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This paper emphasises the role of people who have been employed at the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia as well as a number of its external associates in the development of spatial planning in Serbia. It highlights the significance of the publishing role of the Institute, which goes hand in hand with its work on scientific research and professional projects, with a special focus on the journal *Savremene urbanističke teme* (Engl. *Contemporary Urban Themes*), one of its five serial publications. This journal is significant because it published analytical and study articles, translations, critical reviews, and reviews of important achievements in urban and spatial planning at a time when spatial planning in Serbia was still in its pioneering phase, which resulted in the launch of ambitious projects with a wider social impact. The important contribution of this paper is the bibliography of the journal *Savremene urbanističke teme*, as well as four accompanying registers that present all of the authors of its texts and all of the published titles.

Key words: journal *Savremene urbanističke teme* (Engl. *Contemporary Urban Themes*), bibliography, publishing activity, spatial planning, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN & SPATIAL PLANNING OF SERBIA AND THE BEGINNINGS OF PUBLISHING

The Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia celebrates its 65th anniversary in 2019. It has been established and began operating continuously since 1954. First, it was founded as the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, and it was only seven years later, in 1961, that it became an independent institution. Although founded (according to official decision number 3696 from December 7, 1954) to study and address particular problems in the field of architecture and urban planning, to give scientific and expert opinions in the field of planning, to design and construct architectural structures and urban solutions, to organize public lectures aimed at scientific reference and discussion, and to organize consultations and conferences on architecture and urban planning, from the mid-1960s the Institute was already “increasingly oriented towards research and professional work in the field of spatial planning and organization” (Petrović, 1978).

Along with the first scientific research papers (Milinković, 2016b) and professional projects, publicity activities also developed throughout these years, and these have become an important backbone of the Institute’s work. The journals that were the forerunners of those published today at the Institute are: *Zbornik radova* (Proceedings), in which presentations of projects from the field of architecture and urban planning were published (Milinković, Nikolić, Petrić, 2019), *Savremene urbanističke teme* (Contemporary Urban Themes), with papers in the field of spatial planning, and *Saopštenja* (Press Releases).

Unlike the current series of publications, *Arhitektura i urbanizam* (the top national journal in the field of transport,
THE FLAGSHIP AND DRIVING ROLE OF THE INSTITUTE IN THE PRACTICE OF SPATIAL PLANNING

The 1960s were fruitful for the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia not only in terms of launching journals, i.e., publications in the fields of architecture, and urban and spatial planning, but they were also years in which the pioneering role of the Institute took off and the staff and long-term associates of the Institute were able to lay the foundations of spatial planning in Serbia.

The beginnings of spatial planning at the Institute rested on architectural and urban traditions as well as on the courage of individuals to step out from their profession as architects and urbanists and express the enthusiasm inherent to the period of post-war reconstruction and construction of the country. Above all, Milorad Macura should be mentioned, who became director of the Institute in 1962, a few years before the Savremene urbanističke teme journal was launched, and remained as such until 1968. The organizational system that Macura introduced at the Institute when he became director shaped its scientific and research character: He conceptualized the method of working at the Institute as a kind of synthesis of individual and collective engagement, in order to secure the acceptance and implementation of every progressive idea (Janakova Grujić, 2010:237). Milorad Macura's role was paradigmatic – he instigated large-scale initiatives following great role-models, and at the same time overcame the obstacles he encountered "in the way it was usually done in that heroic era: either the obstacle was broken down, or a new job that was always within reach was accepted" (Manević, 1996:68).

