. eight semesters and grant upon completion 240 ECTS. Mining Section organises same classes for all students in the first and second year, whereas in

the third year three studying programmes branch out: Mining Engineering, Oil and Gas Engineering, and Environmental Protection and Safety at Work Engineering. After the third year of studies, students opt for modules available in their studying programme.

In Mining Engineering programme, the following modules are available:

Surface exploitation of mineral raw materials deposits, Subterranean exploitation of mineral raw materials deposits, Subterranean Construction, Mining Measurements, Mechanisation in Mining, Mineral Raw Materials Preparation, and Computer Science and System Engineering;

in Oil and Gas Engineering programme the following modules are available: Fluid and Gas Mineral Raw Materials Exploitation, and Gas Technical science; in the Environmental Protection Engineering and Safety at Work programme the following modules are available: Environmental Protection Engineering, and Safety at Work Engineering. Master academic studies at the Mining Section last one year and grant upon completion 60 ECTS.

Primary academic studies in Geology Section are implemented through four studying programmes – Geology, Hydrogeology, Geotechnics, and Geophysics. Upon completion of primary studies



in Geology and Geophysics programmes, the student acquires 180 ECTS, and in Hydrogeology and Geotechnics Programmes 240 ECTS. Master academic studies in the Geology Section can last one year or two years, depending on the studying programmes and grant upon completion 60 or 120 ECTS.

Upon graduation from the academic studies in the Mining Section of the Faculty, the professional title of Bachelor of Mining Engineering is gained. Upon completing master academic studies, the title of Master of Mining Engineering is awarded. Upon graduation from the Geology Section the student gains, depending on the studying programme, the title of Bachelor of Geology Engineering, and upon completing the master studies the title of Master of Geology, i.e. Master of Geology Engineering.

The Faculty organises doctoral studies in the fields of mining and geology. In the field of mining, the Faculty implements the studying programme Mining Engineering, whereas in the field of geology, the programmes in Geology, Hydrogeology, and Geophysics are carried out. The doctoral studies last three academic years, i.e. six semesters. Upon completion, 180 ECTS are acquired.

At the Faculty of Mining and Geology, the scientific title of Doctor of Science can be gained in the field of technical and technological science – Doctor

of Mining Engineering, or Doctor of Geology Engineering, or in the field of natural science and mathematics – Doctor of Geo Sciences.

The Faculty library holdings comprise 359,510 library units.

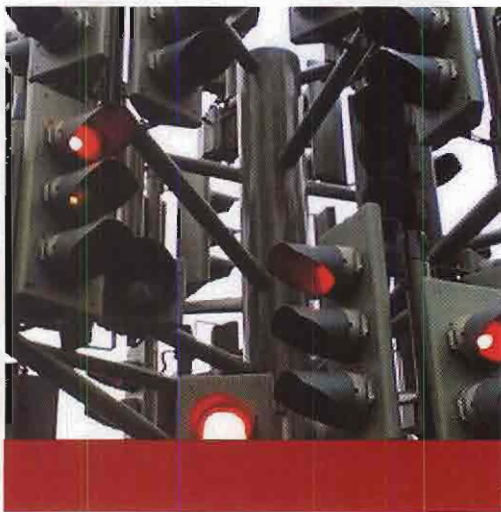
The Faculty has the following foundations: “Suzana and Vasilije Pavlović”, “Nada and Jovan Taušanović”, “Petar Jović”, “Borivoje Miladinović”, “Božidar Srbinac Engineer”, “Jovan Žujović”, “Branislav Milovanović”, “Milan Miličević, geology engineer”. The Faculty students have their students organisations: the Association of Students of Faculty of Mining and Geology, and Students Union of the Faculty of Mining and Geology. Pursuant to the Higher Education Law, the Students Parliament was established at the faculty as a body that students use to express their best interests and protect their rights at the Faculty.



# THE FACULTY OF TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT ENGINEERING

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**PROF. DR. NEBOJŠA BOJOVIĆ**  
**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: IVICA DJORDJEVIĆ**



The Higher School of Traffic, founded in 1950 in Belgrade, was the predecessor of the current Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering. Two years after the foundation, the school was dissolved, and traffic education was provided within the Higher Technical School where the independent Traffic Department was established. This Department operated within the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Belgrade between 1954 and 1960 when it was upgraded into the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering of the University of Belgrade. November 21 is celebrated as the Faculty Day.

The Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering is a unique institution of higher education with modern programmes for education of experts in traffic, transport and communications. The educational concept established at the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering, University of Belgrade, has been adopted in numerous countries, while the Faculty itself has become the largest higher education institution in the field of traffic in this part of Europe. The Faculty educates Bachelors of Engineering for railroad, road and urban, water and air traffic and transport, for logistics and for postal and telecommunication traffic.



In 58 years of its history, until 31 December 2007 the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering has produced 4,918 graduates, 197 masters of science, and 98 candidates have earned doctoral degrees.

Educational, scientific and other professional activities of the Faculty are pursued within the divisions and departments. The educational activities are carried out within the following divisions:

- Railway Transport and Traffic Engineering,
- Road and Urban Transport and Traffic Engineering,
- Water Transport and Traffic Engineering,
- Air Transport and Traffic Engineering,
- Logistics,
- Postal and Telecommunications Traffic Engineering.

At the Faculty there are following departments:

- the Department of Railway Tracks, Stations and Knots;
- the Department of Vehicles and Haulage;
- the Department of Railway Exploitation;
- the Department of Railway Management;
- the Department of Road Traffic Safety;
- the Department of Traffic Planning;
- the Department of Road and Urban Traffic Regulations;
- the Department of Technical Exploitation of Road Means of Transport;

- the Department of Terminals in Road Traffic and Transport;
- the Department of Road Traffic Lines;
- the Department of Road and Urban Transport of Goods;
- the Department of Road and Urban Transport of Passengers;
- the Department of Road Vehicles;
- the Department of Theory of Traffic Flow and Capacity of Road Traffic Lines;
- the Department of Ships and Ship Energetics;
- the Department of Organisation of Ships and Ports;
- the Department of Water Ways;
- the Department of Aerial Means of Transport;
- the Department of Exploitation of Aircraft and Planning and Organisation of Air Transport;
- the Department of Airports and Air Flight Safety;
- the Department of Technical Cybernetics;
- the Department of Postal Traffic and Networks;
- the Department of Telecommunication Traffic and Network;
- the Department of Technology of Freight Handling;
- the Department of Integral Transport;
- the Department of Industrial Transport and Warehousing;
- the Department of Social Science and Foreign Languages;
- the Department of General and Applied Mathematics;



- the Department of Organisation, Management and Economics of Traffic and Transport;
- the Department of General Technical Science;
- the Department of City Planning and Traffic;
- the Department of Traffic Psychology.

Scientific research and collaboration with the business sector are the responsibility of the Faculty Institute whose organisational structure consists of departments and their members. The Institute does not have the status of a legal entity.

Teaching and research are pursued by the staff composed of 28 full professors, 23 associate professors, 17 assistant professors, two senior lecturers, 31 teaching assistants, 32 junior assistants, twelve teaching associates, and three expert associates.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 400 new students. Eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools who successfully pass the entrance exam. The entrance exam can be either a math test or a math and physics test. The studies take five years (four + one), i.e. ten semesters. The curriculum is uniform for all first year students. From the third semester on, the students opt for one of the following majors: railway traffic and transport, road and urban traffic and transport, water traffic

and transport, air traffic and transport, logistics or postal and telecommunications traffic. Studies are implemented in accordance with the Bologna Declaration.

Upon graduation from the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering, the students earn the professional title of Bachelor of Traffic Engineering in the corresponding field: road and urban traffic and transport; water traffic and transport; air traffic and transport; railway traffic and transport; logistics; or postal and telecommunications traffic (depending on the department of graduation). Since 2004 the Faculty has created opportunities for college education (first degree of higher education), in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the Studies Regulations.

The Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering offers specialised studies in the following areas: technology, management, planning, design, organisation, exploitation, safety, maintenance, economics, and logistics. The Faculty offers nine majors for master studies: development and technological processes in railway traffic management; road and urban transport; planning and regulation of road and urban traffic; prevention and safety in road traffic and transport; technological design and planning in water traffic; air traffic and transport; logistics



systems; postal and telecommunications traffic; and traffic and transport management. The Faculty offers opportunities to earn a doctoral degree in technical science in the area of traffic and transportation.

The Faculty library holdings comprise over 18,000 books, 675 titles of professional and scientific journals with about 130,000 library units, 3,846 graduation papers of the former students of the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering, 153 master and 105 doctoral dissertations.

At the Faculty there are different funds and foundations: “Nikola Oka”, the funds “Professor Božidar Milošević” and “Milorad Selić, Bachelor of Engineering”, and “Zoran Radosavljević” Diploma. The available resources are used to award top students.

The students of the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering have their own organisation - the Students Association of the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering. The Association representative advocates students’ interests in the capacity of the Student Vice-Dean. The Students Association of the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering voices students’ interests for the improved conditions of studying. It also organises sports, cultural and entertaining activities of students. The Students Association of the Faculty

of Traffic and Transportation Engineering proposes candidates for the position of Student Vice-Dean.

At the Faculty there is a sports club Traffic Engineer (Saobraćajac) where students can do different sports and be awarded for achieving successful results.

The Academic Society Traffic Engineer (ADS) takes care of the academic activities through several clubs, such as the International Collaboration Club, and the Club for Support to Talented Students. There is also an active “support team” implementing activities such as evaluation surveys of the teaching process at the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering, editing the students website, professional and study visits, etc.

At the Faculty there is an active Students’ Organisation of the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering (SOSF), successfully implementing the EASY TRAVEL CARD project. SOSF issues students’ cards for travels with discount. The organisation also has a fund for annual prizes to top achievers in each of the majors of the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering.



# THE TECHNICAL FACULTY IN BOR

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**VICE-DEANS:**

**PROF. DR. SVETLANA NESTOROVIĆ**

**PROF. DR. VITOMIR MILIĆ**

**PROF. DR. ZORAN MARKOVIĆ**

**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MILENA DRAGIĆEVIĆ**

The initiative for setting up the Faculty in Bor appeared in 1960, as part of ambitious developmental projects in mining and metallurgy. The Bor Mining and Foundry Complex, the Municipality of Bor, and the Zaječar County were the initiators of the idea. The Faculty was established in 1961, under the name of the Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy.

The Technical Faculty in Bor got its current name in 1978.

In its forty-seven-year-long history, 1,750 students have earned their Bachelor of Engineering title, 16 have become specialists, 108 have defended master theses, and 67 have acquired the title of Doctor of Science.

In 2007 the Technical Faculty in Bor was accredited as a scientific research institution in the fields of

mining, metallurgy, technology, and management. The teaching and scientific activities at the Faculty are implemented by various divisions and departments. These are: Mining Division comprising the Department of Subterranean Exploitation of Mineral Raw Materials Deposits, the Department of Surface Exploitation of Mineral Raw Materials Deposits, and the Department of Mineral and Recycling Technologies; Metallurgy Division comprising the Department of Metallurgical Engineering, and the Department for Processing Metallurgy and Metal Materials; Technology Division comprising the Department of Chemistry, Chemical Technology and Chemical Engineering, and the Department of Environmental Protection; Management Division comprising the Department of Industrial Management; IT Division comprising the Department of Industrial IT; and Electrical Mechanical Engineering Division comprising the Department of Electrical Mechanical Engineering.

Teaching and research are carried out by the staff composed of: 15 full professors, 11 associate professors, 17 assistant professors, 24 teaching assistants, 11 junior assistants and teaching associates, four lecturers of foreign languages, and 11 laboratory technicians.

Every year the Faculty enrolls about 400 new students.



The eligible candidates are graduates from four-year secondary schools. The entrance exam is taken either as a math test, or a physics test, or a chemistry test, or a test in basics of economics, as the candidate chooses. The studies take four years and are organised at different divisions: the Mining Division, the Metallurgy Division, the Technology Division, the Industrial Management Division, the IT Division, and the Electrical Mechanical Engineering Division. All divisions are currently undergoing reform process.

Classes in the Mining Division are carried out on the basis of the following studying programmes: exploitation of mineral raw materials deposits, and mineral & recycling technologies. In the Metallurgy Division, two programmes are available: Metallurgical Engineering programme, and Processing Metallurgy Programme. The Technology Division offers two studying programmes: Inorganic Chemical Technology programme, and Environmental Protection Engineering programme. No diversification is available at other divisions.

The Technical Faculty in Bor organises academic studies following the pattern 4+1+3, i.e. academic studies last four years, master academic studies last one year, and doctoral academic studies take three years. The doctorate can be earned in the following studying programmes: Metallurgy Engineering, Technological Engineering, and Management in Engineering. The

student who completes the primary academic studies gains the professional title of Bachelor with Honours with the note 'first degree academic studies' in the corresponding field. The student who completes master studies gains the professional title of Master of Science with the note 'second degree academic studies' in the corresponding field. The student who completes doctoral academic studies of third degree gains the scientific title Doctor of Science, either Ph.D., or Dr.Sci.

The Faculty library holdings comprise over 20,000 books and other publications. A reading room is also available.

The Faculty has an active Fund for Promotion of Students' Research Activities "Engineer Mladen Gajić", and the "Prof. Kosta Petković" Legacy.

The Faculty has the Students Parliament which is actively involved in the operation of the faculty bodies and organisation of extracurricular activities. Besides the Parliament, sports, cultural, social and other students activities are pursued via the Association of Students and the Students' Union of the Technical Faculty in Bor. The accommodation of students with the residence outside Bor is organised in the Students' Centre in Bor, in double rooms with private bathrooms and central heating.

An organisation of young researchers "Prof. Dr. Berislav Ristić" works within the Faculty.



# THE FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY AND METALLURGY

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**VICE-DEANS:**

**PROF. DR. NEVENKA RAJIĆ**

**PROF. DR. DJORDJE JANAČKOVIĆ**

**PROF. DR. BOJANA OBRADOVIĆ**

**DR. BORIS LONČAR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**

**STUDENT VICE-DEAN: VLADIMIR SMUDJA**

Courses in technology in Serbia started in 1925 when the independent Department of Technology Engineers was set up at the Technical Faculty of the University of Belgrade. This Department was transformed into a faculty in 1948. At the newly-founded faculty another department was founded – the Metallurgy Department – in 1949, which laid the foundations of the contemporary Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy.

Since the foundation of the Faculty, 9,587 students have been awarded bachelor's degree, 930 gained the Master of Technical Science degree, 72 students have become specialists, 567 candidates have earned their doctoral degrees. At the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy the studies are based on the Bologna system

with six studying programmes available in the primary academic studies, six master programmes, and seven doctoral programmes. The following programmes are available in the primary and master studies: Chemical Engineering, Materials Engineering, Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology, Environmental Protection Engineering, Textile Technology, and Metallurgic Engineering. In the doctoral studies, in addition to the aforesaid, there is also Chemistry programme. Upon the completion of primary academic studies and master studies, the students gain the knowledge and skills necessary for working in different industrial branches, in environmental protection, both in private and public companies. The graduates are able to recognize, define and solve various complex engineering problems, to differentiate between facts by applying engineering principles, to create and modify certain technological processes which will respond to specific needs by applying the sustainable development principle and taking care of the environmental protection. Besides, bachelors of technology, metallurgy and environmental protection engineering are able to solve complex problems related to designing experiments, modelling and prediction, results analysis and interpretation, synthesis of all results



in order to draw correct conclusions. The students who complete doctoral studies are able to work independently, but also in scientific and experts teams in the fields of technical and technological science, chemistry science, and multidisciplinary areas.

