

Broj 01/549
Podgorica, 03.03.2020. godine

UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
-Odboru za doktorske studije i Senatu-

Predmet: Materijal za sjednicu Odbora i Senata

Poštovani,

U skladu sa članom 38. Pravila doktorskih studija, dostavljamo Vam materijal za narednu sjednicu Odbora za doktorske studije, odnosno Senata Univerziteta Crne Gore i to:

-Obrazac D2 (Ispunjenost uslova doktoranda) sa prpratnom dokumentacijom za kandidata mr Vladimira Đurišića.



DEKAN

Prof. dr Nikola Milović

**UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
EKONOMSKI FAKULTET PODGORICA
DOKTORSKE STUDIJE**

Br. 01/ **548**

Podgorica, 03.03.2020.god.

Na osnovu čl. 64. Statuta Univerziteta Crne Gore, a u vezi člana 55., 38. i 41. Pravila doktorskih studija, Vijeće Ekonomskog fakulteta je na sjednici održanoj 03.03.2020.godine donijelo

ODLUKU

1. Utvrđuje se da su ispunjeni uslovi iz Pravila doktorskih studija za dalji rad na doktorskoj disertaciji „**Organizacija marketinga u savremenim kompanijama-analiza primjene u Crnoj Gori**“ doktoranda **mr Vladimira Đurišića**.
2. Predlaže se Odboru za doktorske studije i Senatu UCG da formira Komisiju za ocjenu doktorske disertacije „**Organizacija marketinga u savremenim kompanijama-analiza primjene u Crnoj Gori**“ doktoranda **mr Vladimira Đurišića** u sastavu:
 - Dr Nebojša Janićijević, redovni profesor, Ekonomski fakultet Beograd, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija, mentor;
 - Dr Božo Mihailović, redovni profesor, Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica, Univerzitet Crne Gore, član;
 - Dr Jasmina Četković, redovni profesor, Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica, Univerzitet Crne Gore, član.
3. Odluka se dostavlja Centru za doktorske studije UCG na dalji postupak.

OBRAZLOŽENJE

Komisija za doktorske studije je, nakon razmatranja dokumentacije, uvažavajući Odluku Odbora za doktorske studije br. 01/2-1112/1 od 24.02.2020.godine, predložila Vijeću fakulteta da donese Odluku kojom predlaže Senatu UCG formiranje Komisije za ocjenu doktorske disertacije „**Organizacija marketinga u savremenim kompanijama-analiza primjene u Crnoj Gori**“ doktoranda **mr Vladimira Đurišića**.

Na osnovu izloženog odlučeno je kao u dispozitivu.

DOSTAVLJENO:

- a/a
- referentu doktorskih studija,
- Centru za doktorske studije.



DEKAN

Prof. dr Nikola Milović

PISMENA SAGLASNOST

Saglasan sam da doktorski rad „Organizacija marketinga u savremenim kompanijama – analiza primjene u Crnoj Gori“ kandidata Vladimira Đurišića, krene u dalju proceduru. S obzirom da disertacija sadrži sve očekivane elemente, predlažem da se imenuje Komisija za njen pregled i ocjenu.

Važno je naglasiti da je kandidat u objavljenom radu časopisa sa SCIE liste prezentovao rezultate iz doktorske studije na adekvatan način, što se i zahtijevalo pravilima doktorskih studija.

Reference za publikovani rad u Sciece Citation Index Expanded (SCIE):

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Beograd,
13.01.2020. god.

S poštovanjem,
prof. dr Nebojša Janićijević



ISPUNJENOST USLOVA DOKTORANDA

OPŠTI PODACI O DOKTORANDU			
Titula, ime, ime roditelja, prezime	mr Vladimir Đurišić		
Fakultet	Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica		
Studijski program	Doktorske studije ekonomije		
Broj indeksa	14 / 13		
NAZIV DOKTORSKE DISERTACIJE			
Na službenom jeziku	Organizacija marketinga u savremenim kompanijama – analiza primjene u Crnoj Gori		
Na engleskom jeziku	Marketing organization in modern companies – Analysis of the application in Montenegro		
Naučna oblast	Marketing		
MENTOR			
Prvi mentor	Prof dr Nebojša Janićijević	Ekonomski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Srbija	Organizacija
KOMISIJA ZA PREGLED I OCJENU DOKTORSKE DISERTACIJE			
Prof dr Nebojša Janićijević	Ekonomski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Srbija	Ekonomski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Srbija	Organizacija
Prof dr Božo Mihailović	Ekonomski fakultet, Univerzitet Crne Gore	Ekonomski fakultet, Univerzitet Crne Gore	Marketing
Prof dr Jasmina Četković	Ekonomski fakultet, Univerzitet Crne Gore	Ekonomski fakultet, Univerzitet Crne Gore	Menadžment i organizacija
Datum značajni za ocjenu doktorske disertacije			
Sjednica Senata na kojoj je data saglasnost na ocjenu teme i kandidata			04.05.2017.
Dostavljanja doktorske disertacije organizacionoj jedinici i saglasnost mentora			17.01.2020.
Sjednica Vijeća organizacione jedinice na kojoj je dat prijedlog za imenovanje komisija za pregled i ocjenu doktorske disertacije			03.03.2020.
ISPUNJENOST USLOVA DOKTORANDA			
U skladu sa članom 38 pravila doktorskih studija kandidat je dio sopstvenih istraživanja vezanih za doktorsku disertaciju publikovao u časopisu sa (SCI/SCIE)/(SSCI/A&HCI) liste kao prvi autor.			
Spisak radova doktoranda iz oblasti doktorskih studija koje je publikovao u časopisima sa (upisati odgovarajuću listu)			

Đurišić, V., Rogić, S., Smolović, J. C., & Radonjić, M. (2019). Determinants of household electrical energy consumption: Evidences and suggestions with application to Montenegro. *Energy Reports, Volume 6, Supplement 3*, pp. 209-217.

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SCIE

Obrazloženje mentora o korišćenju doktorske disertacije u publikovanim radovima

Za mentora je imenovan prof. dr Nebojša Janićijević na sjednici Senata održanoj 16.05.2016. godine, a imenovan je saglasan da je kandidat ispunio sve uslove za prelazak u sledeću fazu, odnosno u postupak imenovanja Komisije za pregled i ocjenu doktorske disertacije, a što je potkrijepljeno potpisanom saglasnošću istog. Mentor, takođe, naglašava da je kandidat u objavljenom radu „Determinants of household electrical energy consumption: Evidences and suggestions with application to Montenegro“ publikovanom u časopisu sa SCIE indeksne liste, koristio rezultate iz doktorske disertacije na prihvatljiv način, što navodi na zaključak da su u navedenom radu prezentovani djelovi doktorske disertacije kako nalažu Pravila doktorskih studija.