He approached each theme at the Institute in a systematic and meticulous way, based on scientific research work and many years of experience gained through practice. Milorad Macura was also profiled as a person who was able to think beyond established norms and frameworks, introducing and theoretically elaborating the term "spacium", defined as "the space of human life formed, organized and equipped by the work of society" (Macura, 1964:49). The term "spacium" includes "all categories of spaces in which human life takes place, including the region and the city and the building and the room" (Ibid.). From this kind of thinking, the postulate continues to develop that "the space of modern man is organized – it is looking for a plan and an organizer" (Janakova Grujić, 2010:244). It is therefore not surprising that Macura's emancipatory role resulted in regional (spatial) planning being mentioned in the studies and development programmes at the Institute in the given period for the first time. Despite the fact that the focus of the Institute's work was on architecture, in the 1960s, through scientific research work, it endeavoured to affirm regional planning, that is, to influence the formation of theoretical, normative, methodological and other assumptions for initiating the development of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (Marić (ed.), 2014:151).

This ambitious project – the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia – was initiated at the end of the 1960s by the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia and the Bureau for urban planning and communal activities of Serbia, which worked together on the so-called "first element" (inventory, analysis and assessment of the current state). The Institute of Economics worked on the so-called "second element" (economic development), and Center for the Analysis and Design of Spatial Systems (CADSS) worked on and coordinated the "third element" (spatial organisation). Development of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia at the time was coordinated by eminent experts and associates from the Institute – Dimitrije Perišić, Dušan Radmanović and Borko Novaković. Unfortunately, the pre-draft of this spatial plan, formulated in the early 1970s, was not referred as far as the review procedure and was never adopted. In the next version, the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was prepared in the late 1970s (working version "Basis of the spatial plan"), and experts from the Institute, Branišlav Kojić and Đorđe Simonović, had limited involvement consisting of preparing expertise in the development of villages. Following this work, on the spatial plan was stopped, i.e. there was a pause until the beginning of the 1990s, when the Institute took the leading role in developing the first adopted Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (1996), the adoption and implementation of which were meant to initiate reforms in the field of planning, while also respecting current trends in European planning systems and practices. Dimitrije Perišić led the drafting of the plan, and the team for the coordination and synthesis of the plan was made up of him, Ksenija Petovar, Miodrag Vujošević, Dragiša Dabić, Branišlav Đorđević and Branišlav Derić, as associates or employees of the Institute. The Institute was one of 8 scientific and professional institutions that, in 2010, were involved in developing the current Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia for 2010-2020. Drafting of the plan was coordinated by the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning, and the Institute participated to a considerable extent in preparing the study basis and synthesis of the plan, and developing a programme for its implementation. Those from the Institute responsible for drafting this plan were: Miodrag Vujošević, Slavka Zeković, Ksenija Petovar, Marija Nikolić, Marija Maksin, Dragiša Dabić, Saša Miletić, Mila Pucar, Marina Nenković-Riznić and Omljena Đelebdić (Marić (ed.), 2014). Most recently (as from September 2019) Institute was commissioned (in a consortium with five other institutions) to develop the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 till 2035. The management team of this Plan is consisted of the experts from the Institute: Saša Milijić, Marija Maksin and Nebojša Stefanović.
In addition to the important place and role that the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia has had since the 1960s in its continuous work on the umbrella planning document for the state – the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia – it has also developed spatial planning practice at lower planning levels, as well as further strengthening the links between spatial planning and scientific research.

Another highlight is the Institute’s role in drafting the first regional plan in Serbia for the Kolubara District, which was affected by an earthquake; the Plan was adopted in 2002. The management team working on the plan was made up of: Dimitrije Perišić, Slobodan Mitrović and Saša Milijić. Subsequently the Institute participated, usually with a leading role or as part of a partnership, in the drafting of another 5 of the 9 regional spatial plans in Serbia adopted by 2015, and in the programmes for their implementation adopted by 2016.