Teaching and research at the Faculty are carried out by the staff composed of 49 full professors, 23 associate professors, 31 assistant professors, 37 teaching assistants eleven of whom are Doctors of Science, one junior assistant, one foreign language teacher, and one expert associate. Almost all teachers and associates participate in the projects funded by the Serbian Ministry of Science in the field of elementary research, innovation projects, and the projects of the national programme of energy efficiency. A significant number of teachers and associates participate in the international projects. In 2007, pursuant to the Decision of the Scientific Research Accreditation Board of the Ministry of Science of the Republic of Serbia, the Faculty was accredited for carrying out the scientific research in the fields of technical and technological science, and natural science and mathematics (Chemistry). Judging by the number of papers published in the international journals, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy is the leader in the group of technical and technological

faculties of the University of Belgrade. The narrow scientific field of a teacher or an associate is directly connected with the subject(s) they teach, so that the teaching staff consist of highly competent experts. The Faculty library has significant holdings of 70,357 library units, 33,432 monographs, 11,267 journals and periodicals, 21,247 graduation papers, specialists' papers, master and doctoral theses, and 4,411 standards. The Library has 4,500 textbooks in Serbian and foreign languages.

The Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy traditionally supports miscellaneous activities led by the students organisations aiming to improve the students lives and to help them get acquainted. The students do sports (five-a-side soccer, basketball, handball, table tennis and chess) in the Technologist sports club. They also publish the Technologist journal, and special attention is paid to students' scientific work and their participation in the scientific and professional meetings and conventions.

At last, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy cooperates with numerous trade companies and scientific research institutions in the country and abroad, which gives teachers and associates opportunities for life-long professional development, as well as possibilities to help former students get employed and monitor their careers.



# THE FACULTY OF ORGANISATIONAL SCIENCE

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VICE-DEANS:  
PROF. DR. MILIJA SUKNOVIĆ  
PROF. DR. MILAN MARTIĆ  
PROF. DR. DUŠAN STARČEVIĆ  
PROF. DR. MIRJANA DRAKULIĆ  
PROF. DR. MAJA LEVI JAKŠIĆ  
STUDENT VICE-DEAN: MARIN JOVANOVIĆ

The Faculty of Organisational Science is the Serbian leading faculty in the fields of information systems and management. It belongs to the Group of technical faculties of the University of Belgrade. It was founded in 1969 upon the request of more than two hundred trade companies with the aim to introduce and apply the latest knowledge in organisational science, information systems and technology, management, operational management and quality management in the economy of this country.

In the thirty-nine years of its history, in the period of intensive changes in the region, the Faculty has become a top scientific and educational institution which organises classes in the academic and the professional studies in the following way:

First-degree studies:

– primary academic studies

Second-degree studies:

- master academic studies
- specialised academic studies
- professional master studies

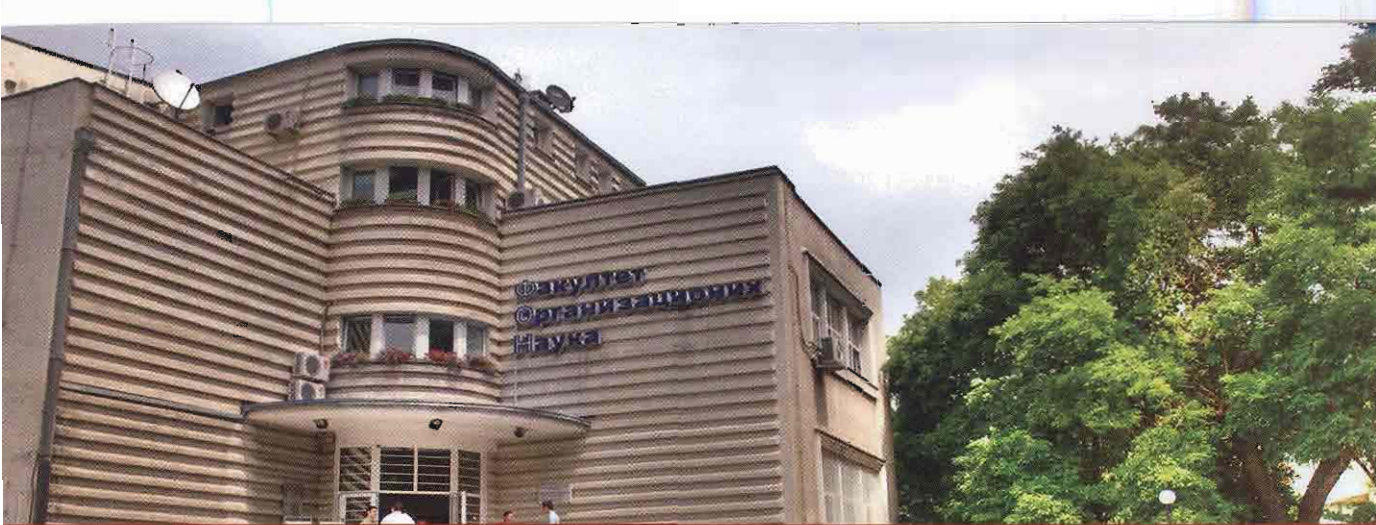
Third-degree studies:

– doctoral academic studies

Since the foundation of the Faculty, 7,636 students have graduated from it, 252 specialised, 494 have earned their master degrees, and 213 have defended their doctoral theses.

Educational, scientific and professional work at the Faculty is organised within different departments, laboratories and centres.

There are 17 departments: the Department of Economy, Business Planning and International Management; the Department of Electronic Operation and System Management; the Department of Industrial and Management



Engineering; the Department of Information Systems; the Department of Information Technology; the Department of Marketing Management and Public Relations; the Department of Mathematics; the Department of Management and Specialised Management Disciplines; the Department of Human Resources Management; the Department of Technology Management, Innovations and Development; the Department of Operational Research and Statistics; the Department of Business Systems Organisation; the Department of Computer Integrated Production and Logistics; the Department of Software Engineering; the Department of Quality Management; the Department of Production and Services Management; and the Department of Financial Management.

The departments establish corresponding laboratories and centres in the following way:

**the Department of Electronic Operation and System Management:**

the Laboratory for Electronic Operation,  
the Laboratory for Simulation,  
the Laboratory for Systems;

**the Department of Industrial and Management Engineering:**

the Centre for Process Engineering,  
the Laboratory for Labour Study;

**the Department of Information Systems:**

the Centre for Information System Development,

the Laboratory for Information System,  
the Centre for Cyber Forensics;

**the Department of Information Technology:**

the Innovation Centre for Development and Information and

Communication Technology Application,

the Laboratory for Multimedia Communications;

**the Department of Marketing Management and Public Relations:**

the Marketing Centre,

the Public Relations Centre,

the Market Research Centre;

**the Department of Mathematics:**

the Laboratory for Mathematics;

**the Department of Management and Specialised Management Disciplines:**

the Centre for Investment Management,

the Centre for Project Management;

**the Department of Human Resources Management:**

the Centre for Human Resources Management;

**the Department of Technology Management, Innovations and Development:**

the Centre for Technology Management,

the Centre for Ecology Management

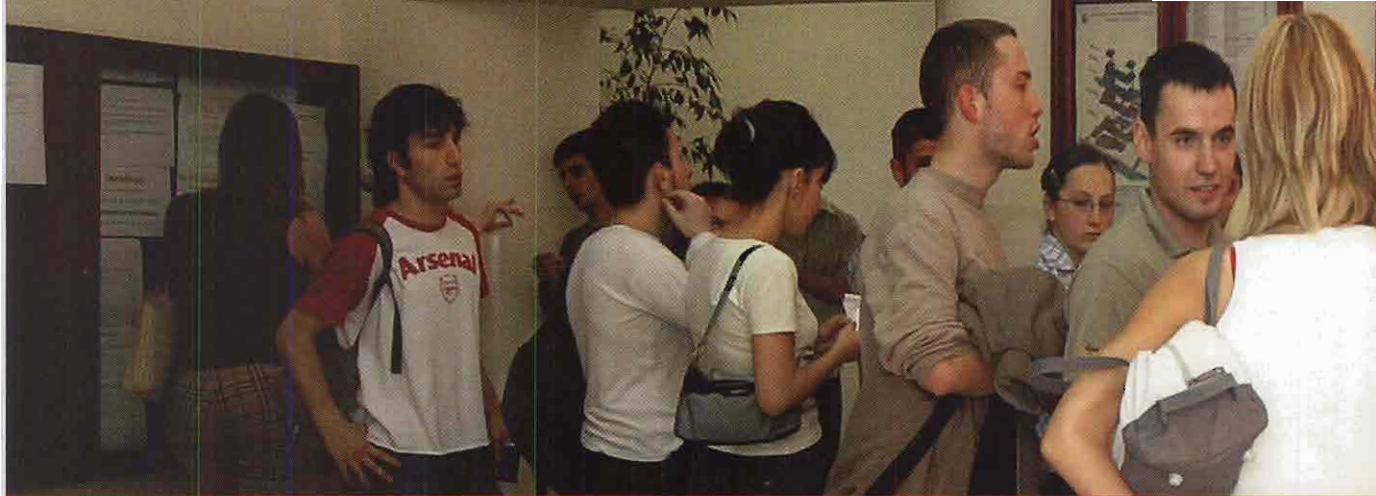
and Development;

**the Department of Operational Research and Statistics:**

the Laboratory for Operational Research

“Dr Jovan Petrić”,





the Laboratory for Statistics,  
the Centre for Efficiency Analysis;  
**the Department of Business Systems**

**Organisation:**

the Centre for Business Systems Organisation,  
the Centre for Public Administration,  
the Centre for Business Decision-Making;

**the Department of Computer Integrated  
Production and Logistics:**

the Laboratory for Computer Integrated  
Production;

**the Department of Software Engineering:**

the Laboratory for Software Engineering,  
the Laboratory for Artificial Intelligence;

**the Department of Quality Management:**

the Laboratory for Quality Control,  
the Centre for Quality, the Metrology Laboratory;

**the Department of Production and  
Services Management:**

the Centre for Operational Management,  
the Centre for Small and Medium Enterprises  
and Entrepreneurship;

**the Department of Financial Management:**

the Centre for Financial Market Development.

There are 197 members of the Faculty's staff, of whom 132 are teaching staff, and 65 non-teaching. Teaching and research are carried out by the following staff: 28 full professors, eleven associate professors, 27 assistant professors,

22 teaching assistants, 18 junior assistants, 26 teaching associates. The Faculty enrolls about 660 new students every year. Eligible candidates for enrolments are four-year secondary schools graduates. All candidates take an entrance exam either only in mathematics, or in mathematics, general knowledge and current affairs test. The primary academic studies last four academic years, i.e. eight semesters. Classes are the same for all first-year students, whereas in the second year students can opt for one of the following modules: Management, Information Systems and Technologies, Operational Management, and Quality Management.

Upon graduation from the primary academic studies, the professional title of Organisational Science Engineer is gained, with the note stating the majors.

Master academic studies are organised for the following studying programmes: Information Systems and Technologies, Management, Operational Management, Quality Management. Specialised professional master and Specialised academic studies are organised in the following departments: Information Systems and Technologies, Management, Operational Management, Quality Management.

Doctoral academic studies are organised in the following studying programmes: Information Systems, Management, Operational Research,



Software Engineering, Systems Management, Electronic Business Operations.

Students and teachers can use the Faculty library and reading room whose holdings are 15,000 library units.

Under the auspices of FONDIP (Society of Engineers and Friends of the Faculty of Organisational Science), the Faculty congregates current and future engineers of organisational science, individuals and organisations interested in implementation and development of organisational sciences and personal professional development.

The Society pursues the following activities: establishing links among the membership in order to advance the profession and common position before the third parties (individuals and organisations) in the country and abroad; defining common professional activities; professional development of the Society members (labour market); consultancy engineering in the business sector and other sectors (service market); proposing developmental changes in the curricula, and other activities such as professional conferences, public relations, etc. of the Faculty.

Students of this Faculty actively participate in numerous students organisations and associations: AIESEC, SUFON (Students union of the Faculty), ESTIEM FON, Kabeza, Career Centre – FCC (the

centre for career development), the Debate Club, the Academic Cyber Forum – ACF, SportFON (the sports club), the Students' Association, FONIS (the Association of Informatics Students), and the Academic Cultural and Arts Club.

The Faculty publishes the following journals: Management (the journal for management and organisation), Info-M (the journal for information technology and multimedia systems), Yujor (international journal for operational research), Comsis, and FON-com (students journal).

The Faculty organises the following scientific conferences: SYMORG (exchange of ideas and experiences in management theory and practice), Students SYMORG (encouraging the research activities of the students), SYMOPIS (symposium of operational research), SPIN (meeting of trade businesspeople and scientists – exchange of ideas and experiences in operational management theory and practice).



# THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY

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 VICE-DEANS:  
 PROF. DR. MILAN MEDAREVIĆ  
 PROF. DR. JASMINKA CVEJIĆ  
 PROF. DR. BRANKO GLAVONJIĆ  
 STUDENT VICE-DEAN: ZORAN MAKSIMOVIĆ



Higher education in forestry was officially introduced in Serbia by the 1920 Decree, when the Department of Forestry was established at the Faculty of Agriculture as its separate organisational unit. Nine years later, with the enactment of the new University Law, the Faculty of Agriculture was renamed into the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. In 1949 the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia decided to split it into two independent institutions: the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Forestry. The Faculty of Forestry moved to the current location at Banovo Brdo in 1954. On the plot of 10 *ha* an arboretum, greenhouse and insectarium were raised. The building of the Institute of Forestry, as a separate research institution, was built in 1963 at the Faculty plot.

Since the foundation of the Faculty, 6,950 students have graduated from it (47 of whom are foreign citizens), twelve specialised, 370 have acquired master degree, and 236 have defended their doctoral theses.

The educational, professional and scientific activities are carried out by twenty departments: the Department of Seeding, Nursery and Afforestation;



the Department of Forest Ecology;  
the Department of Forest Growing;  
the Department of Forest Protection;  
the Department of Forest Exploitation;  
the Department of Planning  
and Organisation of Forest Management;  
the Department of Forestry Economy  
and Organisation;  
the Department of Primary Wood Processing;  
the Department of Chemical  
and Mechanical Timber Processing;  
the Department of Machinery  
and Equipment for Timber Processing;  
the Department of Final Lumber Processing;  
the Department of Organisation  
and Economy of Wood Industry;  
the Department of Lumber Protection;  
the Department of Decorative Plant Growing;  
the Department of Green Area Placement  
and Maintenance;  
the Department of Planning  
and Design in Landscaping;  
the Department of Meliorations;  
the Department of Floods and Erosions;  
the Department of Anti-Erosion Geotechnique,  
the Department of General Subjects  
which are not majors at this Faculty.