Datum i ovjera (pečat i potpis odgovorne osobe)

U Podgorici 03.03.2020.



DEKAN


Prilog dokumenta sadrži:

1. Potvrdu o predaji doktorske disertacije organizacionoj jedinici
2. Odluku o imenovanju komisije za pregled i ocjenu doktorske disertacije
3. Kopiju rada publikovanog u časopisu sa odgovarajuće liste
4. Biografiju i bibliografiju kandidata
5. Biografiju i bibliografiju članova komisije za pregled i ocjenu doktorske disertacije sa potvrdom o izboru u odgovarajuće akademsko zvanje i potvrdom da barem jedan član komisije nije u radnom odnosu na Univerzitetu Crne Gore



EKONOMSKI FAKULTET PODGORICA



Crna Gora
UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
EKONOMSKI FAKULTET

Broj 01/ 95
Podgorica, 17/01/2020 god.



UCG
Univerzitet Crne Gore

Na osnovu službene evidencije i dokumentacije Ekonomskog fakulteta u Podgorici, izdaje se

P O T V R D A

o predaji doktorske disertacije na dalji postupak

Doktorand: *mr Vladimir Đurišić*

Naziv doktorske disertacije: „*Organizacija marketinga u savremenim kompanijama-analiza primjene u Crnoj Gori*“

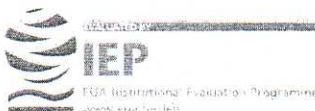
Datum predaje: 17.01.2020.

REFERENT ZA STUDENTSKA PITANJA

~~Željko Vujašević~~

PRAVNI REFERENT

Muljka Košuta
Muljka Košuta, dipl.pravnik



IEP

IEP Institutional Evaluation Programme
www.iep.me

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Determinants of household electrical energy consumption: Evidences and suggestions with application to Montenegro

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine various socio-economic, dwelling-related and appliance-related factors which influence electricity consumption in Montenegro. Data was collected via questionnaires completed by 964 households in the second quarter of 2019 in Montenegro. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was applied in order to simultaneously examine the causal relationships between multiple factors, using a series of equations. The obtained results indicate the importance of income, dwelling size, family composition and routines, appliance age and region in determining household electricity consumption in Montenegro. The results show that the determinant which influences the electricity bill the most is the dwelling size, followed by the family composition and routines. On average, during winter and summer, dwelling size contributes to the energy consumption with 95%, while family composition and routines contribute with 56.85%. These determinants exert the same influence in winter and in summer, with the only statistically significant difference being observed in the variables that describe the types of heating or cooling.

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Peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the TMREES, EURACA, 2019.

Keywords: Household electricity consumption; SEM; Montenegro

1. Introduction

Electricity consumption has a major impact on economic development, but it is of particular importance for households too. The concept of sustainable development, based on the rational use of resources, is an integral part of modern society. Electricity is not an exception to this concept; there is a trend of growth in electricity consumption all over the world. Predicting electricity consumption and identifying the determinants that have a significant impact on electricity consumption is of great importance for those who develop energy strategies. Numerous studies conducted in different countries have addressed this problem in order to determine and measure the impact of certain determinants and create an appropriate strategy (e.g. [1–5]). In Montenegro, as a developing country, and even in the Western Balkans, no similar study has been conducted so far, which was the main motive for selecting this topic. One of the main contributions of this paper lies in the fact that its results can be used in

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developing and creating energy strategies, which are based on the principles of sustainable development. Also, a valuable contribution of this paper is having this analysis applied for the first time on the data from Montenegro, which contains the conclusions regarding the discovery of electricity consumption determinants of a small and developing market, such as Montenegro.

For the purpose of this study, we developed a questionnaire based on a literature review and on previous research — primarily a research by Jones et al. [6]. Detailed information on our survey are given in the Methodology and Data section of this paper. Using an SEM (Structural Equation Modelling) model, we determined the impact of: dwelling size, household size, region, appliance age, routines in using appliances, and modes of heating and cooling on electricity consumption. We were also interested in whether there was a statistically significant difference in the impact of these determinants on electricity consumption during the summer months in relation to the winter period. To this end, we developed two separate econometric models.

The paper is structured as follows: an introductory section is followed by an overview of the relevant research on the topic. The third section of the paper explains the methodology and data used in the study. After the discussion of the results presented in the fifth section, the conclusion is presented as the final section of the paper.

2. Literature review

Understanding the determinants of electricity consumption is a precondition for implementing an effective energy policy, as well as for predicting future electricity consumption. Therefore, a vast body of studies, using different methods on data from different countries and groups of countries, is attempting to identify and explain the determinants that have the greatest impact on electricity consumption. According to Jones et al. [6], there are at least 62 factors that affect household electricity consumption, with 13 being socio-economic factors, 12 dwelling-related factors and 37 appliance-related factors. However, in different countries, whether these are developed or developing countries, there are various factors that determine electricity consumption.

As regards developed countries, Kim [1] examined the determinants of electricity consumption in South Korea for two groups of households, those with the highest and those with the lowest consumption. The results show differences in socio-demographic, dwelling and consumption characteristics between these two groups, while the only factor that affects electricity consumption in both groups of households is the number of electrical appliances. Yalcintas and Kaya [7] compared electricity consumption in the Hawaiian Islands and showed that each island has a different electricity consumption pattern, which indicates the importance of the dwelling type, lifestyle and household size. Huebner et al. [8] showed that the total energy consumption in English households is largely explained by the dwelling characteristics, with a comparatively small contribution made by socio-demographics, self-reported behaviours, and attitudes towards environmentally significant behaviour and climate change. Huang [9] showed that the impact of demographic, socio-economic and dwelling characteristics on household electricity consumption in Taiwan can be distinguished through quantiles and changes over time. According to this study, the main characteristics of those households which are larger electricity consumers are higher income levels, more household members and the presence of senior citizens in the household. Similarly, Ndiaye and Gabriel [5] and Bartusch et al. [10] showed that household size is a significant determinant of electricity consumption in Canada and Sweden, respectively, that is, higher electricity consumption is characteristic for households with a larger number of members. The study conducted by Blázquez et al. [11] using aggregate panel data cited price, income and weather conditions as the most important electricity consumption factors in Spain, with weather variables having the most significant impact on consumption. Kavousian et al. [3] indicated time, location and dwelling size as the main variables that affect household electricity consumption in the US. Unlike other studies, they did not find a correlation between electricity consumption and income level, building ownership and the year of construction. Bedir et al. [2] estimated three models of electricity consumption in households in the Netherlands and showed that the duration of appliance use and dwelling and household characteristics are important predictors in electricity consumption models. McLoughlin et al. [4] examined the impact of dwelling and socio-economic characteristics on the consumption of electricity in Irish households. The results showed that the dwelling type, number of bedrooms, age of the head of the household, household composition, social class, water heating and cooking type have a significant impact on electricity consumption. Wiesmann et al. [12] showed that the direct effect of income on electricity consumption in Portugal is low and becomes even smaller when more relevant control variables are included in the analysis. Future demand for electricity in Portugal will be significantly influenced by trends in socioeconomic factors as well as by changes in the building stock.