The role achieved by the Institute in the 1980s and 1990s was also important in its development of a methodology for spatial plans for special purpose areas, with an emphasis on applying an integrated problem-solving approach in the relativization of conflict, the protection and remediation of space, sustainable development, etc. Spatial plans for special purpose areas are based on these factors (for large mining basins, protected areas of natural values and immovable cultural assets, mountain and other tourist areas, areas of water storage reservoirs, infrastructural corridors, etc.), and a significant number of these plans have been developed by the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia to its own high standards. Preparation of these planning documents has been and is managed by some of the Institute’s leading experts: Nenad Spasić, Dimitrije Perišić, Saša Milijić, Radomir Malobabić, Vesna Jokić, Zoran Mirijanić, Marija Maksin, Miodrag Vujošević, Slavka Zeković, Nikola Krunić, Omiljena Dželebdžić, Oljga Bakić, Dragiša Dabić, Igor Marić, Slobodan Mitrović, Gordana Džunić, Marina Nenković-Riznić, Jasna Petrić and others (see: Marić (ed.), 2014).

Finally, in the field of spatial planning practice at the Institute, the role of its experts in preparing a large number of spatial plans for cities and municipalities stands out (over 16). This role achieved by the Institute in the 1980s and 1990s was the first spatial plan to be completely developed in a modern GIS environment. By introducing this practice, the Institute proves that the development and implementation of GIS, first in spatial, but also in urban planning, enables “integration, precision, simpler data exchange, the visualization of planning solutions and the formation of a database and information system for the planning area, as well as the monitoring of conditions and processes in space and more effective control of the implementation of planning documents” (Marić (ed.), 2014:161).

THE SAVREMENE URBANISTIČKE TEME JOURNAL

This paper gives special attention to the journal Savremene urbanističke teme – a periodical publication that first came out in 1965 and included analytical and study articles, translations, critical reviews, and any significant achievements in urban and spatial planning. The last issue, number 8, was printed in 1981.

The first issue of Savremene urbanističke teme focused on the relationship between social and spatial planning in Yugoslavia and the mutual influence that the community and space have on one another. Since the relations between social and spatial planning are not sufficiently understood, nor clearly defined, the Commission for Regional Studies, Planning and Design entrusted Dr. Branislav Plha, permanent expert associate of the Institute, to study these issues and, through a comparative analysis of legal documents and practices, define unresolved questions and particular attitudes. The results of this research were presented in the only appendix in this issue of the journal.

The second issue contains contributions from the 3rd Congress of Yugoslav urbanists. Papers by authors Branislav Kojić, Branko Maksimović, Milorad Macura, Branislav Mirković and Ranko Radović were printed. Branislav Kojić pointed out the unevenness of the network of settlements in the territory of Serbia as a consequence of the different political, social and economic conditions in which the settlement system was formed and developed in certain parts of the Republic (central Serbia gained complete independence in 1878; Vojvodina was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1918, and Kosovo and Metohija and part of the Sandžak (Ottoman administrative district) of Novi Pazar belonged to the Turkish Empire until 1912). Branko Maksimović gave an overview of the concepts formed abroad in relation to cities and suburban zones as regulators of the overall development of cities and a means of limiting the growth of “large” cities. Milorad Macura wrote about spatium, introducing in his work, a term that reflects the original and avant-garde way of thinking of the time. On the sixtieth anniversary of the Institute’s foundation, the editorial board of the Spatium journal published a translation of this text into English and a transcript of the original text from Savremene urbanističke teme, no. 2, highlighting the importance of the numerous aspects of spatial planning considered and dealt with by the author, and with that the pioneering role of the Institute in the development of spatial planning in the state as it was then (Vujošević, 2014). In his paper, Branislav Mirković gave an overview of the natural and man-made factors that
influence the formation and development of cities and which greatly influence urban practice. Ranko Radović addressed the issue of the relationship dynamics between the cities within a particular region.

The third issue included five papers. Some of them looked at the problem of regional spatial planning in the socio-economic conditions of the time in Serbia and in the world, bearing in mind that regional spatial planning in the modern world was created between the two wars, but it was not until 1960 that regional spatial plans were mentioned in Serbia, i.e. with the introduction of urban laws in the Republic. Other papers in the issue highlighted the influence of human factors and natural factors on spatial planning. The authors of these papers were Branimir Kojić, Ranko Radović, Branimir Mirković, Vladiimir Bjelković and Branimir Piha.