At the Faculty there is also the Centre for Teaching and Scientific Facilities consisting of:  
the Teaching Base “Belgrade”,  
the Teaching Base “Goč”,  
the Teaching Base “Majdanpek Domain”,  
the Arboretum, the Nursery,  
and the Greenhouse facilities.  
The teaching bases are used for practical training, research activities, professional, field, academic and manufacturing practices.

The institutes have been set up to promote scientific and research activities at the Faculty. They comprise centres and laboratories for laboratory studies, as well as centres for innovations, workshops, organisation of congresses and symposia, collaboration with the business sector etc.

Teaching and research at the Faculty are pursued by the staff composed of 38 full professors, 14 associate professors, 18 assistant professors, two senior lecturers, two lecturers, 40 teaching assistants, 13 junior assistants, as well as four expert associates.

Every year about 350 new students are enrolled. Four-year secondary school graduates are eligible candidates for admission to the Faculty of Forestry.





Candidates applying for enrollment take the entrance exam as follows: for the forestry major - in biology and mathematics; for wood processing major - in physics and mathematics; for landscaping and plant growing majors - in biology and art; for ecology engineering in soil and water resources protection majors - in biology and mathematics.

The primary academic studies last four academic years (240 ECTS), i.e. eight semesters, and they are implemented in four studying programmes: Forestry, Wood Processing, Landscaping and Plant Growing, Ecology Engineering in Soil and Water Resources Protection. Upon completion of the primary academic studies, the professional title of Forestry Engineer is gained in the following majors: forestry, wood processing, landscaping and plant growing, or ecology engineering in soil and water resources protection.

Master academic studies last for one year (60 ECTS). Upon completion of the studies, the professional title of Master of Forestry Engineering is gained, in the following majors: forestry, wood processing, landscaping and plant growing, or ecology engineering in soil and water resources

protection.

The Faculty of Forestry organises specialised studies (60 ECTS) and doctoral studies (180 ECTS) in the following narrow scientific fields: seeding, nursery, and afforestation; forest growing; forest protection; forest exploitation; forest management planning; hunting and the protection of hunted fauna; forest ecology; economy and organisation of forestry; primary wood processing; machinery and equipment for wood processing; chemical and mechanical wood processing (two elective groups), final wood processing (two elective groups), wood processing management (three elective groups), wood protection; landscaping plants; landscaping engineering; planning and designing in landscaping architecture and plant growing; ecology engineering in soil and water resources protection.

Upon completion of doctoral studies at the Faculty the title of Doctor of Biotechnical Science is acquired.

The Faculty has developed international cooperation with the similar faculties in Europe and North America. The cooperation results in



students and teachers exchange, joint participation in projects, organising joint master studies, exchange of scientific and professional knowledge, organising scientific conferences.

The faculty library has 65,717 library entries, i.e. 42,402 books and 23,315 journals and periodicals. Students organisations at the faculty are as old as the Faculty itself. The Students Parliament was founded for the first time on April 10 2007. This body helps students implement their rights and protect their interests at the Faculty. The Students Parliament consists of 21 students from all departments / studying programmes and all years of studies. The Student Vice-Dean whose role is to link the students and the faculty management is also a member of the Students Parliament.

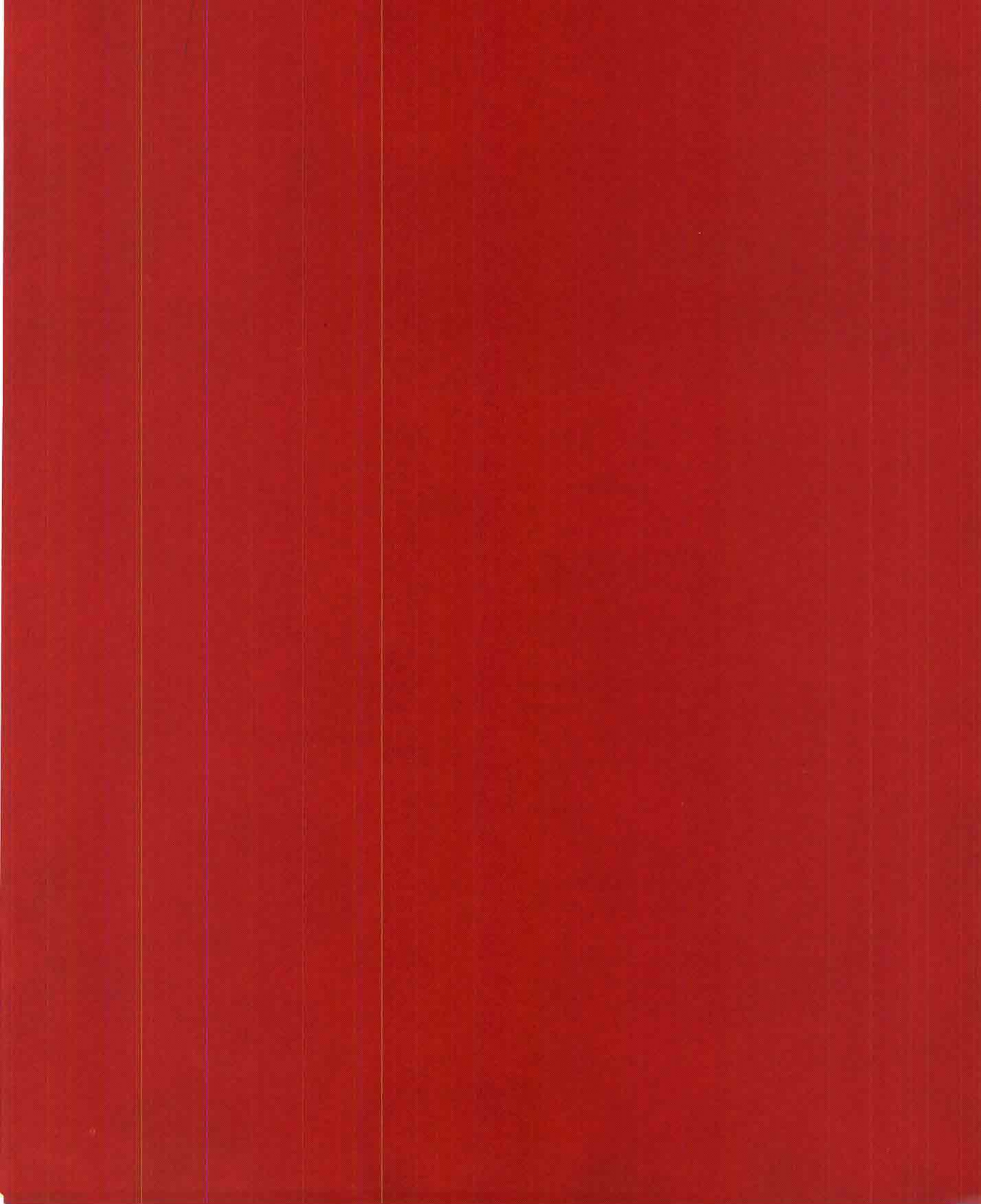
The Faculty bodies with the representatives from the Students Parliament are the following: the Council, the Teaching and Scientific Council, the departments' councils, various committees etc. Among other activities, the Students Parliament cooperates with other faculties, higher education institutions, students dormitories, and independent students organisations. The Student Parliament

cooperates with the professional and scientific organisations aiming to achieve the following goals and objectives more successfully: more efficient educational and scientific system of high quality, improvement of studying, improvement of students' standard, better cooperation among faculties.

Students' associations at the Faculty are the Academic Club of Young Researchers, Mountaineers' Club Spruce, Hunters' Club, Sports Club, Photo and Movies Club etc. The Students Parliament edits and publishes the students journal entitled The Birch-tree.









**INSTITUTES OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE**



# THE NIKOLA TESLA INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

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**DIRECTOR: DR. DRAGAN KOVAČEVIĆ**

The Nikola Tesla Institute of Electrical Engineering, even though technically founded in 1936, legally it was established on 11 May 1939 when the Council of Ministers adopted the regulation on the establishment of Nikola Tesla Institute.

Since then a few changes of its founders, name and activities have been made, but the Institute have continually worked. Nowadays the Institute is a joint-stock company with the state as the majority owner (98%) and it is accredited by the Accreditation Board for Scientific Research Organisations as a research and development institute in the field of technical and technological science - electrical engineering.

The Institute has been a member of the University of Belgrade since 2007.

The dominant activity of the Institute is applied research in electrical engineering, in three major fields: strategic studies (analysis and synthesis of static and dynamic states of electrical power systems and facilities, middle-term and long-term planning); testing, etalonation and diagnostics of the equipment and systems in electrical energetics (the accredited Laboratory for Testing and Etalonation); development of the modern electrical power technologies (power electronics systems, high voltage technical science, systems for protection and monitoring, automation and regulation systems, metrology and instrumentation).

Research programmes are currently carried out by 74 researchers: three scientific advisors, three senior scientific associates, five scientific associates, nine research associates, and 54 bachelors of engineering who have, pursuant to the Scientific Research Law, high engineering titles. At the Institute the process of applying for scholarships is ongoing and it is open to excellent and outstanding students of electrical engineering.

The Institute is divided into five organisational units: the Centre for Electrical Power Systems, the Centre for Automation and Regulation, the Centre for Electrical Power Facilities, the Centre for Electrical Measuring and the Laboratory for Testing and Etalonation. The common activities of these units are carried out by the Support Services.

The Library of the Institute has 11,697 books and a large number of professional journals and periodicals. The Institute is the member of the Serbian Association of Institutes, and a member of the Serbian Institute of Standardisation. The Institute actively cooperates with major international associations, such as IEC (International Electrical Commission), CIGRE (International Council on Large Electric Systems), IEEE (The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers), IMEKO (International Measurement Confederation), laboratories and companies.

The Institute cooperates with the following faculties: the Electrical Engineering Faculty, the Mechanical Engineering Faculty, the Faculty of Mining, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy and the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the University of Belgrade, particularly in the fields of energetics, informatics and computer science, energy efficiency, renewable energy resources and ecology.

# SINIŠA STANKOVIĆ INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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**DIRECTOR: DR. MIODRAG PETROVIĆ**

In 1947 the Institute of Ecology and Biogeography was founded. In the same year, the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts founded the Institute of Genetics, Selection and Physiology of Development. Integration of these two in 1956 resulted in the foundation of the Biological Institute as the largest and most comprehensive scientific institution in the country for research in the field of biological science. The name of Siniša Stanković, member of the Academy, the first Director of this institution, was given to the Institute in 1974. The Institute has been a member of the University of Belgrade since 1973.

The research programme of this institution covers scientific disciplines in practically all areas of biological science. The research activities comprise current problems in molecular biology, biochemistry, immunology, neurobiology, neurophysiology, general physiology, endocrinology, cytology, physiology and biochemistry of insects, plant physiology, evolution biology, genetics, zoocology, phytoecology, limnology, ichtiology, taxonomy, biogeography and environmental protection.

The programme is pursued by 193 researchers, 36 of whom hold the highest ranking title (scientific advisor), 26 hold the title of senior scientific associate, 26 the title of a scientific associate, and 67 of a research associate. In addition, 38 junior researchers are permanently engaged, providing the continuous inflow of young research staff.

Organisational structure of the Institute comprises units in which scientific and research activities are conducted and the pertinent specialised laboratories.

The Institute collaborates with the faculties of Biology, Chemistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, Forestry and Veterinary Medicine especially in the areas of biochemistry, biomedicine, multidisciplinary studies and biopharmacy.





# INSTITUTE OF MOLECULAR GENETICS AND GENETIC ENGINEERING

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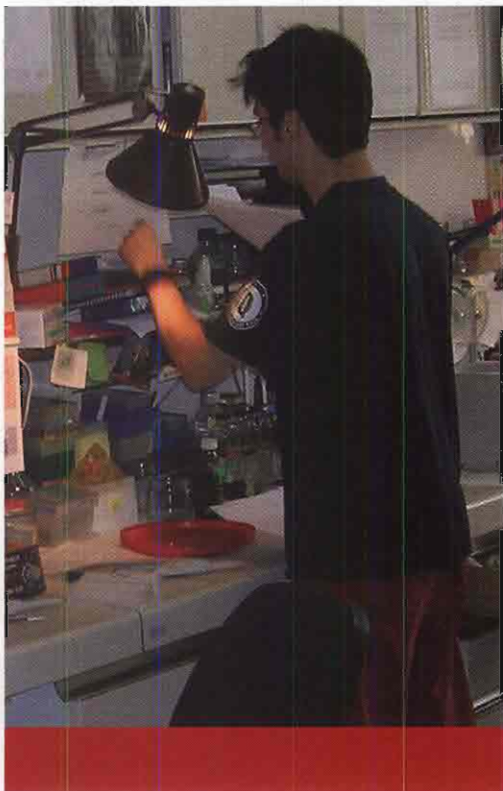
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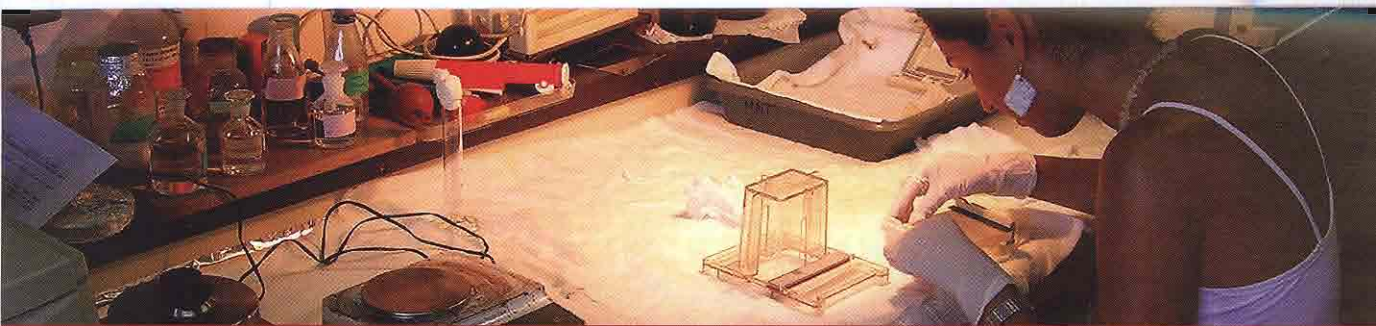
**DIRECTOR: DR. BRANKA VASILJEVIĆ**



The Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering (IMGGE – the former Centre for Genetic Engineering) was founded in 1986, after the Federal Parliament had adopted the Law on Ratification of the Statute of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Trieste, Italy, and participated in all activities of this international organisation. Pursuant to the Decision of the Serbian Government rendered on 1 March 2007, the IMGGE became a state-owned institute.

The Institute has been a member of the University of Belgrade since 2004.