Unlike in developed countries, the number of such studies in developing countries is not so large. In Nigeria, Babatunde and Enehe [13] indicated the importance of socioeconomic variables such as household size, number of rooms in the household and hours of power supply for determining electricity consumption. In addition, the income inelasticity of electricity consumption points to the importance of electricity as a necessity in Nigerian households. Ye et al. [14] showed that household income and electricity prices are important determinants of electricity consumption in developing countries such as South Africa. In addition, their study showed that electricity consumption is higher in appliance-rich households in urban areas, especially if there are more household members and they live in larger dwellings. Al-Bajjali and Shamayleh [15] examined the determinants of electricity consumption in Jordan and came to the conclusion that GDP, urbanisation, the structure of the economy and aggregate water consumption are significant and positively correlated to electricity consumption, while electricity prices are significant and negatively correlated to electricity consumption. Sakah et al. [16] showed that owning an air conditioner, freezer, fan, refrigerator and television; and, changes in socio-economic and building factors such as energy efficiency awareness and practise, income, household size and floor space have a high statistical significance in Ghana, and collectively account for 57% of the variance in total electricity consumption in households.

Finally, it can be concluded that every country, regardless of its level of development, has its own factors that influence electricity consumption. To date, there is still no study in the literature on the determinants of electricity consumption in Montenegro. Therefore the aim of this study is to fill that gap in the literature.

3. Methodology and data

Our aim was to examine the determinants of energy consumption in Montenegro. More specifically, we wanted to investigate whether there are different determinants that affect energy consumption during the summer and winter months. In order to do so, we conducted an SEM model analysis using the R package. SEM is a statistical multivariate analysis method used to simultaneously examine causal relationships between multiple factors. In doing so, it investigates the structure of interrelationships expressed in a series of equations.

An online survey was conducted in the second quarter of 2019. The sample consisted of 964 anonymous respondents from Montenegro. The survey was designed according to Jones et al. [6]. All 964 responses were valid, and the survey data could be considered valid only if the survey was completed in its entirety. In order to examine the perceptions, awareness and attitudes, the respondents were asked to rank the specified statements on a Likert scale.

As for the structure of the sample, the largest number of households consisted of four members (34.7%), followed by households with five or more members (27.4%). As regards household structure, 52.8% of households consisted of a couple with children, while the least number of households consisted of couples only (11.6%). The results showed that the average monthly household income in the sample had a fairly uniform distribution, with the majority of households claiming a monthly income of between €701 and €1000 (23.3%). Finally, the largest proportion of respondents live in the central region (75.9%), which is explained by internal migration of the population within Montenegro. The sample was representative and well structured.

Our basic hypothesised structural model contained the following two constructs – family composition and routines, and the age of the appliances – together with variables concerning household income, the region of the state to which the household belongs, the size of the house/flat, the heating type and air conditioning type that the household uses and energy consumption reflected in electricity bills during the summer and winter months.

The family composition and routines were measured by seven properties of households regarding the number of family members and their routines in terms of appliance usage. The first variable is coded as `family_no` and relates to the number of household members. The other four variables (`oven_t`, `dishw_t`, `washm_t`, and `dryer_t`) relate to how many times per week the appliance is used and has a value of 1 in cases where the respondents confirm that it is used 1–3 times per week; 2 when it is used 4–7 times per week; and 3 if the appliance is used eight times or more per week. The last two variables from this construct (`tv_t` and `pc_t`) are formed on a 5-point Likert scale by asking the respondents to rank the number of hours per day that the television or personal computer is on. A value of 1 is used for 0–3 h per day, 2 for 4–6 h per day, 3 for 7–10 h per day and 4 for 11 h or more per day that the television/personal computer is on. A value of zero is used if the respondent explicitly mentions that household members did not use the appliances at all.

For this group of variables, we performed a reliability analysis applying Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was 0.701.

The appliance age was evaluated by the average age of kitchen appliances, the washing machine/dryer and the heating/cooling device. The appliance age was ranked as follows: a value of 1 was used if the age of an appliance was less than one year; 2 was used where the age was between 1 and 5 years; 3 was used for an age between 5 and 10 years; and a value of 4 for an age greater than 10 years. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.807.

Following the aforementioned latent variables, we used further variables that were evaluated in the survey. Variable income stood for the average monthly income of the household and was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 6 (1 – less than €200; 2 – from €201 to €500; 3 – from €501 to €700; 4 – from €701 to €1000; 5 – from €1001 to €1500; 6 – more than €1500). The variable named 'region' represents the region in the state where the household is located (the value for the northern region is 1, for the central region 2, and a value of 3 for the southern region of the country). The next variable considered was the size of the flat/house expressed in square metres. And this variable is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 – less than 35 m²; 2 – from 36 m² to 50 m²; 3 – from 51 m² to 65 m²; 4 – from 66 m² to 100 m²; 5 – more than 100 m²). The final two independent variables that potentially affect household electricity consumption are the types of heating and cooling in households. There are seven potential heating methods (1 – electricity (central heating); 2 – electricity (air conditioning); 3 – electricity (radiators/heaters); 4 – wood; 5 – wood pellets; 6 – coal; 7 – solar panels), and four cooling methods (0 – I do not use cooling devices; 1 – air conditioning; 2 – fan; 3 – air conditioning and fan).

Finally, the dependent variable of electricity consumption was measured by two indicators: the average monthly bills during the summer and winter. These two variables were evaluated on a scale of 0 to 5 (0 – no answer; 1 – less than €20; 2 – from €21 to €40; 3 – from €41 to €60; 4 – from €61 to €100; more than €100). The descriptive statistics of all the above variables are presented in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. Variable measurement and descriptive statistics.