Two papers from the fourth issue by Milorad Macura and Borko Novaković were contributions to a congress on the problems of determining the urbanization policy in FR Serbia, which expressed the meaning and role of spatial planning and spatial plans and listed some of the elements of spaciological issues.

*Savremene urbanističke teme* number 5 contained translations of professional papers published under the joint title of *Villes moyennes* (Engl. *Medium-sized cities*) from themed issues of the French journal Urbanisme (ISSN 0042-1014) from 1973, numbered 136 and 137. The translations were done for the research project "Methodical Model of Planning in the Case of Small Cities", financed by The Republic Association for Science of Serbia and from the Institute's scientific fund. The idea was to compensate for the lack of texts dealing with this theme and to provide the expert public with an insight into the position of medium-sized cities in the French national network of settlements at the time. As stated in the preface by Nenad Spasić (1978), editor of this issue of *Savremene urbanističke teme*, “there are significant differences between the network of cities in France and here in Serbia as well as in the conditions in which cities develop, (but it is) possible to draw some parallels, especially concerning the spatial and environmental aspects of development planning and physical planning for medium and small cities”. A total of 19 papers were translated, 12 from number 136 and 7 from number 137 of the journal Urbanisme.

The sixth issue was devoted to research, planning, monitoring and management in the field of the environment through the presentation of four scientific and research projects: Spatial organization of the territory and environmental protection; the urban environment; the rural environment; and housing, integrated into the macro-project "Socio-political problems in human and environmental relations".

Issue 7 of *Savremene urbanističke teme* focused on a study entitled "Babin Zub – a future sports and recreation complex on Stara Planina Mountain", which was produced at the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia from July 1974 to August 1975 for its client, the Municipal Association of physical culture, Knjaževac.

The eighth issue presented two translated texts: *Research on the Quality of Life in Urban Settlements*, a paper by Swedish and Danish authors from Third Urban and Regional Research Conference held in Warsaw in 1975, and *Urban Environmental Indicators* by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD.

Although the Institute was established as a center that would enable the development of scientific work in the field of architecture and urban planning, the contributions in the eight volumes of *Savremene urbanističke teme* indicate the visionary aspirations of the Institute’s employees who, through their scientific and professional work, have greatly contributed to the development of spatial planning.

Despite the great importance that this journal had, both from expert and scientific aspects, the final issue of *Savremene urbanističke teme* was published in 1981.

It was not until a request was made that Serbia’s National ISSN Center assigned an International Standard Serial Number 2406-1115 (ISSN - International Standard Serial Number) to the journal *Savremene urbanističke teme* in October 2014. Once an ISSN number has been assigned by the National Center; the established procedure is that this number is sent to the International ISSN Center in Paris. It is then included in the International ISSN Register (Komnenić, 2004). Thanks to the ISSN number, analytical analysis of the journal *Savremene urbanističke teme* was made possible in the COBISS system, followed by the development of a bibliography with accompanying registers.

### The periodicity of publication and number of papers per volume

From 1965 to 1981, 8 issues of the journal *Savremene urbanističke teme* (Table 1) were published, with a total of 61 contributions (Table 2). The first four issues of the

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### Table 2. Number of papers per issue

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<td>Total</td>
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journal came out in 1965, and the next issue, number 5, came out thirteen years later. Despite the irregularity of its publication and the unequal number of papers in the journal, these texts present significant scientific projects, and urban and spatial plans, as well as translations of texts written by experts from France, Sweden and Belgium in the field of planning and spatial planning, and they highlight the important contribution of this journal in the development of spatial planning and urban practices in Serbia.