Most activities of the Institute focus on the fundamental research in molecular biology, molecular genetics, technology of recombinant DNA and biotechnology. In the area of fundamental research, the Institute projects pursue mostly studies of the genome and regulation of gene expression in various organisms. Besides, some of IMGGE activities are realised via biotechnological and commercial aspects in human and veterinary medicine, agriculture, food processing and pharmaceutical industry.



Currently 63 researchers are employed on the projects: six scientific advisors, six senior scientific associates, five scientific associates, 28 research associates, eleven junior researchers and seven stipendiaries and graduates. In addition to its own staff, the Institute frequently hosts researchers from other related institutions.

The Institute is composed of six laboratories: for molecular genetics of industrial microorganisms, for molecular genetics of actinomycetae, for molecular biology of plants, for human molecular genetics, for molecular biology and for molecular hematology.

The IMGGI library holdings comprise 150 books and about 100 titles of journals (periodicals).

IMGGI is a member of ECCACF – the European Program for Quality Control in Molecular Diagnostics of Cystic Fibrosis; member of the European Plant Science Organisation (EPSO); it is the forensic expert in cases of disputed paternity; official institution for testing of genetically modified organisms; and also participates in the international system of quality control within the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA test).

The Institute collaborates with the Faculty of

Biology, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Pharmacy, and the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, particularly in the areas of molecular biology, microbiology and implementation of genetic engineering methods. Since the academic 2006/07, the Institute together with the Siniša Stanković Institute of Biological Research and the Faculty of Biology organises doctoral studies majoring in Molecular Biology.





# VINČA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE

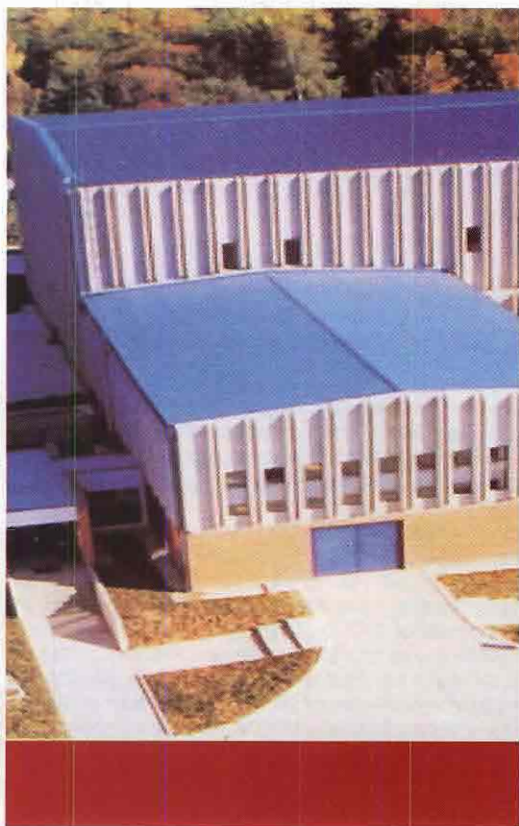
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Pursuant to the Decision of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia rendered on January 10 1948, the Institute of Physics was founded as an independent institution- member of the Presidency of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The task of the Institute was to perform scientific research in the field of physics. In its history the Institute has changed its name several times. Until 1950 the Institute was called the Institute of Physics. Then its name was changed in the Institute of Analysing the Structure of the Matter which remained until 1953. From 1953 to 1992 the name was the Institute of Nuclear Science "Boris Kidrič", and since 1992 the official name of the institution has been the Vinča Institute of Nuclear Science. On July 10 2007 the Council of the University of Belgrade reached the decision that the Vinča Institute of Nuclear Science should again become a member of the University of Belgrade.

The Vinča Institute of Nuclear Science is a multidisciplinary scientific research institute which carries out fundamental, developmental and applied research in natural, technical and technological science, and offer services related to the results and outcomes of the mentioned research. The Vinča Institute employs around 800 staff, 383 of whom are involved in the scientific research. 58 of them are scientific advisors, 44 senior scientific associates, 59 scientific

associates, 86 expert associates, 133 research associates, and three research assistants.

The Institute carries out its multidisciplinary scientific research and activities in the following organisational units:

1. The Physics Laboratory
2. The Nuclear and Plasma Physics Laboratory
3. The Laboratory for Theoretical Physics and Condensed Matter Physics
4. The Laboratory for Radiation Chemistry and Physics
5. The Laboratory for Atomic Physics
6. The Laboratory for Physical Chemistry
7. The Laboratory for Chemical Dynamics and Permanent Education
8. The Laboratory for Radioisotopes
9. The Laboratory for Radiobiology and Molecular Genetics
10. The Laboratory for Molecular Biology and Endocrinology
11. The Laboratory for Radiation and Environmental Protection
12. The Laboratory for Thermotechnics
13. The Laboratory for Materials
14. The Centre for Nuclear Technology and Research
15. The Centre for Multidisciplinary Research and Engineering
16. The Centre for Engines and Vehicles

17. The Centre for Explosive Protection
18. Radiological Health Care Office
19. Foreign Trade Circulation
20. The Centre for Permanent Education
21. Supporting Services.

The Vinča Institute owns nuclear facilities: reactors RA and RB, radioactive waste management facilities, radiation facilities – irradiation unit, radiopharmaceutics production facility, and facility for handling powerful shielded radiation sources.

The Vinča Institute is registered to perform the following activities:

- Physical, chemical and radiological quality control of the surface, ground and waste water
- Survey of temperature instruments (OL-48)
- Survey of pressure instruments (OL-173)
- testing the emission of hazardous gaseous compounds from thermotechnical and thermal energy devices and plants
- the systematic testing of the radionuclides contents
- dosimetric measures and working environment control
- measuring the degree of the individual exposure of the persons professionally exposed



- measuring the degree of the internal exposure of the persons professionally exposed
- different measuring to implement the protection programme and control quality
- designing measures for the radiation protection
- testing the level of external exposure
- gammaspectrometric testing the radionuclide contents in the samples taken from the environment
- testing the tritium contents in the sample taken from the environment
- testing the amount of radon in the air
- testing the contamination level of the environment during an emergency or if the emergency is suspected
- decontamination
- certifying cables
- certifying electrical appliances for EH protection
- certifying water, food and metal and chemical industry products
- issuing the certificates for:
  - o cable products
  - o (EH) electrical appliances of all types
  - o household appliances
  - o motor vehicles, buses and motor vehicles for special purposes
  - o the equipment and process quality in the

- o process industry and energy production
- o testing the power and thermal characteristics of the heat exchangers.

The Vinča Institute is accredited to perform the following testings:

- chemical/physical, chemical and radiological testing of the water, air, soil, food, cattle food, solid waste, coal and fly ash, oil products, textile material, ionic exchangers and objects in general use;
- testing the explosive protection devices to be used in explosive atmosphere
- testing the electrical appliances for the household;
- testing the insulated conductors and cables
- testing the motor vehicles (braking systems, speed meters, mechanical devices for joining the towed vehicles and trailing vehicles, measuring the maximum speed)
- testing the radiopharmaceutics and closed radiation sources.

The library of the Vinča Institute of Nuclear Science is part of the joint bibliographic catalogue database (COBISS) and member of the Consortium of Serbian Libraries for Joint Purchase (KOBSON).

The SUBITO system of the University Library

“Svetozar Marković“ helps with the inter-libraries exchange of journals and books with the foreign libraries.

The Institute’s library hosts the national INIS (International nuclear information system) which is used for accessing INIS database within the IAEA consisting of three million library units.

The Institute’s library itself owns large books funds – in the beginning of 2008 the number of books increased to 34,200. There are around 1,500 different titles of journals in physics, chemistry, biology, electronics, metallurgy and ceramics, nuclear technical science, mechanical engineering, energetics, as well as general or popular science. The oldest journal the library owns dates back to 1874 – Annalen der Physik.

The Vinča Institute, as a multidisciplinary scientific research institute with the sixty-year-long tradition, cooperates with numerous international organisations: the International Agency for Atom Energy, Vienna, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, CERN, Brunell University, London, the Institute of Experimental Endocrinology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Moscow State Institute of Steel and Alloys (the Technological

University), Moscow, on FP6 and FP7 projects with the EU countries, as well as with numerous other international organisations, institutes, and universities.

The Institute also widely cooperates with the institutes, faculties, and trade companies in the country. Some of them are the following: the Serbian Institute of Mother and Child Health Care “Dr Vojkan Čupić“, IHTM, Belgrade, the Institute of Nuclear Medicine of the Serbian Clinical Centre, the Institute of Nuclear Medicine of the Military Medicine Academy in Belgrade, the Serbian Institute of Oncology and Radiology, The Oncology Institute in Sremska Kamenica, the Physics Institute in Zemun, the Institute of Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism Diseases, medical faculties of the universities of Belgrade, Niš and Novi Sad, the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Belgrade, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Belgrade, the Faculty of Physical Chemistry in Belgrade, the Faculty of Physics, IMPAZ j.s.c. Zajedčar, the Serbian Clinical Centre, the University Children’s Clinic in Belgrade, the Public Company “Serbian Railroads“, the Public Company “Surface Mines” in Kostolac, “Politika“ j.s.c. in Belgrade, the Serbian Oil Industry in Pančevo...



# THE INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY APPLICATION

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**DIRECTOR: DR. LJILJANA VIĆOVAC PANTIĆ**

The Institute for Nuclear Energy Application (INEP – the former Institute of Nuclear Energy Application in Agriculture, Veterinary Practice and Forestry) was founded in 1961 pursuant to the Decision of the Executive Council of the People's Republic of Serbia's Parliament (the Decision on the Foundation of the Institute of the Nuclear Energy Application in Agriculture, Veterinary Practice and Forestry EC no. 306 dated 13 May 1961).

INEP used to be a member of the University of Belgrade from its foundation to 1998, but it was re-admitted to the University in 2005. Most of the Institute's activities deal with the fundamental research in biology and biomedicine. The fundamental research projects of the Institute focus on the research related to the physiological processes

dependent on the activity of insuline-like factors of growth, physiology and pathology of the thyroid gland, glycobiology, immunoparasitology, reproduction biology, radioecology, and physiological ecology. Besides, some INEP's activities deal with biotechnological and commercial aspects of human and veterinary medicine and environmental protection.

Research programmes are currently implemented by 32 researchers: three scientific advisors, seven senior scientific associates, four scientific associates, twelve research associates, seven research assistants and two stipendiaries. In addition to full-time employees, the Institute often hosts researchers coming from other research institutions.

The Institute consists of eight departments: the Department of Immunochemistry and Glycobiology, the Department of Endocrinology and Radio Immunology, the Department of Immunology and Immunoparasitology, the Department

of Metabolism, the Department of Radioecology, the Department of Physiological Ecology, the Department of Reproduction Biology and the INEP Laboratory Diagnostics Office.

The INEP library owns around 2,215 books and approximately 160 titles of periodicals. INEP has established the system of quality management - JUS ISO 9001:2000 and its laboratories are accredited according to SRPS ISO/IEC 17025:2006. The researchers working at INEP are active members of the domestic and international professional and scientific associations: the Serbian Biological Association, the Serbian Chemical Association, the Serbian Association of Immunologists, the Serbian Association of Nuclear Medicine, the Association of Physico-Chemists, the Association of Radiation Protection, the Serbian Association of Plant Physiology, the European Thyroid Association (ETA), the European Placenta Group (EPG), the International Organisation of Placenta Associations (IFPA), the Association of

Endocrinologists of UK, the International Association of IGF Analysis, the International Commission for Trichinosis (ICT), the Federation of European Experts for Plant Physiology, the Association for Glycobiology. INEP participates in the international external control of the quality of health and ecological analyses.

The Institute cooperates with the following faculties: the Faculty of Chemistry, the Faculty of Biology, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Veterinary Science, the Faculty of Physical Chemistry and the faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Belgrade, particularly in the fields of immunochemistry, biochemistry, and application of the immunochemical methods.





# THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

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**DIRECTOR: PROF. DR. DRAGAN POPOVIĆ**

Early in 1961 the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia and the University of Belgrade founded the Institute of Physics. The main objectives were perceived as developing specific areas in physics, encouraging cooperation between domestic and foreign researchers, training of young researchers, and implementation of research results in practice. The Institute became the member of the University in 1973.

In its forty-seven-year-long history, the Institute passed several phases and is nowadays among leading scientific institutions in the region. The Institute carries out research in the first lines of contemporary science. Most of the scientific areas are covered with the research projects: theoretical, experimental and applied physics.

The researchers working in the Institute deal with the theory of elementary particles and gravity, quantum mechanics and optics, application of computers in science, experimental and atom physics, elementary particles physics, solid

state physics, non-linear optics, plasma and laser physics, nucleus physics, metrology and environmental protection.

The Institute currently employs 136 researchers, 81 of whom are doctors of science, and 25 are masters of science. The staff consist of 32 researchers, 26 senior scientific associates, and 21 scientific associates. There are also 25 research associates and 32 research assistants working at the Institute.

Scientific research of the Institute of Physics is organised within four centres: the Centre for Theoretical Physics, the Centre for Experimental Physics, the Centre for Atomic and Subatomic Physics, the Centre for Physics of Solid State and New Materials. There are also four laboratories at the institute: the Laboratory for Computer Application in Science, the Laboratory for Optics and Laser, the Laboratory for High Energy Physics and Low-Background Laboratory for Nuclear Physics). Within the Institute there are two profitable high technology centres: MTT INFIZ and SENZOR INFIZ.

The Institute owns powerful computer resources which enable access to databases and archives of scientific papers, as well as communication with scientists all over the world. The capacity

of the local network which is connected with the European Academic Network through an optic gigabyte link ranges from 100 Mbps to 1 Gbps. The Institute has the most powerful computer in the region – cluster PARADOX (900 processors 2.5 TFlops LINUX cluster).

The library of the Institute has the largest collection of journals (almost 420 international journals) and the biggest collection of monographs on physics in the country (17,000). Certain groups and laboratories also have significant collections of specialised books.

The Institute of Physics cooperates successfully, professionally and scientifically, with the faculties of the universities of Belgrade, Kragujevac, Niš i Novi Sad.

The intensive international cooperation involves short-term and long-term sojourns abroad, organisation of international conferences and workshops, common research projects. The Institute of Physics is constantly in touch with the similar institutions all over the world. The cooperation is mostly focused on the EU.

Since 2003 the collaboration with CERN has been going on through the ATLAS project. Hardware contribution has been shown through

the system of detector protection, whereas the Laboratory for High Energy Physics is involved in the ATLAS research topics.

The European Union has highly appreciated the contribution of the Institute of Physics and has therefore founded four centres of excellence: the Optical Spectroscopy Applications in Physics, the Material Science and Environmental Protection, the Quantum and Optical Metrology Reinforcing Experimental Centre for Non-equilibrium Studies with Applications in Nanotechnologies, Etching of Integrated Circuits and Environmental Research Computing Modelling of Complex Systems.