Latent variables	Code	Observed variable definition	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.
Family composition and routines	family_no	Number of household members	3.5394	1.27455	1	5
	oven_t	Times per week oven is used	1.7261	0.85129	0	3
	dishw_t	Times per week dishwasher is used	1.3402	1.05297	0	3
	washm_t	Times per week washing machine is used	1.8880	0.78522	0	3
	dryer_t	Times per week dryer is used	0.4357	0.81459	0	3
	tv_t	Hours per day television is on	2.4855	1.22168	0	4
Appliance age	pc_t	Hours per day personal computer is on	1.7842	1.06611	1	4
	kitchen_age	Average age of kitchen appliances	2.4025	0.70698	1	4
	machine_age	Average age of washing machine and/or dryer	2.3568	0.73403	1	4
Income	cool/heat_age	Average age of heating/cooling device	2.3195	0.75938	0	4
	income	Average monthly income of household	3.8714	1.52345	1	6
Region	region	Region of state	1.9917	0.49153	1	3
Size	size	Size of house/flat (in square metres)	3.5353	1.08772	1	5
Heating type	heat_t	Type of heating the household uses	2.9336	1.11605	0	6
Air conditioning type	cool_t	Type of air conditioning the household uses	0.9876	0.69810	0	3
Summer electricity bill	e_bill_summer	Average electricity bill in summer	2.9627	1.04615	0	5
Winter electricity bill	e_bill_winter	Average electricity bill in winter	3.4979	0.98795	0	5

Notes: Latent variables include several factors, marked by codes. Every variable (factor) has its definition shown in column 3, and the mean value (Mean) and standard deviation (SD) are calculated in columns 4 and 5. Min and Max are abbreviations for the minimum and maximum observed value.

4. Results and discussions

We estimated the structural equation model by the maximum likelihood estimation method with the R package. The results of the SEM model are presented in [Tables 2](#) and [3](#) according to the dependent variable. The first model looked at electricity consumption during the summer months, so the dependent variable is the summer electricity bill ([Table 2](#)). The goodness of fit is measured by the chi-squared (χ^2) statistic and the CFI. The chi-squared statistic is 754.381 with 75 degrees of freedom ($p = 0$), and the CFI (comparative fit index) is 0.917, which shows a sufficiently good fit. In addition, the root mean square error of approximation statistic (RMSEA) is 0.091, which is below the upper acceptable boundary of 0.1 [[17,18](#)]. The estimated results and standardised path coefficients are

Table 2. Estimation results of SEM model — the summer electricity bill is the dependent variable.
Source: Authors' calculation.

Causal relationship	Non-normalised path coefficient	S.E.	P	Normalised path coefficient
Summer electricity bill ← income	1.000	–	–	0.495
Summer electricity bill ← family composition and routines	0.671	0.080	0.000***	0.674
Summer electricity bill ← appliance age	0.062	0.038	0.099*	0.080
Summer electricity bill ← region	0.056	0.029	0.051*	0.087
Summer electricity bill ← size	1.140	0.139	0.000***	0.791
Summer electricity bill ← air conditioning type	0.043	0.041	0.292	0.047
family_no ← family composition and routines	1.000	–	–	0.589
oven_t ← family composition and routines	0.616	0.057	0.000***	0.543
dishw_t ← family composition and routines	0.832	0.073	0.000***	0.594
washm_t ← family composition and routines	0.624	0.054	0.000***	0.597
dryer_t ← family composition and routines	0.467	0.052	0.000***	0.430
tv_t ← family composition and routines	0.759	0.079	0.000***	0.467
pc_t ← family composition and routines	0.528	0.066	0.000***	0.372
kitchen_age ← appliances age	1.000	–	–	0.827
machine_age ← appliances age	1.029	0.057	0.000***	0.820
cool/heat_age ← appliances age	0.852	0.052	0.000***	0.656
χ^2	754.381			
Df	75			
RMSEA	0.091			
CFI (Comparative Fit Index)	0.917			
TFI (Tucker–Lewis Index)	0.857			

Notes: Independent variables (direct and indirect) are indicated in column 1, after the symbol “←”;

For example, the abbreviation “summer electricity bill ← income” means measuring the path coefficient that indicate the influence of income to the summer electricity bill;

***, ** and * indicate significance at the level of 1%, 5 % and 10% respectively. P represents the p-value. S.E. is the abbreviation for calculated standard errors.

also shown in Fig. 1 as a flow diagram, in order to graphically illustrate the interrelations obtained between the used variables.

In our model, the standardised factor loadings that were statistically significant to 0.01 are those for dwelling size and for family composition and routines. This implies that, all other conditions remaining constant, the contributions of dwelling size and of family composition and routines to electricity consumption during the summer months were 79.1% and 67.4%, respectively. So, the results indicate that size of flat/house played a more important role than family routines in energy consumption in the summer months.

The factor loadings of appliance age and region were statistically significant to 0.1, indicating that appliance age positively contributes to energy consumption in the summer months with 8% and that the region positively contributes to it with 8.7%. The type of air conditioning in the households is not statistically significant for energy consumption in the summer months since the p-value for its factor loading is large, while income positively contributes to energy consumption in the summer months with 49.5%.

All of the seven exogenous variables of family composition and routines are statistically significant at a significance level of 0.01 and have a positive correlation with family composition and routines. The standardised path coefficients of washing machine time, dishwasher time, number of family members, oven time, television time, dryer time and personal computer time are 0.597, 0.594, 0.589, 0.543, 0.467, 0.430 and 0.372, respectively. These results mean that the time appliances are turned on positively contributes to family composition and routines, and indirectly affects energy consumption in the summer months.

The same goes for appliance age. This construct has three exogenous variables that are listed in Table 1 (kitchen age, machine age and cooling/heating age). Of all these variables, the largest contribution to appliances age is made by the variable kitchen age – 0.827. This implies that the age of kitchen appliances exerted a stronger influence on energy consumption on summer nights, indirectly, and this contribution was estimated at 90.7% (0.827+0.080), while other conditions remained constant. This is followed by the contributions of the variables machine age and cooling/heating age, with standardised path coefficients of 0.820 and 0.656, respectively. Its contributions to energy consumption on summer nights were estimated at 90% and 73.6%, respectively.

Table 3. Estimation results of a SEM model — the winter electricity bill is the dependent variable.
 Source: Authors' calculation.

Causal relationship	Non-normalised path coefficient	S.E.	P	Normalised path coefficient
winter electricity bill ← income	1.000	—	—	0.349
winter electricity bill ← family composition and routines	0.654	0.086	0.000***	0.463
winter electricity bill ← appliances age	0.104	0.041	0.011**	0.095
winter electricity bill ← region	0.092	0.032	0.004***	0.099
winter electricity bill ← size	2.271	0.430	0.000***	1.109
winter electricity bill ← heating type	0.467	0.080	0.000***	0.222
family_no ← family composition and routines	1.000	—	—	0.589
oven_t ← family composition and routines	0.629	0.058	0.000***	0.555
dishw_t ← family composition and routines	0.808	0.072	0.000***	0.576
washm_t ← family composition and routines	0.640	0.055	0.000***	0.612
dryer_t ← family composition and routines	0.447	0.051	0.000***	0.412
tv_t ← family composition and routines	0.766	0.079	0.000***	0.471
pc_t ← family composition and routines	0.539	0.066	0.000***	0.379
kitchen_age ← appliance age	1.000	—	—	0.823
machine_age ← appliance age	1.038	0.057	0.000***	0.823
cool/heat_age ← appliance age	0.857	0.052	0.000***	0.656
χ^2	785.418			
Df	75			
RMSEA	0.094			
CFI (Comparative Fit Index)	0.911			
TFI (Tucker–Lewis Index)	0.850			

Notes: Independent variables (direct and indirect) are indicated in column 1, after the symbol “←”;
 For example, the abbreviation “winter electricity bill ← income” means measuring the path coefficient that indicates the influence of income on the summer electricity bill;
 ***, ** and * indicate significance at the levels of 1%, 5 % and 10% respectively. P represents the p-value. S.E. is the abbreviation for calculated standard errors.