Editors

The specificity of the first issue of this publication is that it did not have an editor. Petar Grujić took on the responsibility for the technical editing of the next three issues of the journal in 1965 (No. 2, 3 and 4). Nenad Spasić was editor of the 5th and 6th issues published in 1978. Dragiša Dabić was the editor of issue number 7 in 1979, and the final issue, from 1981, was edited by Sonja Prodanović (Table 3).

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography in this paper is primarily retrospective because it represents a certain number of papers published in several issues of a serial publication within a certain number of years. Although the number of papers, the number of volumes, and the number of years during which the journal Savremene urbanističke teme was published is not large, this bibliography, as the result of a research project, is a testimony, made up of collected knowledge and information about the journal and its role at the very beginning of the development of spatial planning in Serbia.

The bibliography includes all the contributions distributed over 8 issues of the journal Savremene urbanističke teme. It was developed by creating records in the electronic catalog at the library of the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia within the COBIS.SR shared database. The records were created and gathered in one place, with the aim of providing the professional reading audience with an insight into research activities, urban practice and the beginnings of spatial planning in the Institute.

The bibliography was prepared de visu (with the publication in hand), which secured the authenticity of the information provided. When developing the bibliography, the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Component Parts ISBD(CP)² was used to describe the bibliographic items. Due to the extensive bibliography in the printed form, a shortened version of this standard was applied (the journal title and ISSN number were omitted). In addition to the title, responsibility and any notes, the description includes the year of publication, the volume number and the pages on which the text of the given article is located.

All bibliographic items are numbered in Arabic numerals, in continuous order from 1 to 61. In addition to the bibliographic material, a title registry, a name register, a subject register and a chronological register were made. Due to the considerable number of foreign authors given in etymological form, the bibliographic units and registers (except the chronological one) are given in alphabetical order.

Accompanying registers

The registers play an important role in the use of the bibliography. The registers are lists of systematic metadata from bibliographic units according to predefined principles. In this case, they are lists of titles, names, subject definitions and numerical codes, and like any other metadata they “describe, explain, locate or otherwise make it easier to search and use” (Petrić, Milinković, 2017: 156) the bibliography and find the required information. The first of the four registers is the Register of titles, which contains the titles of all the contributions to the journal. It contains all of the titles of the papers in Serbian, their translations in English, and the titles in French for all translated texts from the journal Urbanisme, as well as two original titles in English, the first by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD and the second, by Swedish and Danish authors. The bibliographic units that refer to the French titles and their translations include information on the issue numbers of the journal Urbanisme in which the original texts are located, as well as the exact pages on which they can be found. The bibliographic description of the text by the Danish and Swedish authors includes, among other things, the name of the city, the year of the conference and the name of the conference during which the original material was presented. For the second translated article from English, there is no other data apart from the titles in English and Serbian, as well as the name of the collective body that authored the article, since these are the only data that can be found in the bibliographic unit on the original text. In response to the listing of all variants of the titles, including the originals and translations, one can conclude what potential role-models they were at the time, given the lack of domestic texts on similar themes. The second register is the Register of names which is a list of the surnames and names of all of the authors, co-authors and translators. All of the names in this register, and in the previous register of titles, are arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the author. If there is a dual surname, individual determinants are applied to both, with a reference to the variant adopted. The Register of names is significant because it also contains the names of those co-authors whose names are not listed within the bibliographic