# THE INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL THEORY

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**FAX: +381 (0) 11 2646 242**  
**INSTITUT@INSTIFDT.BG.AC.RS**  
**WWW.INSTIFDT.BG.AC.RS**

**DIRECTOR: DR. STJEPAN GREDELJ**

The Institute was founded in 1981 by the Serbian Government under the name of "Centre for Philosophy and Social Theory" within the Institute of Social Science in Belgrade. The Centre employed a group of philosophers and sociologists who had been dismissed from the Faculty of Philosophy in 1975 because of their "political incorrectness". The International Labor Organisation (ILO) exerted pressure and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Serbia eventually established the Centre for Philosophy and Social Theory which, as part of the Institute of Social Science, became integrated with the University of Belgrade. With the endorsement of the Serbian Government in 1992, the Centre for Philosophy and Social Theory split from the Institute of Social Science. On 11 February 1992 was registered as an independent Institute of Philosophy and Social Theory. In 1993 when the new Statute of the University was adopted it officially became a member of the University of Belgrade.

The Institute of Philosophy and Social Theory is the only scientific research institution that has pursued studies in the area of philosophy

and social theory in a long-term, systematic manner. Within its scientific scope, the Institute combines fundamental philosophical studies with multidisciplinary (sociological, political, legal, anthropologic) investigations of social problems. The combination of philosophical and socio-theoretical approach is the main feature that differentiates the Institute from similar scientific institutions in Serbia. In addition to the core scientific and research activities, the Institute also publishes widely, organises professional meetings, cooperates with the related institutions in the country and abroad, and its staff are involved in teaching activities of the University of Belgrade (of which the Institute is a member).

The Institute pursues studies in philosophy and sociology, focusing on social theory, philosophic anthropology, history of social ideas, philosophy of science, philosophy of language, philosophy of culture, philosophy of politics, epistemology, ethics, esthetics, rhetoric, social anthropology, political sociology, sociology of culture, sociology of science etc.

The Institute projects currently employ 31 researchers (scientific advisors, full professors, associate professor, senior scientific associates, scientific associates, research associates and assistant researchers). The Institute regularly employs stipendiaries of the Serbian Ministry of Science.

The main projects the Institute currently works on (2006–2010 research cycle) are: “Regional and European Aspects of the Integration Process in Serbia: Civilisation Assumptions, Reality and Future Prospects” and “Enlightenment in European, Regional and National Context: History and Contemporary Time”, following the programme of the Serbian Ministry of Science. In addition to the mentioned projects, the Institute implemented other projects independently: “Integration and Tradition”, “Social and Political Changes in Serbia/ Yugoslavia”, “Institutional Re-Construction of Serbia and of Yugoslav Society”, and “Politics and Everyday Life”.

Publishing monographs, proceedings, collections of papers in professional journals are not the only methods of verification of scientific achievement of the researchers. The foremost verification of achievement of all researchers and participants in the projects comes out at regular meetings of all team members when all contributions are subject to critical evaluation and discussion at these meetings, and only after a thorough elaboration the associates brush up the final revision of the text.

The Institute traditionally organises the Scientific Debate once a week. Not only young research associates at the current projects participate in these, but also colleagues working at other institutes and the University

of Belgrade. The Debate is popular in the media and well-received by general public. In projects implementation, the Institute is committed to education and professional improvement of young researchers, which is supported by the Serbian Ministry of Science.

The Institute collaborates with the following faculties of the University of Belgrade: the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Political Science, and the Faculty of Security. This collaboration is seen in the involvement of the University teachers in the Institute’s projects and vice versa – the involvement of the Institute associates in the teaching process at the University. A special form of collaboration with universities in the country and abroad is organising visits of eminent lecturers to the Scientific Debate. In the Institute’s Scientific Council and Managing Board there are representatives of the faculties





# THE INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, TECHNOLOGY AND METALLURGY

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**DIRECTOR: DR. MILAN DABOVIĆ**

The Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy follows the tradition of the First State Chemical Laboratory founded by the decree of Prince Miloš Obrenović. The Lab was built in 1892 and the same building nowadays accommodates the Institute. In 1948 the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts reorganised the First State Chemical Laboratory so that it became the Chemical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. In 1954 the Executive Council of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia proclaimed it an independent institution. Pursuant to the Government Decree of 1961, the Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy was established and it took over staff, equipment and the building of the Chemical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, thus continuing the tradition of the First State Chemical Laboratory.

The Institute founders were the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, and the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Belgrade, in collaboration with 14 Serbian companies.

The Institute has been a member of the University of Belgrade since 1973 with the period of discontinuation from March 1998 till August 2003.

Scientific research is pursued at the Institute as fundamental, applied and developmental research of designing and developing the technological processes and technology engineering.

The research programme of the Institute covers the following areas: organic chemistry, electrical chemistry, analytic chemistry, catalysis, micro-electronic technology, polymers, biochemistry and biotechnology, special materials - technology and metallurgy of powders, sintered materials, instrumental analysis, and chemical engineering.

The Institute's organisational structure comprises the following units: the Centre for Chemistry, the Centre for Electrical Chemistry, the Centre for Microelectronic Technology and Monocrystals, the Centre for Catalysis and Chemical Engineering, and the Centre for Materials and Metallurgy.

The Institute currently employs the staff of 158 researchers: 26 scientific advisors, 19 senior scientific associates, 16 scientific associates, 44 research associates, 41 research assistants with university degree, and twelve expert associates. The Institute has a library with 17,098 books and periodicals.



The Institute collaborates with the following faculties: the Faculty of Chemistry, the Faculty of Physical Chemistry, the Faculty of Physics, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Faculty of Mining and Geology, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Biology, the Faculty of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Faculty of Forestry - all in Belgrade; the Faculty of Agriculture in Zemun; the Technical Faculty, Čačak; the Technical Faculty, Bor; the Faculty of Electronic Engineering, Niš; the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, Novi Sad; the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, Kragujevac; as well as with the Centre for Multidisciplinary Studies, Belgrade; the Institute of Technical Science of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade; Siniša Stanković Institute of Biology, Belgrade; the Institute of General and Physical Chemistry, Belgrade; the Institute of Oncology and Radiology, Belgrade; the Serbian Institute of Materials Analysis, Belgrade, Vinča Institute, Vinča; "Župa", Kruševac; the Institute of Geology, Belgrade, and many foreign institutions of higher education and scientific research.

The collaboration focuses on the areas of organic chemistry, biochemistry, organic geochemistry, chemistry of macromolecules, chemical technology and biotechnology, environmental protection, electrical chemistry and electrical

catalysis, electrochemical engineering, production and characterisation of nano particles and nano materials, precipitation and dissolving of metals and their alloys, corrosion and protection of materials, fuel combinations, generation of electrode materials (DSA-anode), microelectronics, optoelectronics, microsystem and nanosystem technologies, solid body physics, techniques and technology of sensors and detectors, catalysis and chemical engineering, nanocomposite permanent magnetic materials, composite materials for sensory elements, sintered metal, metal ceramic and composite materials for various purposes.

This collaboration also implies joint participation in projects supported by the Serbian Ministry of Science, or international projects within FP6 and FP7 European Commission programmes, as well as participation of researchers in teaching and research activities at faculties (lectures, practice, seminar and graduation papers, master and doctoral theses).



# THE MIHAJLO PUPIN INSTITUTE

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**DIRECTOR: DR. VLADAN BATANOVIĆ**

The foundation of the Mihajlo Pupin Institute took place in 1946 when the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts founded institutes of telecommunication and electronics. The staff working in these institutes along with the scientists and researchers working in the Central Radio Institute of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Institute of Electrical Trade were employed by the Nikola Tesla Institute which later became a separate unit pursuant to the decision of the Executive Council of the People's Republic of Serbia Parliament rendered in 1959, thus establishing the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunication "Mihajlo Pupin". Since its foundation the Institute passed through several changes of organisational structure until it became a state-owned joint stock company.

The Mihajlo Pupin Institute became a member of the University of Belgrade for the first time in 1983, and then again in 2005. Nowadays it is a leading scientific research organisation and the largest and oldest institute in the field of information and communication technology in the south-east Europe. It carries out applied research to meet the needs of large utility and traffic companies, trade companies operating in different fields of industry, state bodies and institutions, public security, financial organisations etc. Since 2000 the Institute has been operating in accordance with the international

quality standard ISO 9001:2000. The Institute and the associations it founded foster various programmes including hardware and software solutions for managing processes (DCS and SCADA systems in electrical trade, water supply companies, process industry etc.), management information systems, traffic management systems and toll pay systems, solutions for information protection and communication, telecommunication solutions, and production of components for frequency selection and stabilisation.

The Institute employs 450 experts of different profiles, including seven university professors, 34 masters of science with the professional title of research associates, and 17 doctors of science, five of whom are scientific advisors, three are senior scientific associates, and nine scientific associates.

The Institute's intensive international cooperation enables active participation of staff in the European research projects (Framework Programme EU, CADSES/Interreg, COST, EUREKA, etc.), bilateral projects with other countries, and cooperation with the eminent European institutions such as the Fraunhofer Institute, Germany, with which the Mihajlo Pupin Institute founded a Joint Project Office.

The Institute's Library has about 12,000 books and almost the same number of periodicals.

The Institute fruitfully cooperates with the following faculties of the University of Belgrade which educate the prospective staff of the Institute: the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Mathematics, the Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering, and the Faculty of Organisational Science.

# THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

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**DIRECTOR: DR. GORDANA JOVČIĆ**

The Institute of Medical Research (IMR) is a scientific institution jointly founded in 1961 by the Executive Council of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dental Medicine of the University of Belgrade. In 2007 the IMR was accredited as a scientific institution in the field of medical science.

The IMR has been a member of the University of Belgrade since 2005.

The prevailing activity of the Institute is elementary research, and to a small degree applied and developmental research in various biomedical fields. The research programme of the Institute aims at the study of the cell and molecular mechanisms and rules which are basic for the physiological and different pathological states of an organism in order to obtain data which will contribute to the enrichment of the general knowledge and better understanding of certain diseases, their diagnostics and therapy.

The research is carried out *in vitro* and *in vivo*, using different experimental models and approaches, as well as on the material of human origin. Besides the national scientific programmes

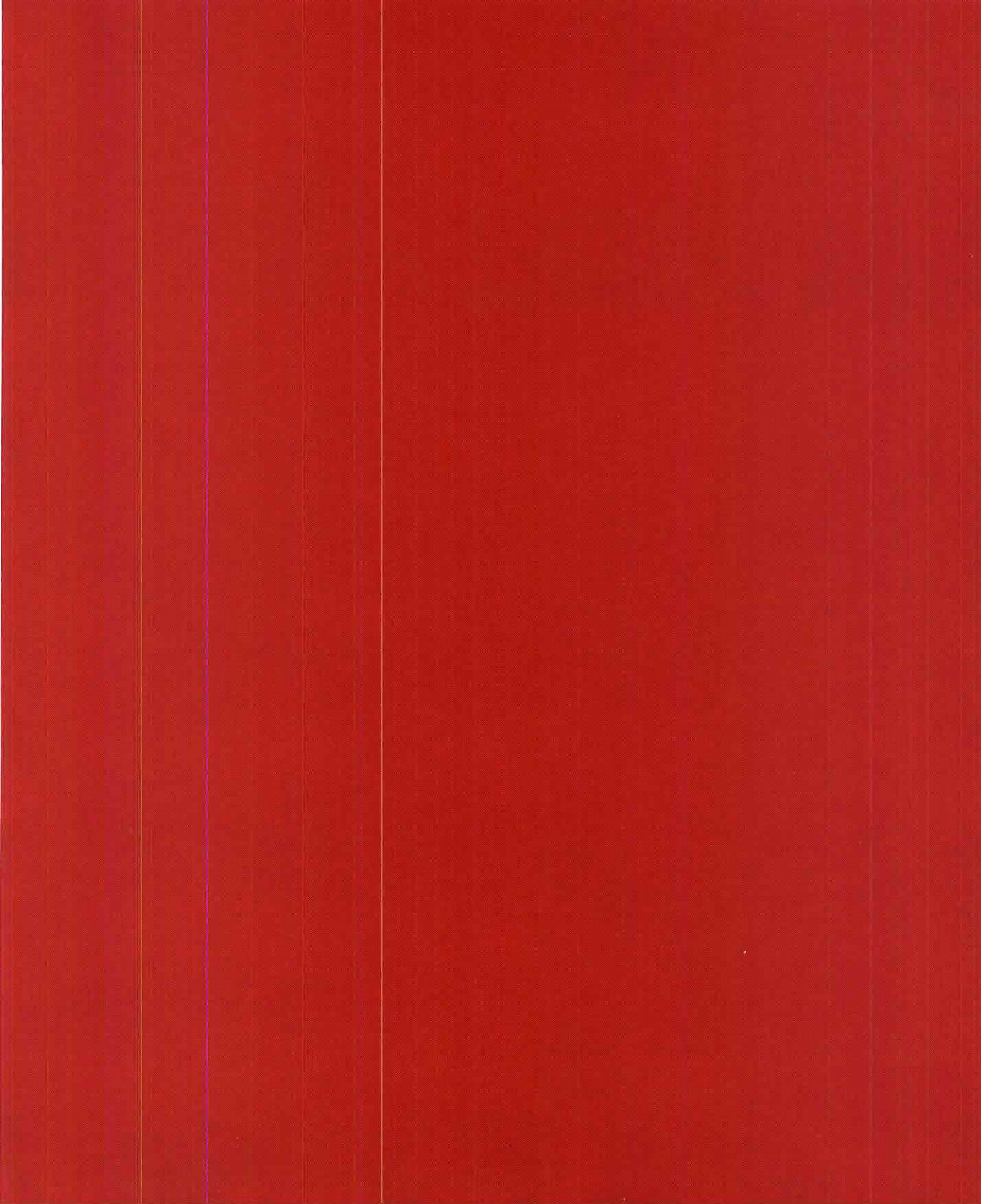
funded by the Ministry of Science, the Institute is at the moment implementing four projects within the Sixth framework programme for research and technological development of the European Union (FP6). Two of these projects are coordinated by the University, other two are bilateral projects (with Switzerland and France).

The Institute employs 62 associates, 49 of whom are researches – ten 10 scientific advisors, six senior scientific associates, six scientific associates, 15 research associates and twelve junior researchers.

The Institute has eight organisational units, i.e. scientific research groups: hematology, parasitology, cardiovascular physiology, neurophysiology, immunology, pathology and citology, diet and metabolism, and biomedical engineering and telemedicine.

The Institute's library owns 3,135 books and 150 scientific periodicals. The Institute cooperates with the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Dental Medicine, the Faculty of Biology, the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, and the Faculty of Physics of the University of Belgrade. The cooperation is mostly carried out through joint work on the scientific projects. The associates working at the Institute take part in organising doctoral studies at the Faculty of Dental Medicine.