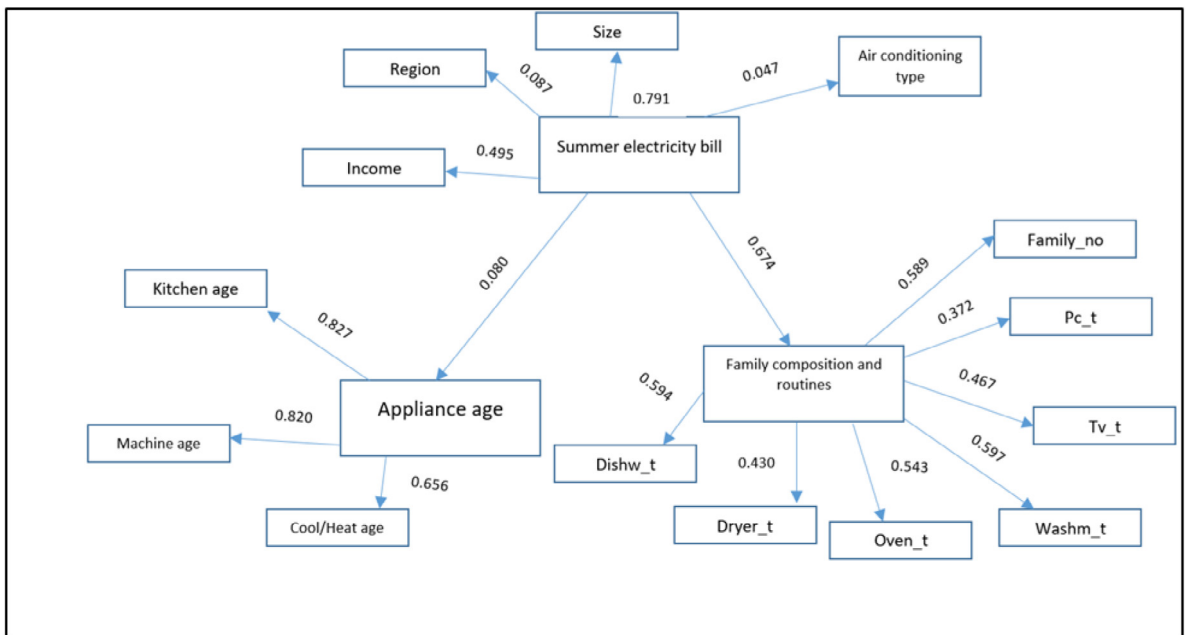


Fig. 1. SEM results for factors influencing energy consumption during the summer months.

The second model is based on energy consumption during the winter months, so the dependent variable is the winter electricity bill (Table 3). As can be seen from Table 3, the goodness of fit, as measured by the chi-squared statistic, is 785.418 with 75 degrees of freedom ($p = 0$), and the CFI (comparative fit index) is 0.911. The root mean square error of approximation statistic (RMSEA) is 0.094. The estimated results and standardised path coefficients are also shown in Fig. 2 as a flow diagram.

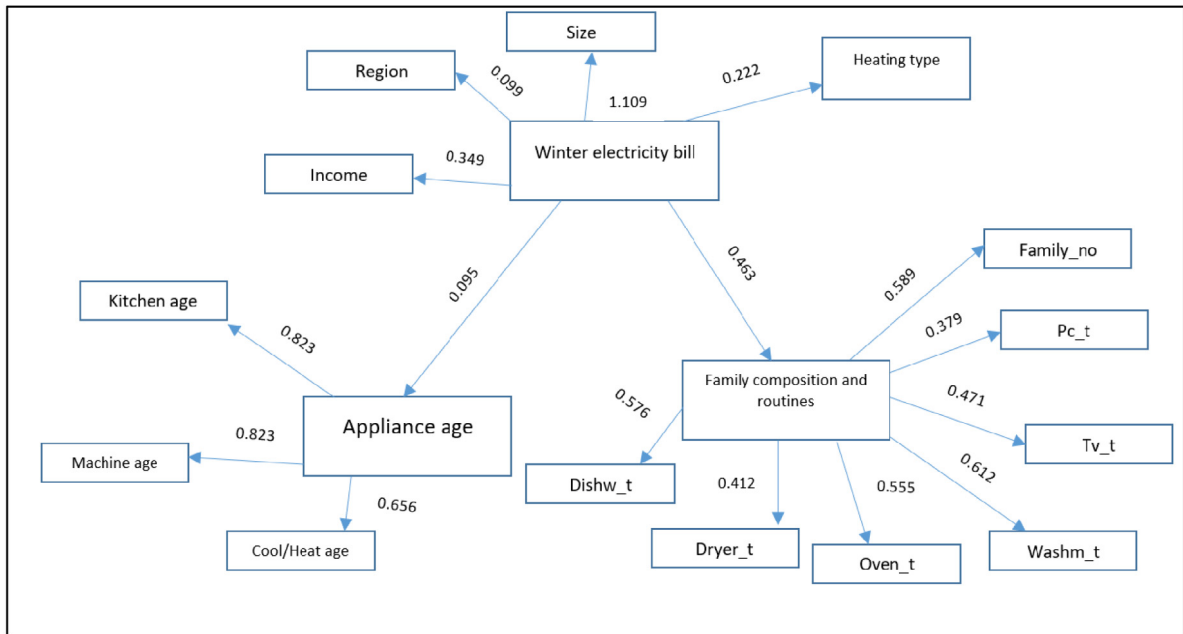


Fig. 2. SEM results for factors influencing energy consumption in the winter months.

Almost all standardised factor loadings were statistically significant to 0.01 in this second model. The size of the flat or house made the largest contribution to the winter electricity bill, and this contribution was 110.9% – all other conditions remaining unchanged. Family composition and routines had an impact of 46.3% measured by the normalised path coefficient. The average monthly income of the household positively contributed to electricity consumption in the winter months with 34.9%, as well as the type of heating, whose contribution amounted to 22.2% – all other conditions remaining unchanged. The region of the state made a positive contribution to electricity consumption in winter months, amounting to 9.9%. With a level of significance of 5% we can conclude that the age of household appliances positively contributed to electricity consumption in winter months, amounting to 9.5%.