Table 3. Editors of the journal Savremene urbanističke teme

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<th>Editors-in-chief</th>
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<td>Nenad Spasić, editor</td>
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<td>Dragiša Dabić, editor</td>
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<td>Sonja Prodanović, editor</td>
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² ISBD(CP) International Standard Bibliographic Description (component parts)
unit. This happens when the bibliographic unit describes texts produced by more than three collaborating authors. In addition to these determinants, the register also contains collective determinants, that is, the names of collective bodies (names of organizations and institutions) that appear as the author of the work. The collective determinants include all forms of the names, both in Serbian and in foreign languages, as well as acronyms that refer to variants of the full name. The next register in this bibliography is the Subject Register. It focuses on the basic research subjects covered in the texts. This register gives readers an insight into the topic presented by highlighting the most important terms mentioned in the title, abstract or conclusion, or any other keywords taken from the actual paper. The determinants are also listed alphabetically within this register: The numeric codes adjacent to the heading and subheading in all three of these registers represent the link between the registers and the bibliographic unit of the description to which they refer. The fourth and final register is the Chronological Register. It gives an overview of the published works in chronological order, indicating the ordinal number of the bibliographic unit, the year of publication and the number of the volume in which the article was published.

The bibliography of the periodical publication Savremene urbanističke teme is registrational in terms of its bibliographic description, providing only elementary information on the papers. If viewed from the standpoint of processing, this bibliography is subject-based because it provides relevant data on urban practice, scientific research and the first steps in the development of spatial planning at the Institute in the first decades of its existence. Its primary character is seen in the fact that it was made de visu, that is, according to seen material. According to the type of material covered, it is a bibliography of the constituent parts of the publication. It is also, as already noted, retrospective because it covers and processes papers from a journal published from 1965 to 1981 (Vranes, 2010: 32).

Creating a bibliography is only the first step in trying to prevent the efforts made by the editors, authors, co-authors and translators of this journal from being forgotten, indicating the importance of spatial planning. Its task is to present all of the published titles from Savremene urbanističke teme in a single place for potential readers, by means of pre-structured metadata within the COBISS. RS (Cooperative Online Bibliographic System and Services) system. The bibliography in this form is an apparatus that refers us to a physical or printed copy of a journal. The next step would be to present the content, i.e. to digitize it and make it available in full text format by uploading the digitized material to the Institute’s website or institutional repository, thus facilitating access to the texts and saving time spent going to the library. This would be followed by integrating the texts from the Savremene urbanističke teme journal with the already formed annotated electronic domain corpus in the field of spatial planning for the purposes of searching, extracting information, statistical processing and forming an electronic dictionary of terms specific to that domain.

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  Analiza uslova i mogućnost razvoja područja Babin zub kao budućeg sportsko-rekreativnog kompleksa, l. deo / 3.0 : biološki i ekološki uslovi područja / Dušan Cobić. - 3 table sa geogr. kartama // Br. 7 (1979), str. 20-41. [Analysis of the conditions and possibility of developing the Babin zub area as a future sports and recreation complex. Part I / 3.0: Biological and Environmental Conditions of the Area / Dušan Cobić. – 3 tables with maps // No. 7 (1979), pp. 20-41.]
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  COBISS.SR-ID 1536118011
REGISTERS

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<td>1 deo / 1.0 (Part 1) 7</td>
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CONCLUSION

From this brief overview it is transparent the long-standing role of the Institute's leadership, both from professional and scientific aspects, as well as in the launch of a serial publication by means of which its gained experience is documented. Although the journal Savremene urbanističke teme did not meet today's criteria for publishing scientific and professional publications, its contribution to the development of awareness of the importance of spatial planning is certainly indisputable, since at that time such a journal did not exist in Serbia. It was therefore important to launch a serial publication that would provide information on the first steps in the development of spatial planning in Serbia, as well as professional practice in this field overseas.

Just as, more than half a century ago, the main task of the journal Savremene urbanističke teme was to inform staff at the Institute, as well as external associates and the professional and wider public about current themes in the field of spatial planning (Spasić, 1978), it is also the task of this paper and accompanying bibliographies to show today's researchers and professional public the enthusiasm of those working at the Institute for laying down the foundations of research, opinion and management in Serbia". No. III 47014 and "Spatial, environmental, energy, and social aspects of the development of settlements and climate change – mutual impacts", No. TR 36035, funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, 2011-2019.

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