**THE SVETOZAR MARKOVIĆ  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

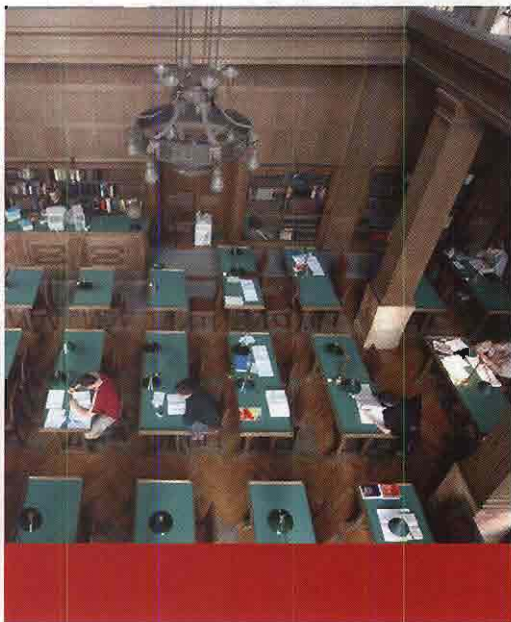
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# THE SVETOZAR MARKOVIĆ UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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**WEB: WWW.UNILIB.BG.AC.RS**

**DIRECTOR: DR. STELA FILIPI MATUTINOVIĆ**



The Svetozar Marković University Library is primarily intended to be used by students, teaching staff and associates of the University of Belgrade, but is also open to other users in the country and abroad. The Library is central for all higher education libraries at universities in Belgrade, Niš and Kragujevac. The students' and teachers' reading rooms combined with the reading room for periodicals may accommodate 210 users, while the Internet centre has the daily capacity of 8-10.

In 1863 part of the Lyceum Library of the Principedom of Serbia was established as the General Library of the Great School, which was the predecessor of the University Library. When the Great School was transformed into the University, the Library was dissolved, and the holdings were distributed among the departments. The Central University Library was set up once again in 1921. Mr Uroš Džonić was the first director of the library.

With the support of Carnegie Foundation, the new building was officially opened in 1926 based on the design of architects Dragutin Đorđević and Nikola Nestorović. The edifice, that was



proclaimed cultural heritage and placed under care of the state, has accommodated the Library ever since. In 1946, on the occasion of centennial of Svetozar Marković's birth, the Library was named after him.

When it was founded, the library holdings comprised about 30,000 publications. In the eve of the Second World War, the holdings rose to about 300,000 units. Nowadays, the holdings exceed 1,500,000 library units, out of which over 700,000 volumes of books and doctoral dissertations in Serbian and foreign languages, about 10,000 titles of professional periodicals, and a substantial reference collection. One may especially point out the importance of the Fund of Old and Rare Books, Manuscripts and Archive Holdings, as well as 27 special libraries – legacies.

Information on the holdings is available in cards and e-catalogues. The e-catalogue that primarily covers most commonly used publications and their accessibility can be used from the Library or via Internet. The Library is a member of CoBSON consortium for combined procurement, so that access to over 14,000 foreign e-journals (periodicals) is provided in full text. Other e-services are also available. The library website provides instructions for use of these services at:

[www.unilib.bg.ac.rs/usluge/index.php](http://www.unilib.bg.ac.rs/usluge/index.php)

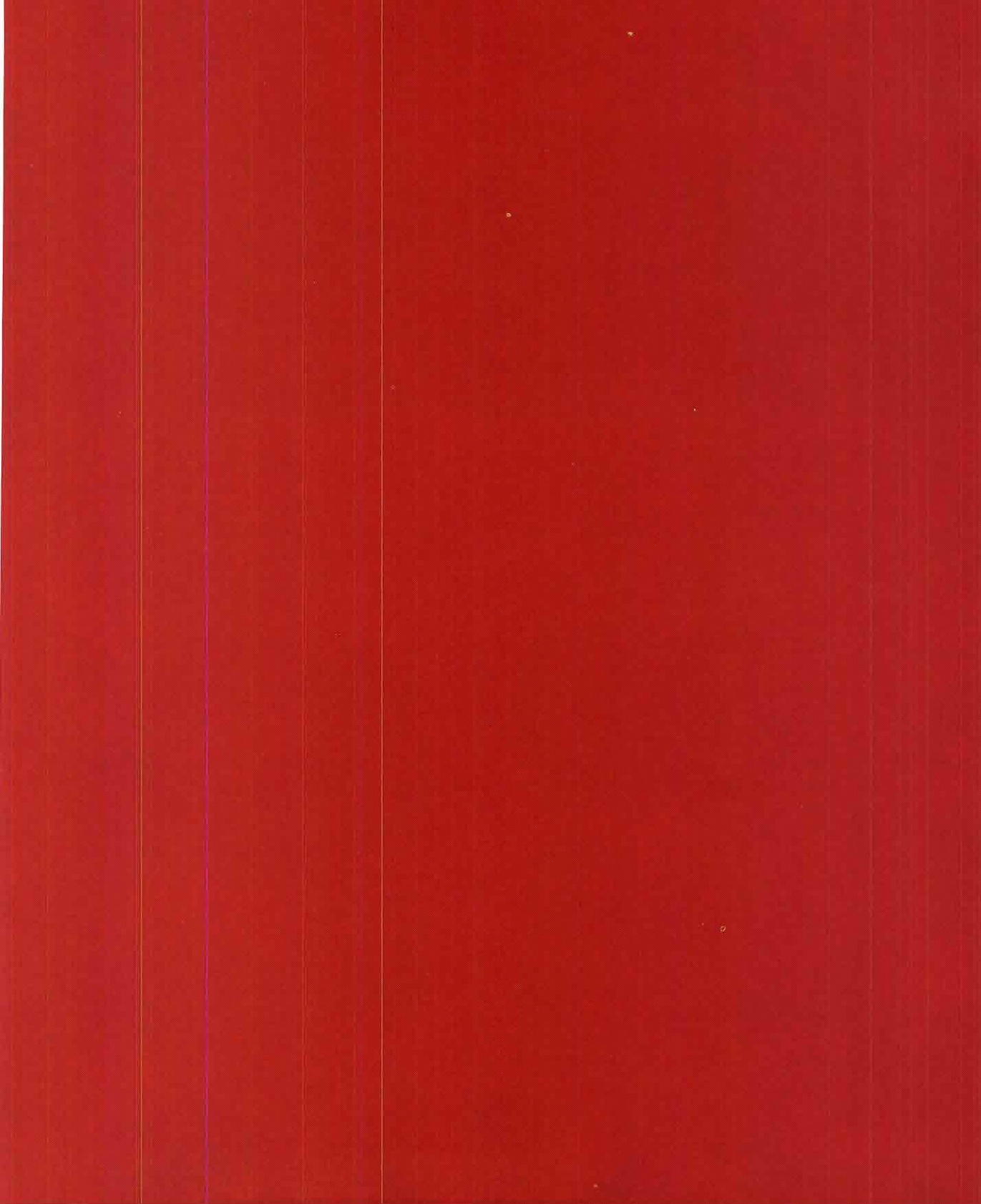
The Library produces reference citation indexes for professors and researchers following the Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, or ISI Web of Science. The Library offers training for librarians and users to use electronic sources of information.

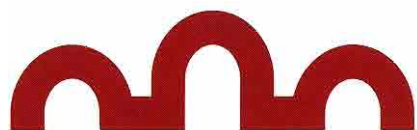
The inter-libraries lending service for books and articles from the country and abroad, in the form of reprints or e-copy, is the most developed one in Serbia, by the number of services rendered.

The Library operates via specialised departments with the main tasks of: procurement of books, processing, use of the holdings, processing of serial publications, bibliographic and publishing activities, care of old and rare books, information-reference service, development and support of other university libraries.

The Library owns a legacy - the home of Vojislav M. Jovanović, at 24 Birčaninova, accommodating the Department of Folk Literature.







**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL  
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**



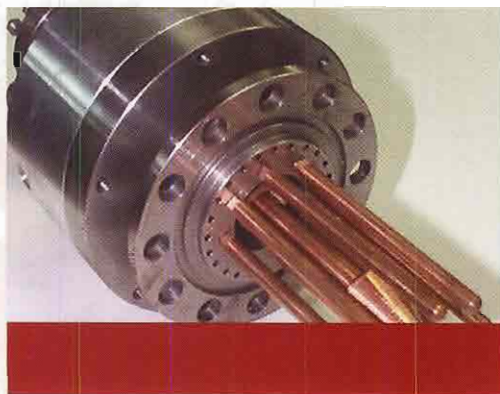
# SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

**BELGRADE, 26 OBILIĆEV VENAC**  
**PHONES: +381 11 2622 962,**  
**+381 11 2622 953.**  
**+381 11 3282 582**  
**E-MAIL: CENTER@ FF.BG.AC.RS**  
**WWW.CENTER.BG.AC.RS**

**THE DIRECTOR OF CENTER:**  
**PROF. DR JAGOŠ PURIĆ**

**THE DIRECTOR OF JSCSS:**  
**PROF. DR DRAGAN MITRAKOVIĆ**

**THE DIRECTOR OF SPTC:**  
**PROF. DR MILORAD KURAICA**



The Science and Technological Development Centre (CENTER) was founded in 1999 by the University of Belgrade and the Development Fund of the Republic of Serbia.

Within CENTER research has been carried out in two organizational units:

**(I) Science and Plasma Technology Centre (SPTC);**

**(II) Japanese-Serbian Centre for Simulation Science (JSCSS);**

Since 1999 in the laboratory of the Science and Plasma Technology Centre (SPTC) the following scientific projects has been implemented: a) construction of two-degree quasi-stationary plasma accelerator of new generation, for obtaining and studying high power compression plasma stream; b)



researching the interaction of compressed plasma streams with solid surfaces, in order to modify them and get new materials significant for the development of micro- and nanotechnology, particularly for studying the process in plasma to wall interactions in fusion devices; c) construction of the ozone generator based on dielectric-barrier discharge on atmosphere pressure, intended for filtering the drinking and waste water and degrading poisonous gases.

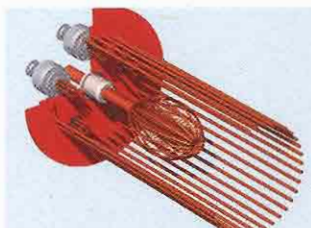
The results achieved on these projects are shown at the joint Symposium on physics and diagnostics of laboratory and astrophysics plasma, which has been held since 1996 every second year in Serbia and Belarus consecutively. So far seven symposiums have been held.

Within the Japanese-Serbian Centre for Simulation Science (JSCSS) founded in 2004, simulation science has been developed using two supercomputers SX-6i, donated by Nippon Electric Corporation (NEC), Japan, and thanks

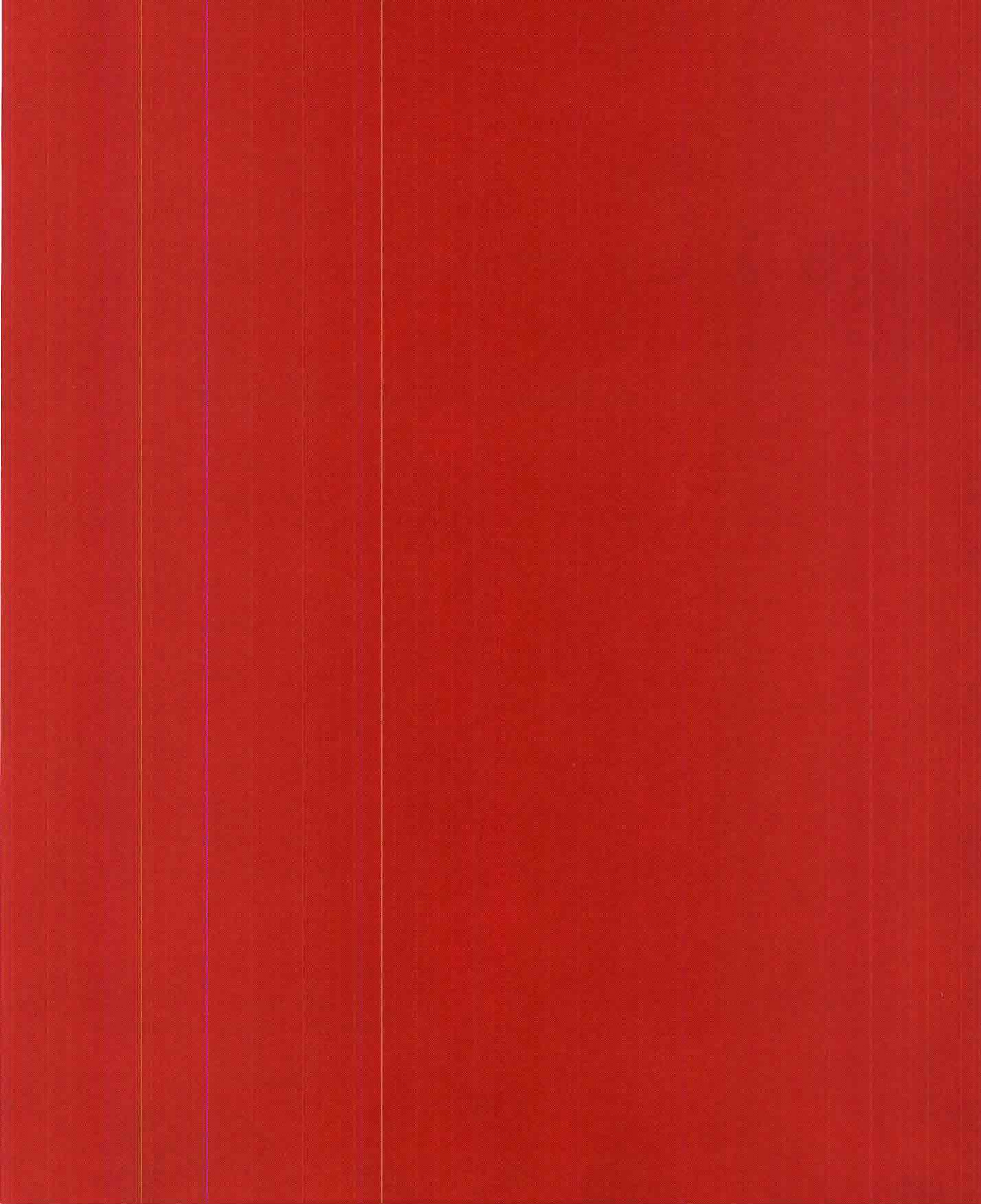
to the great help of Professor Dr Tetsui Sato, the then general manager of the “Earth Simulator Center”, Japan, the most powerful computer system at the time.

In the whole south-east Europe, the University of Belgrade is the only one to have the supercomputer system of such characteristics (CPU Peak Vector Performance 8 GELOPS, MMU 2x8 GB). The system is connected with the academic network of the University of Belgrade i.e. Republic of Serbia via optic link.

Japanese-Yugoslav conference on computer scientific simulations began working in 2000. So far four conferences have been held, consecutively in this country and in Japan.