Similar to electricity consumption in the summer months, in the winter months too, there were statistically significant positive contributions to the exogenous variables of the construct family composition and routines. These contributions were as follows: 0.612, 0.589, 0.576, 0.555, 0.471, 0.412 and 0.379, and were related to the working time of the washing machine, the number of household members, the dishwasher, the oven, the television, the dryer and the personal computer.

The impact of the age of appliances on energy consumption during the winter months was also positive, with a significance level of 0.01. The indirect influence of appliances age was 91.8% ($0.823 + 0.095$), the influence of the age of the washing and drying machines was also 91.8% ($0.823 + 0.095$), and the influence of the age of the cooling and heating devices was 75.1% ($0.656 + 0.095$).

Based on the previously explained results, it can be concluded that all the variables influence electricity consumption, with the expected sign, in both the winter and summer months. Namely, it is shown that the impact of household income on energy consumption is significant and positive, suggesting that an increase in the level of income is associated with higher household electricity consumption. Similarly, the number of family members has a positive correlation with electricity consumption, suggesting that as the household size increases, more electricity is consumed [2,3]. The amount of time appliances are turned on positively contributes to family composition and routines, and indirectly affects energy consumption during the summer and winter months. This is contrary to the

findings of McLoughlin et al. [4] who determined that the use of major cooking appliances did not have a significant influence on electricity consumption, but this is in line with the findings of Bedir et al. [2], who established that the duration of use of appliances accounted for 37% of the variance in electricity consumption. In addition, it is not surprising that the appliance age had a positive impact on electricity consumption. In addition, previous-generation appliances require more energy to perform their functions and, therefore, they increase the electricity tariff. The results obtained point to the fact that electricity consumption is higher in dwellings with a larger floor area, which is contrary to the findings of Bedir et al. [2], who showed that a floor area has a very small influence on electricity consumption. The effects of region variables on household electricity consumption were largely significant. These results showed that household electricity consumption varied across regions, which was probably attributed to the climatic characteristics. According to the obtained data, the average winter electricity bill in the northern region was €20.61, while the average electricity bill in the southern region for the same period was €49.64. During the summer months, the average bill in the northern region amounted to €24.79, while in the southern region it amounted to €36.04.

The only difference found between the determinants of electricity consumption during the summer and winter months was the finding that the type of cooling during the summer months did not have a significant impact on consumption, while the type of heating was shown to be a significant determinant of electricity consumption in the winter months. Namely, 40% of households from the sample used wood, wood pellets or coal for heating, with their average electricity bill ranging from €41 to €60, while 60% of households used electricity for heating, and their average bill was between €61 and €100. According to the data obtained in the survey, air conditioning was the most dominant type of heating.

Generally, the primary determinant that contributes to the electricity consumption in summer and winter months in Montenegro is dwelling size. Its contribution amounts to 79.1% in summer and 110.9% in winter months. Second rated determinant is family composition and routines — its contribution is 67.4% in summer and 46.3% in winter months. Besides those, an important determinant for the electricity consumption is income, which is measured by normalised path coefficient of 49.5% in summer and 34.9% in winter months.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this paper was to analyse the determinants of energy consumption in Montenegro, i.e. to investigate whether there are different determinants that affect energy consumption in the country.

Using an SEM model on data collected in the second quarter of 2019, we came to the conclusion that the tested variables had an impact on the dependent variable (the monthly electricity bill) with the expected sign. In the summer months the contribution of dwelling size and family composition and routines to energy consumption was 79.1% and 67.4%, respectively. A similar trend was also proven for the winter period. Namely, dwelling size had the greatest impact in the winter period, amounting to 110.9%, while the second significant factor was family composition and routines (46.3%).

Since, to the best of our knowledge, similar studies have not been done so far for the Western Balkan countries, further studies could be done in which a comparative analysis could be performed of these determinants, including price as an important factor of demand. As regards political implications, the results of this study will make a special contribution to energy management especially in the field of forecasting and planning electricity consumption, with the aim of resource conservation, environmental protection, as well as financial savings.

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- ✓ Poslovno okruženje
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- ✓ Korporativno komuniciranje
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Publikacije:

- ✓ **Đurišić, V.**, Rogić, S., Cerović Smolović, J., Radonjić, M. (2019) Determinants of household electrical energy consumption: Evidences and suggestions with application to Montenegro. Energy Reports, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egyr.2019.10.039>.
- ✓ Radonjić, M., **Đurišić, V.**, Rogić, S., Đurović, A. (2019) The impact of macroeconomic factors on real estate prices: evidence from Montenegro. Ekonomski pregled (ISSN 1848-9494)
- ✓ **Đurišić, V.**, Rogić, S., Radonjić, M. (2018) Role of Small and Medium Enterprises in Economic Development of Montenegro. Journal of Economic & Management Perspectives (JEMP, ISSN: 2523-5338)
- ✓ Melović, B., **Đurišić, V.**, Rogić, S. (2018) Business analysis of the financial support for organic production in Montenegro – technological and organizational aspects. MATEC Web of Conferences 170.
- ✓ Rogić, S., Radonjić, M., **Đurišić, V.** (2018) Sport financing through gambling revenues in Montenegro. Sport Mont Journal, 16(2), p.87-91.
- ✓ Muhadinović M., **Đurišić V.**, Vukčević M. (2018) SEE-6 Economic Outlook – Montenegro, Vol. 4, 20-25, SEEA, Institute of Economic Sciences Belgrade (e-ISSN 1849-8884, / ISSN 1849-8817)
- ✓ Mihailović, B., **Djurisic, V.** (2016) Researching the application of public relations in Montenegro, Economic Annals-XXI, issue № 156, 2016.

Projekti:

Podsticanje konkurentnosti Hrvatske i Crne Gore kroz internacionalizaciju poslovanja – uloga komercijalne diplomatije.

Jezici: ✓ Engleski – napredni nivo

✓ Ruski – bazični nivo

NEBOJŠA JANIĆIJEVIĆ CURRICULUM VITAE

Prof dr Nebojša Janićijević je rođen u Mladenovcu 16.08.1960. godine gde je završio osnovnu školu i gimnaziju. Ekonomski fakultet je upisao 1979 godine a diplomirao 1983 godine. Prof dr Nebojša Janićijević je kompletnu naučnu i stručnu karijeru ostvario na Ekonomskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu gde je magistrirao 1988 godine, doktorirao 1993 godine i gde je prošao sva zvanja od asistenta pripravnika do redovnog profesora. On danas na istom fakultetu predaje na osnovnim studijama (Organizacija preduzeća i Upravljanje organizacionim promenama), master studijama (Organizaciona kultura, Menadžment performansi, Organizaciono ponašanje i Liderstvo i etika) kao i na doktorskim studijama (Organizacija preduzeća, Organizaciono ponašanje i Metodi i tehnike naučnog istraživanja i analize).

Profesor Janićijević se u naučnom i stručnom pogledu konzistentno razvijao u oblasti menadžmenta i biznisa a u okviru te oblasti u disciplini Organizacije. Svi njegovi radovi spadaju u discipline koje su poznate kao: Organizaciono ponašanje (Organizational Behaviour), Organizacioni Dizajn (Organizational Design), Upravljanje ljudskim resursima (Human Resource Management), Upravljanje promenama (Change Management). Prof Janićijević je u navedenim disciplinama objavio 6 monografija, 2 udžbenika, poglavlja u 14 međunarodno značajnih monografija, dvaeset radova u međunarodnim časopisima i veliki broj radova u domaćim časopisima. On je učestvovao redovno na međunarodnim konferencijama u oblastima kojima se bavio tako da ima 36 referata na tim konferencijama do sada.

Prof Nebojša Janićijević je posebno razvio koncept organizacione kulture (organizational culture) po kome je postao poznat domaćoj i međunarodnoj naučnoj i stručnoj javnosti. Prof Janićijević je napisao prvu knjigu na srpskom jeziku na tu temu i objavio veći broj članaka kojima je razvijao koncept i popularisao ga kako među istraživačima tako i među praktičarima menadžmenta. Njegova poslednja knjiga, izdata 2103 godine, takođe nosi naslov „Organizaciona kultura i menadžment“. Nebojša Janićijević razvio i disciplinu Upravljanje organizacionim promenama po kojoj je takođe postao poznat u domaćoj akademskoj i stručnoj javnosti.

Prof Nebojša Janićijević je do sada tri puta bio na stručnom usavršavanu u inostranstvu od čega je dva puta koristio veoma cenjenu Fulbrajtovu (Fulbright) stipendiju u SAD. Poslednji put Fulbrajtovu stipendiju je koristio 2010 godine na State University of New York.

Učešćem na dugoročnim naučno istraživačkim projektima koje je finansiralo Ministarstvo za prosvetu i nauku republike Srbije Nebojša Janićijević je takođe dao doprinos razvoju nauke u Srbiji. Praktično već dvadesetak godina učestvuje u ovim projektima i daje značajan doprinos njihovoj realizaciji kao istraživač klasifikovan kao A1. U tekućem ciklusu naučno istraživačkih projekata koje finansira Ministarstvo za prosvetu i nauku profesor Janićijević je rukovodilac jednog od projekata u oblasti poslovnog upravljanja na kome je angažovano 30 istraživača.


Prof Nebojša Janićijević je svoja teorijska znanja primenjivao i u praksi i to kroz konsalting. U svojoj stručnoj karijeri on je bio konsultant velikog broja preduzeća u oblastima kojima se bavio i teorijski: organizacija preduzeća, upravljanje ljudskim resursima, organizaciono restrukturiranje, upravljanje organizacionom kulturom itd. Pored velikog broja malih i srednjih preduzeća, on je bio konsultant i preduzeća kao što su: „Telekom Srbija“, „Naftna industrija Srbije“, „Delta M“, „Narodna banka Srbije“, „Velefarm“, „Železnice Srbije“, Erste banka itd. Kao domaći konsultant bio je angažovan i od svetski poznate konsultantske kuće „Booz Allen Hamilton“.

Poseban doprinos razvoju visokog obrazovanja u Srbiji prof Janićijević je dao kao član Nacionalnog saveta za visoko obrazovanje i Komisije za akreditaciju i proveru kvaliteta u periodu od 2006 do 2013 godine. U tim telima je radio na uspostavljanju standrda kvaliteta u visokom obrazovanju u Srbiji. Takođe, kao član Visokog službeničkog saveta Vlade Srbije od 2004 godine doprineo je profesionalizaciji javne uprave u Srbiji.

RADOVI PROF DR NEBOJŠE JANIĆIJEVIĆA

NAZIV RADA	KATEGORIJA
Janićijević N. (2013) <i>Organizaciona kultura i menadžment</i>, Beograd: CID, Ekonomski fakultet, broj strana 704, ISBN 978-86-403-1280-6	Monografija
Janićijević N. (2013) The Impact of Organizational Culture on Motivation. In Verica Babić (ed). <i>Contemporary Issues in Economics, Business and Management</i>, Kragujevac: Ekonomski fakultet, pp. 37-49, ISBN 978-86-6091-042-6	Poglavlje u međunarodnom zborniku
Janićijević N. (2012) Organizational Culture Change Management: Strategies and Methods. In N.janićijević (ed). <i>The Role of Contemporary Management and Marketing Methods in Improvement of Competitiveness of the Companies in Serbia within the Process of its Integration to the European Union</i>, pp. 3-25, Beograd: CID, Ekonomski fakultet, 2012.	Poglavlje u međunarodnom zborniku
Janićijević N. , Bogićević Milikić B., Cerović B. (2012) Two decades of post-socialism in Serbia: lessons learned and emerging issues in human resource management, <i>Journal of Eastern European Management Studies</i>, ISSN 0949-6181, 2012, vol 16, no 4, pp. 445-463.	Radu časopisu na SSCI listi
Janićijević N. (2013) The Mutual Impact Of Organizational Culture And Structure, <i>Economic annals</i>, vol. LVIII, no. 198, pp. 35-60, UDC: 3.33 ISSN: 0013-3264, DOI:10.2298/EKA1398035J	Rad u međunarodnom časopisu
Janićijević N. (2012) The Influence of Organizational Culture on Organizational Preferences Towards the Choice of Organizational Change Strategy“, <i>Ekonomik Annals</i>, vol LVII, no 193, pp 25- 52. DOI: 10.2298/EKA1293025J	Rad u međunarodnom časopisu
Janićijević N. (2011) Methodological Approaches in The Research of Organizational Culture, <i>Economic Annals</i>, vol LVI, no 189, pp. 69 – 100. DOI: 10.2298/EKA1189069J	Rad u međunarodnom časopisu
Janićijević N. (2013) Matching Compensation System With The Type Of Organizational Culture, <i>Ekonomika preduzeća</i>, vol LX, september - october, pp. 309 - 325, YU ISSN 0353-433 X udk: 005.66:331.101.6 ; 005.662:005.73,	Rad u nacionalnom časopisu
Janićijević N. (2011) The Impact of Organizational Culture on Leadership in Organization, <i>Ekonomske teme</i>, vol. XLIX, br 4, pp 513-531, YU ISSN 0353-8648, UDC 33;	Rad u nacionalnom časopisu
Janićijević N., Bogićević Milikić B., Nojković A. (2010) Globalization And Convergence Of Human Resource Management Practices In Transition Economies: The Case Of Serbia" , 26th EGOS Colloquium: Waves Of Globalization: Repetition And Difference In Organizing Over Time And Space, Lisbon, June 28-July 3 , 2010, European Group for Organizational Studies	Rad na međunarodnoj naučnoj konferenciji