## **STUDENTS' LIFE**



# STUDENTS ORGANISATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY: FROM THE EARLY BEGINNINGS TO NOWADAYS

*"We want, and it is our duty, to bring culture and knowledge to the people we grew from, and we want to help them and join them on the way to better future."*

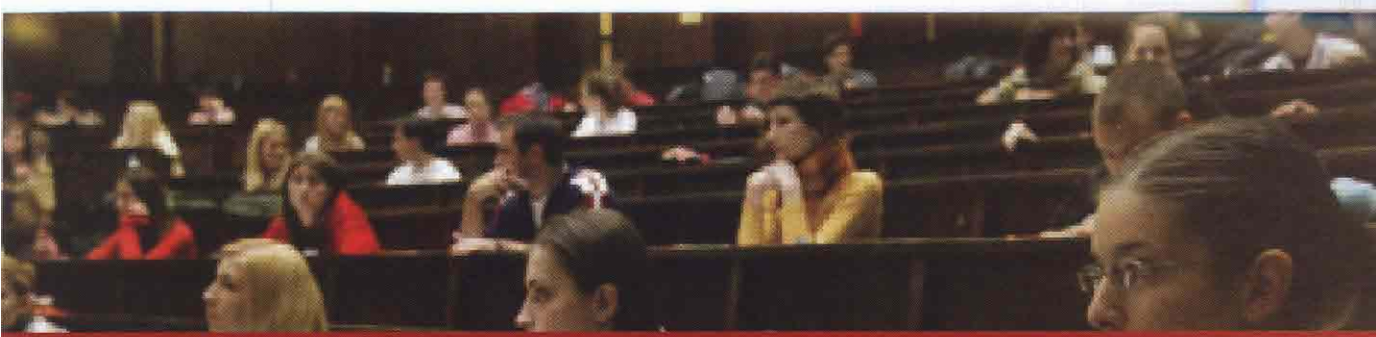
(From the introductory article in the first issue of "The Student", 15 March 1937)

Aware of the fact that knowledge is power, and a privilege, and that acquisition of knowledge should be associated with the responsibility for its pertinent use for the common good, students of the Lyceum, the Great School and the University of Belgrade have, from the earliest days of these institutions, embraced the responsibility with utmost seriousness. With various activities Belgrade students have opposed different forms of repression to defend academic, individual and national liberties and values. These activities have been related to improvement of the study conditions, so that more young people would have access to higher education.

The foundations for the institutionalised students' organisations were laid in 1852 when the Fund to Help Poor Students was set up,

and students themselves helped operate it. In 1876 students association "Fraternity" was founded. It superseded independent students clubs taking the capacity of a professional and political body of students. Supporting liberation and defending professors who met adversities caused by the regime, the "Fraternity" was a circle in which experience necessary for future civil service was acquired. After the World War I the activities of the "Fraternity" slowly declined, focusing primarily on strengthening the economic position of students. In 1929 the fraternity was eventually dissolved and transformed into a representative association of students of all universities in Yugoslavia.

From the early thirties students associations sprang up spontaneously, together with economic, health, cultural and sports associations. Let us mention just a few of these: the Association of Female Students, the Student Support Organisation, "Self-Assistance", the Students Association against Tuberculosis, the Students' Canteen, the Academic Theatre, "Obilić" Academic Singing Society, the Students Peace Association, the "Village" Cultural Society, the Students Holiday Association, the Students Sports Association, etc. Their activities were related to burning problems of students such as their health status (about 25% of students suffered from



TB) and inadequate meals. The first canteens (and some dormitories, such as the Dormitory for Female Students) were founded by students themselves. Professional associations enriched cultural and scientific life of the capital offering public lectures, debates and debating clubs. Supported by grants, the students enriched their libraries and published handbooks.

During demonstrations in February 1935 students were again committed to fighting for academic freedom when young Mirko Srzentić was killed. After that, Rector Ivan Đaja resigned. Opposing the introduction of “the student guard” in April 1936, students started a strike to defend university autonomy paid for by a life of yet another student – Žarko Marinović. This day, 4 April is celebrated as the Day of Students of Belgrade. In the same year, strengthening and integration of students’ movement ensued in the Action Force of students professional organisations that preceded the Students Association of Belgrade.

The year 1936 was the milestone for modernisation of relationship between students and professors. The newly elected Rector, law professor Dragoslav Jovanović, acknowledged his disciples’ contribution in defense of academic freedoms and introduced new forms of collaboration. Students’ voice

was listened to when issues like tuition fees and related costs, organisation of classes and exam terms and regulations on faculty operation were on the agenda. The first students’ journal was launched, “The Student”, and surprisingly intensive international collaboration with European and world organisations of students was begun. This period resembles current circumstances with plurality of students’ associations and collaboration with teaching staff and educational authorities.

Under the threat of fascist ideology expansion in the thirties, students in this country, like their colleagues abroad, initiated numerous joint peace movements in an effort to prevent the inevitable. Nevertheless, the war broke out in 1939 and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was attacked and occupied in April 1941. In trenches, forests and concentration camps, our scholarly youth again shed their blood defending freedom, substantiating that maturity and youth may go hand in hand. Thousands of students of the University of Belgrade lost their lives in the antifascist fights and the parallel civil war.

After the difficult war, a difficult peace ensued. The change of social system and the introduction of a single party system reflected on students’ organisations. A single



organisation was promoted, with its branched diversified clubs and sections that changed its name frequently, but will be remembered by its last that was used for the longest time: the University Conference of Association of Socialist Youth. The political community recognized "the contribution to revolution" to the "young proletariat" and earmarked substantial funds for their independent scientific, cultural, social and sports activities, maintaining full control over them. It has to be recognized, nevertheless, that in the first two and a half decades after liberation, students contributed enormously to rebuilding and reconstruction of the country at Voluntary Labour Actions at public works on railroads, roads, settlements and whole new towns.

Although they enjoyed a fairly privileged status in the society at the time, students started developing a critical view of the social reality, mainly within the frameworks of the ruling communist ideology. Dissatisfaction caused by the accelerated stratification of the society and increased social differentiation resulted in major students' demonstrations in Belgrade in June 1968 – the very same spring when students' upheaval caused turbulence in the streets of Paris, Berlin and many other university centres. The struggle for "a more just

society and recognition of values of freedom-fighters" ended in the famous sentence of Marshal Josip Broz Tito: "The students are right!" Although the majority of people naively believed that the students' movement succeeded in their demands, it proved to be only a tactical move. Namely, a few years later, students were in a situation to defend the very same professors who had joined them in 1968 in the front lines, since the regime accused them of "spoiling the youth" and threw them out of the University. Although in the seventies the Communist Party had a firm control over political life at the University, many students, each in their respective domain and using the available resources, criticized the social reality. Let us only mention the publications of the Students' Cultural Centre, the "Views" journal for literature, culture and social affairs, the journal "Student", and numerous brochures. At intervals, editorial boards were replaced, obedient editors assigned, but it was impossible to permanently forbid words.

In the late seventies and during eighties students improved their economic, health, cultural and political role owing to the recognized social impact of the institutions such as the Students Cultural Centre, the Students' Polyclinic, "Studentski grad" Cultural Centre, the



“Akademac” Artistic Society, students’ coops, Students Holiday Resorts of Serbia, Health Support Society, University Conference, etc. When the communist system fell apart, the transformation of ownership of the assets used by students began – it was partly assigned to the state, and partly privatised in vague transactions.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, new social quakes affected Serbia and the youth, traditionally, was the first to defend freedom and interests of the people.

The times of military euphoria and horror, international sanctions and utter poverty suffocated the country, undermining the fundamental human values and freedoms. In the overwhelming political, cultural and moral crisis of the nineties even students’ organisations were the battlefield for polarization between the supporters of the ruling power and its opponents. The ruling parties managed to provide for the victory at the elections for the Students’ Association of Belgrade which was the only representative students’ organisation until mid nineties. In given circumstances new associations were established: students unions, associations, federations etc. yet the student population

remains without an umbrella organization. The new organisations became the torch bearers of the traditional glory of university youth. In the academic 1996/97 the students demanded the rule of law and started a huge, three months long protest because of election rigging. The protest gained force mobilizing masses of people and eventually became a reflection of the popular will, under which the authorities eventually succumbed and acknowledged defeat at local elections.

Recognizing the power of the academic community, combining the wisdom of professors and eagerness of students, the regime abandoned efforts to win them over and decided to harness it and place it under control. The 1998 University Law abolished University autonomy – *conditio sine qua non* of its existence. Professors were fired, and students were deprived of any influence on university operations. Awareness of the dramatic situation in which Serbia was made the academics intensified their efforts for the preservation of university tradition and struggle for final establishment of democracy. The Students’ Union of Serbia was founded that very year, and so did the “Resistance!” students’ movement that soon became the popular movement. The resistance climaxed in October 2000. The number and persistence of



students help them contribute, together with their professors, to the establishment of the democratically-elected new government. The October 2000 change resulted in re-establishment of the democratic management of the Students' Association of Belgrade. The students' scene faced a new phenomenon, resembling the one from the early thirties – pluralism of students' organisations. Out of all, in free competition, the Students' Association of Belgrade and the Students' Union of Serbia took the lead. Two years later, the new University Law was enacted granting participation of students in University and faculty administration and management via the Students' Parliament. Since the status, funding and competences of the parliament were not precisely defined, in the last two or three years, it was set up and dissolved at only a few faculties in Serbia. The students proposed that the Decree on Students Organisations be enacted to resolve the problem. Such a decree was the first piece of legislation of that kind ever since the Decree of Associations of University Attendees of 1934 and 1937.

Current circumstances are, now more than ever, characterized with students' participation in management of institutions of higher learning and promotion of teaching activities. Students have a vice-rector and vice-deans of their own,

the Students Parliament of the University and students parliaments of the faculties, and 20% of representatives in the university and faculties bodies. It is essential to mention that students participated in drafting the legislation relating to them and they meet with appreciation and acknowledgment of public administration. After a history of organised efforts and having shown their commitment to their country, the youth has re-gained appreciation of maturity and, with it, opportunity to use the institutions to influence the society, its development and the healing process.

# THE STUDENTS PARLIAMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

**BELGRADE, 1 STUDENTSKI TRG  
PHONE: +381 (0) 11 3207-462  
PARLAMENT@RECT.BG.AC.RS  
WWW.BG.AC.RS/SPUB.PHP**

#### **MANAGEMENT:**

**THE PRESIDENT: ALEKSANDAR JOVIĆ  
VICE-PRESIDENT: MIRKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ  
SECRETARY: OGNJEN PANTELIĆ**

The Students Parliament of the University of Belgrade is a body enabling students to exercise their rights and protect their interests at the University. The election for the Students Parliament is held in April, until April 10 at the latest, by direct vote in secret ballot at the faculties. The constitutive meeting of the newly elected members is held on October 1.

The Students Parliament consists of 1-2 i.e. three elected students from each faculty within the University, depending on the total number of enrolled students in each faculty. The aim is to secure appropriate number of representatives for students of each faculty. The number of members and the distribution of seats in the Parliament

is in detail defined in the general document adopted by the Students Parliament on the basis of the data on the number of students enrolled in the faculties. The term of office for parliament members is one year.

In order to exercise rights and protect interests of students, the Student Parliament of the University appoints and dismiss students' representatives in the University bodies; it proposes to the Council candidates for Student Vice-Rector; discusses issues and implements activities related to the quality of classes, studying programmes reform, studying efficiency analysis, establishing ECTS points, improvement of students mobility, encouraging students' scientific research, protection of students' rights, improvement of students' standard.

The first convocation of the Students Parliament of the University of Belgrade, pursuant to the Higher Education Law, was constituted on 12 April 2007 and it comprises of 42 members. Term of office of the second Students Parliament ends on October 1, 2009.



# BELGRADE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

**ADDRESS: BELGRADE, 4/3 BALKANSKA**  
**PHONE/FAX: +381 (0) 11 3610-316**  
**E-MAIL: INFO@SSB.ORG.RS**  
**WWW.SSB.ORG.RS**

The Students' Association of Belgrade (SSB) is an independent social organisation that has been participating in the public and academic life of this country ever since 1936, which makes it one of the oldest students' organisations in the region. Over the long and rich history, SSB followed the spirit of times – for decades it was at the forefront of social avant-garde, but also the target of social censorship and political manipulations. The media activities started in 1937 when the Student Journal was launched as the first students' publication in the country. Subsequently, this activity was expanded by another journal, the Views, and numerous other that followed. Other types of programmes branched out as well: Radio Index and B92, and the only students TV station Studentski grad TV.

Nowadays, the SSB is a decentralised parent organisation merging 45 students associations within the University of Belgrade, colleges

and dormitories on the territory of Belgrade. Accordingly, it is the largest students' association which meets the needs of students, advocates, protects and promotes their rights and interests, organises educational, cultural and sports manifestations, pursues publishing activity and participates in the operation of university institutions education-wise, as well as in issues relating to standard of students. Owing to this advocacy and large membership, so far all student pro-rectors have been candidates proposed by the SSB. This organisation also has representatives in the managing bodies of the University and the Students' Centre. Besides, they are an unavoidable partner of the Ministry of Education and Sports and other national bodies in charge of education.

The SSB participates in drafting the legislation and implementation of the Bologna process, recognizing the higher education reform as one of the priorities. With these activities, the SSB promotes rich heritage of the local academic community and contributes to its enrichment with modern European achievement.

# STUDENTS' UNION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

**ADDRESS: BELGRADE, 15/18 KRALJICE NATALIJE**  
**PHONE/FAX: +381 (0) 11 3067-741**  
**E-MAIL: OFFICE@SUBG.ORG.RS**  
**WWW.SUBG.ORG.RS**

The first Students' Union was set up in 1992 at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade. With the establishment of it, the idea to promote truly independent syndicate organisation of students in Serbia appeared. Transparent operations, democratic procedures of election of executive bodies and enormous enthusiasm have become the main premise of their work.

In spite of difficult conditions in the country, students' unions cherished true original students' syndicalism. Advocacy of university autonomy that was at stake at the time, compliance with the election results, improvement of students' standard, procurement of new books and journals are only some of the activities they were pursuing in the nineties. The activists worked on raising awareness among the fellow students, mobilized them for struggle to improve quality of life and education and illustrated that united they were stronger.

After the democratic changes in October 2000, in May 2002 the Students' Union of the University of Belgrade (SUBG) was founded as a member of the Students' Union of Serbia (SUS).

There are 20 students' unions in Belgrade at educational institutions and dormitories. SUBG, as one of the largest active organisations of students at the University in general, actively participates in operations of all bodies and via the national students union (SUS) in legislative activities that relate to students and their lives.

The organisation has representatives even in managerial bodies of the institution for students' standard, Studentski Centar Belgrade and in all other institutions relevant for the population of students. They prioritize the reform of higher education and accordingly, in recent years the Students Union set up several conferences and discussion on the issue. Various actions, like polling the student body on corruption etc. are also within the terms of reference of the organisation.



# HOUSING AND MEALS FOR STUDENTS

The main activity of the students centre "Belgrade" is providing housing and meals for students of the University of Belgrade. The Students Centre was founded on 25 November 1968 in a merger of the former independent students dormitories with the aim to improve the students standard in Belgrade.

The University of Belgrade has eleven dormitories that accommodate 10,340 students.

The first students' dormitory in the country, the present "Kralj Aleksandar I" but formerly known as "Lola", was raised in 1927 upon the initiative of King Aleksandar Karadjordjevic I. Nine years later, a dormitory was raised for female students. It was initially named after Queen Marija. Its current name is "Vera Blagojević". Other dormitories were mostly built in the post-war period, in the fifties, sixties and seventies.

The Students' City (Studentski grad) in Novi Beograd was the first building of the kind, raised after the World War Two. It is also the largest dormitory in the Balkans. Four wings of the dormitory accommodate 4,406 students in rooms (A categories). The dormitory is accompanied with a canteen, Cultural Centre and other related facilities. Part of the numerous facilities are the post office, shops, the Internet centre, discotheque, clubs, TV rooms, a chapel, a library, the Central Reading Room with more than 500 seats, several small reading rooms, a photo club, laundry services etc. The Students City has its own internal TV station – Students City TV. On

campus there is the Students Polyclinic health station and the Cultural Centre "Students City".

## DORMITORIES

**Studentski grad**, capacity: 4,406 availabilities in double rooms, three-bed rooms, and apartments. Address: Novi Beograd, 143-151 Tošin bunar, phone: +381 (0) 11 310-2181.

**Dormitory "Slobodan Penezić"**, capacity: 5 single rooms, plus accommodation for 700 students in double and for 51 students in 3-bed rooms.

Address: Belgrade, Bana Ivaniša bb, phone: +381 (0) 11 412-638, +381 (0) 11 3400-384.

**Dormitory "Kralj Aleksandar I"**, capacity: 244 students in double, 33 in three-bed and 248 in four-bed rooms.

Address: Belgrade, 75 Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra, phone: +381 (0) 11 401-800.

**Dormitory "Patris Lumumba"**, capacity: 136 students in double and 885 in three-bed rooms.

Address: Belgrade, 1 Ljubice Luković, phone: +381 (0) 11 751-977.

**Dormitory "4. april"**, capacity: 827 students in three-bed and 26 in double rooms.

Address: Belgrade, 320 Vojvode Stepe, phone: +381 (0) 11 2352-141.



**Dormitory “Karaburma”**, capacity: 210 students in single and 960 in double rooms.

Address: Belgrade, 7b Mije Kovačevića, phone: +381 (0) 11 750-962.

**Dormitory “Košutnjak”**, capacity: 9 students in single, 40 in double, 252 in three-bed and 32 in four-bed rooms (A category).

Address: Belgrade, 156 Blagoja Parovića, phone: +381 (0) 11 559-747.

**Dormitory “Rifat Burdžević”**, capacity: 7 students in single and 360 in double rooms (A category).

Address: Belgrade, 77 Milana Rakića, phone: +381 (0) 11 2413-435, +381 (0) 11 2423-029.

**Dormitory “Vera Blagojević”** blocks 1 and 2, capacity: 74 students in double, 159 in three-bed and 80 in four-bed rooms.

Address: Belgrade, 48 Kraljice Marije, phone: +381 (0) 11 3232-446;

Belgrade, 37 Dalmatinska, phone: +381 (0) 11 759-926.

**Dormitory “Žarko Marinović”**, capacity: 13 students in single, 16 in double, 6 in three-bed, 32 in four-bed and 125 in five-bed rooms.

Address: Zemun, 254 Cara Dušana, phone: +381 (0) 11 618-163, +381 (0) 11 3160-003.

**Dormitory “Mika Mitrović”**, capacity: 8 students in single, 124 in double and 30 in three-bed rooms (A category).

Address: Belgrade, 33 Kralja Vladimira, phone: +381 (0) 11 469-502.

## STUDENTS’ MEALS

Students’ meals are served in 15 canteens where about 60,000 meals are prepared daily. The canteens are usually situated near the dormitories:

Studentski grad,

phone: +381(0)11 2601-790

Karaburma,

phone: +381(0)11 750-122

Patris Lumumba,

phone: +381(0)11 752-661

Kralj Alkeksandar I,

phone: +381(0)11 404-411, +381(0)11 3400-457

Rifat Burdžević,

phone: +381(0)11 404-655

Mika Mitrović,

phone: +381(0)11 3970-283/ext. 353, +381(0)11 463-502

Košutnjak,

phone: +381(0)11 553-043, +381(0)11 551-727

Žarko Marinović,

phone: +381(0)11 618-163

4. april,

phone: +381(0)11 2462-282





Other canteens not within the dormitories:

Students' canteen Đušina,  
Belgrade, 5 Đušina Str.,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3235-569

Students' canteen Agronom,  
Zemun, 6 Nemanjina,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2615-315

Students' canteen Farmaceut,  
450 Vojvode Stepe,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3970-379

Students' canteen Glumac,  
20 Bulevar umetnosti,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2135-684

Students' canteen Obilićev venac,  
4 Obilićev venac,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2623-321

Commercial restaurants:

Gaudeamus,  
Belgrade, 56 Svetozara Markovića,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 642-343

Studentski grad – grill restaurant,  
Belgrade, 151 Tošin bunar,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 674-027

Kralj Aleksandar I – grill restaurant,  
Belgrade, 75 Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3400-457

Karaburma – internet café,  
Belgrade, 7b Mije Kovačevića,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2079-762

The Patris club,  
Belgrade, 1 Ljubice Ćuković,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3290-120

Rifat – grill restaurant,  
Belgrade, 77 Milana Rakića,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3812-300

Tri ladjara,  
Zemun, 29 Zmaj Jovina,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2198-714

Voždovac – grill restaurant,  
Belgrade, 320 Vojvode Stepe,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3955-952

Medicinar,  
Belgrade, 8 Dr. Subotića,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2686-614

Veterinar,  
Belgrade, 18 Bulevar Oslobođenja,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 2684-099

Šumar,  
Belgrade, 1 Kneza Višeslava,  
phone: +381 (0) 11 3553-122

All dormitories and restaurants work under the auspices of the Students Centre, an institution responsible for the standard of the University of Belgrade students.

# STUDENTS' CARD

The introduction of the information system in the academic 2004/2005 based on the usage of students' smart cards improved the operation of a huge system of the Belgrade Students Centre. This approach, unique in Europe, relies on the usage of students card which replaced the bulky documentation that had been used previously (students' charts, subscription booklet, paper coupons etc.). Any student using the services of the Belgrade Students Centre can have the students card.

The students card allows its owner to do the following:

- enter any facility within the Students Centre,
- pay rental fee,
- to move in/out or changes his/her place with someone in the dormitory,
- to pay the deposit when moving in,
- to pay for the laundry services,
- to report a sleepover of a guest,
- to purchase coupons for meals,
- to pay monthly rent in the Internet Centre in the Students City,
- to get a medical report in the Students Polyclinic, etc.

The Students Card may be used at those faculties of the University of Belgrade which introduced the information system based on using the smart cards.

Since the academic 2006/2007 the complete layout of the Students card has been changed: on the front there is the licence of the international students ID card - ISIC (International Student Identity Card) which is the official document certifying the identity of the card holder.

Since the academic 2007/2008 on the back of the card there has been the licence of the youth organisation EURO<26 which makes it possible for students to get huge discounts to the card holder both in the country and abroad.





# STUDENTS' HEALTH CARE, LEISURE AND REHABILITATION



Some aspects of the institutionalised health care of students of the University of Belgrade have been available ever since 1931. The Students' Polyclinic was founded in 1948 by the Decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Serbia. It was subsequently transformed into the Institute for Students' Health Care.

The Institute is a specialised health care institution providing health care to students up to 27 years of age. The Institute comprises:

Polyclinic, GP service, a health care station in the Students City and five outpatient departments (in the dormitories "Karaburma", "Mika Mitrović" and "4. april"; at the Faculty of Sports and PE, and in the Pupils' Dormitory "Jelica Milovanović"). At the Institute there are the following units: AIDS Counselling centre, Nutrition Counselling Centre, the Diabetes Counselling Centre, the Chronic Lung Diseases and Asthma Counselling Centre, the Kidney Diseases Counselling Centre, the Rheumatism Counselling Centre, and the Orthopedic Counselling Centre.

The institution Students Hostels and Rehabilitation Centres founded back in 1948 owns facilities on three locations: the Mount



Avala, the mountain Zlatibor, and the lake Palić. At the moment only one of them is open to students – the Ratko Mitrović sanatorium on Zlatibor. This resort has 268 beds available in single, double, and three-bed rooms, at subsidized prices for students. After conducting a public tender, the students are allocated the usage of facility resources in a particular period. The shifts are organised 15 times a year, they last ten days during which period students have food and lodgings. The public tender is announced by the Serbian Ministry of Education and conducted by the Health and Support Students Association (ZPU).

The Health and Support Students Association in Belgrade was founded back in 1852 within the Great School and was named “The Fund for Poor Students”. Its goal was to offer financial help to indigent or sick students, to organise their rehabilitation and holidays in tourist resorts, in the mountains or at the seaside. Nowadays ZPU enables its members to use its services related to having summer and winter holidays at subsidized prices, staying in students resorts, going on students excursions, getting financial assistance for covering medical or recovery expenses, or assistance for covering dormitory

accommodation expenses, meals in students canteens, etc.

The international exchange of students is managed by the students organisations, such as AEGEE for all students of the University, BEST and IAESTE for students of technical faculties,

EESTEC for electrical engineering students, IACES for civil engineering students, AIESEC for students of economics and management,

SUMSIC for medical students,

IAAS for students of agriculture,

ESTIEM for students of organisational science,

NAPSer for students of pharmacy,

ELSA for law students.

The assistance to students is also provided by the Students Coop of the University of Belgrade whose predecessor was the Self-Assistance Students Coop for work and savings established in 1931 upon the initiative of a few eminent professors, entrepreneurs and students. The Students Coop of the University of Belgrade is not only the first, but also the only one whose sole goal is to help students primarily by providing part-time or temporary jobs for them so that they can earn additional funds.



# CULTURE AND SPORTS



In addition to the preparation for the future vocation, students' life is fulfilled with other extracurricular activities. The students' needs for all kinds of cultural, particularly artistic and sports opportunities at the University of Belgrade are met through the programme activities of two institutions: the "Studentski grad" Cultural Centre and the Students' Cultural Centre.

The "Studentski grad" Cultural Centre was founded in 1971 as a cultural and educational institution offering scientific, literary, theatrical, film, musical and visual arts programmes, as well as discussion tables at various topics. Occasionally, courses in foreign languages or courses in various branches of arts are also provided. All programmes are available free of charge for students.

The Centre has a library and a reading room that are open round the clock during the exam terms.

The activities organised by the Students' Cultural Centre founded in 1968 are more or less the same.

The Centre also has a library with foreign periodicals. About 500 programmes are implemented each year, frequently in



collaboration with related foreign institutions. Courses in different branches are run to meet diverse interests of the students.

Two cultural artistic societies are open to cater for active participation in artistic events.

The Branko Krsmanović Academic Cultural Artistic Society was founded in 1945. The Obilić Academic Choir founded in 1884 and Academic Theatre founded in 1922 operate within it. In addition to the choir and theatre, the society runs folk dance and folk music ensembles. They prepare and present a large number of shows each year and participate in group events, frequently abroad, where the Society have gained reputation winning numerous prizes and awards.

The Žikica Jovanović-Španac Academic Cultural Society was founded in 1954. The Society comprises folk dance ensemble, academic choir, DES theatre and a folk music orchestra. A large number of shows in the country and abroad won them numerous prizes and awards.

Both cultural and artistic academic societies are open for new membership.

Belgrade University Students' cultural activities

include the publication of The Student which is the journal of Belgrade students. The first issue appeared on 15 March 1937, which makes it the student journal with the longest tradition in the region. In its history the journal has changed its name several times: "The Belgrade Student", "The New Student", "The Student Journal of Belgrade Students" etc.

Without any relation to its name, or the social and political situation, The Student has faithfully informed its readership about all events at the University and in connection with it, the students programmes and activities, current affairs in society, arts and science. Many generations passed through the Editorial Board of The Student and its members who created a specific and easily recognized revolutionary and critical spirit later became eminent journalists, men-of-letters, politicians.

Nowadays The Student comes out once a month and is distributed free of charge to students of the University of Belgrade. The journal deals with wide range of subjects: in addition to education, there are various social issues, culture, arts, sports, and "everything else others don't write about". The founder and the publisher of The Student is the Belgrade Students Association.





The University Sports Association of Belgrade is in charge of sports activities. It was founded in 1953 and represented an alliance of all sports students organisations at the University of Belgrade. All sports clubs at the faculties and dormitories operate under the auspices of the Association.

Sports activities are related to regular competitions on the University level, inter-university competitions and activities of the clubs. Two indoor gymnasia (at the Faculty of Philosophy and "4th April" dormitory) and open courts at "Mika Mitrović", "Karaburma", "4. april" and Students' Sports Centre of the University of Belgrade are also available.

In the Students' Sports Centre there are two football pitches, one for five-a-side, two tennis courts, two handball courts, two basketball courts and accompanying dressing rooms.

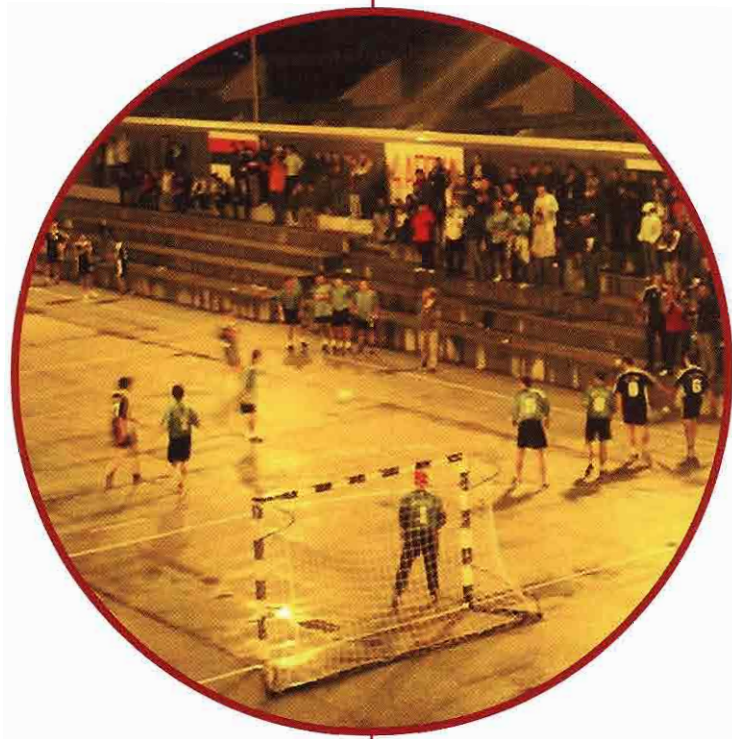
Students Recreation is organised at open sports fields. The University Sports Association compensates for lack of indoor arenas by providing tickets for swimming pools and other sports facilities at subsidized prices.

A fresh impetus to the students' sport life at the University of Belgrade will be given by the

Universiade, the organisation of which is vested to Belgrade in 2009.

As part of the preparations for the Belgrade Universiade 2009 a new Sports Centre arena is planned to be built in New Belgrade.

When it comes to students organisations at the University of Belgrade, the care the University takes of its students, the assistance of the institutions closely tied with the University and the increase of students standard, one should not be surprised by the fact that the students of Belgrade University have achieved outstanding success in national and international expert, scientific, artistic and sports competitions. Students of the University of Belgrade have won numerous prizes and awards thanks to their hard work, dedication and knowledge earning a reputation in the country and abroad.







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