ПРИМЉЕНО	14 OCT 2004
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3387/2	



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03 Број: 9/30-1

ГИП

На основу члана 107. Закона о универзитету ("Службени гласник РС", број 21/02), члана 7. Правилника о поступку давања сагласности на акт факултета о избору у звање наставника ("Гласник Универзитета у Београду", број 111/02) и захтева Економског факултета Универзитета у Београду, број: 3039/1 од 23.09.2004. године, Стручно веће за економске, правно-економске, агроекономске, статистичке и демографске науке, на седници одржаној 12.10.2004. године, донело је

ОДЛУКУ

ДАЈЕ СЕ САГЛАСНОСТ на одлуку Изборног већа Економског факултета за избор **др Небојше Јанићијевића**, у звање редовног професора за ужу научну област Пословна економија и менаџмент – Организација предузећа, на неодређено време.

ПРЕДСЕДНИК
СТРУЧНОГ ВЕЋА

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1. BIOGRAFIJA

Božo Mihailović je rođen 22.08.1951. godine u Piperima (Ubine). Osnovnu školu je učio u Spuzi. Završio je Gimnaziju "Stojan Cerović" u Nikšiću, sa odličnim uspjehom.

Ekonomski fakultet u Podgorici je upisao 1970. godine, na kome je diplomirao 1974., sa prosječnom ocjenom 9,70. Diplomski rad "Savremeni metodi izbora proizvodne orijentacije preduzeća" odbranio je sa ocjenom 10.

Kao student generacije, već na drugoj godini je dobio stipendiju Ekonomskog fakulteta i bio angažovan kao demonstrator. Za vrijeme studija nagrađivan je svake godine od matičnog fakulteta i Univerziteta u Beogradu. Po završetku studija dobio je diplomu "Luca". Za najboljeg studenta Crne Gore proglašen je 1973. godine, a 1974. je dobio nagradu grada Titograda "19. decembar".

Odmah nakon diplomiranja angažovan je kao saradnik na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Podgorici. Postdiplomske studije "Ekonomika i organizacija preduzeća – proizvodni smjer" završio je na istom fakultetu sa prosječnom ocjenom 9,90. Magistrirao je na temu "Tržišna orijentacija u razvojnoj i tekućoj politici industrijskih preduzeća Crne Gore", 1979. godine. Poslije magistriranja izabran je za asistenta za oblast Poslovne ekonomije – Marketing. Izvodio je vježbe iz predmeta: Marketing i Istraživanje tržišta. Prvi je počeo da se bavi problematikom Marketinga /1975. godine/ u Crnoj Gori.

Skolske 1983/84 dobio je stipendiju IREX i boravio na univerzitetu SUNY/Albany, SAD. Na School of Business ovog univerziteta pohađao je postdiplomski studij za oblast Marketing Management. Boraveći na navedenom univerzitetu radio je na istraživanjima za doktorsku disertaciju. Na univerzitetu MGU, Moskva bio je nekoliko puta, predvođeci naše studente na stručnom boravku. Imao je više studijskih boravaka na vodećim univerzitetima (SUNY/Albany, Pittsburgh University, Eastern Washington University - SAD, MGU, Moskva i dr.)

Doktorsku disertaciju "Marketing aspekt investicionog odlučivanja u samoupravnoj privredi" odbranio 1989. godine na Univerzitetu „Veljko Vlahović“, koja je bila jedna od prvih iz ekonomskih nauka na ovom univerzitetu, a prva iz oblasti Marketinga u Crnoj Gori.

Za docenta je na predmetu Marketing izabran 1990., vanrednog profesora 1995., a za redovnog profesora naučne oblasti Marketinga 2000. godine.

Predaje na redovnim, magistarskim i doktorskim studijama Univerziteta Crne Gore: na Ekonomskom fakultetu (uključujući studije menadžmenta), Fakultetu za turizam i hotelijerstvo i do nedavno Mašinskom fakultetu. Predavao je na Fakultetu za pomorstvo na redovnim (Marketing u pomorstvu) i postdiplomskom (Marketing u pomorstvu i transportu).

Na matičnom fakultetu dodiplomskih studija predavao je (ili predaje) sljedeće kurseve: Osnove marketinga, Marketing, Politički marketing, Istraživanje marketinga, Medjunarodni marketing i Razumijevanje potrošača, a na Fakultetu za hotelijerstvo Marketing u turizmu, Marketing u hotelijerstvu, Marketing komuniciranje u turizmu, Razumijevanje potrošača u turizmu. Na Mašinskom fakultetu donedavno je predavao Marketing u saobraćaju.

Na postiplomskom (magistarskom) studiju Ekonomskog fakulteta predaje (od 1990. godine) više kurseva, a među njima: Marketing, Marketing menadzment i Upravljanje marketingom. Kreator je i rukovodilac smjera Marketing na akademskim i specijalističkim studijama Ekonomskog fakulteta, kao i prestižnih magistarskih studija "Marketing i biznis".

Na magistrskom studiju Fakulteta za hotelijerstvo i turizam predaje Strategijski marketing u turizmu, a na doktorskim (predavao je) Istraživanje marketinga u turizmu.

Bio je mentor ili član komisije za ocjenu i odbranu više magistarskih radova i doktorskih disertacija na našem i Univerzitetu u Beogradu. Sada je mentor tri doktorske teze i osam magistarskih radova, čija je izrada u toku.

Kreator je Strategije Distance Learning studija, po kome je Ekonomski fakultet postao prepoznatljiv među naučno-obrazovnim institucijama i istovremeno je do skoro bio rukovodilac navedenog programa.

Predsjednik je Komisije za doktorske studije na Ekonomskom fakultetu i rukovodilac doktorskih studija od 2012. godine.

Do ukidanja katedri na Univerzitetu Crne Gore, bio je Šef katedre za oblast Marketinga.

Kreirao je (i bio vodeći predavač) više radionica za inovaciju znanja u privredi iz oblasti: marketinga, preduzetništva, prestrukturiranja preduzeća, privatizacije, investicionog odlučivanja, PR-a i dr.

Za prodekana Ekonomskog fakulteta za Naučno-istraživački rad i finansije izabran je 1988. godine. Dužnost Dekana istog fakulteta obavljao je u dva (tada zakonski maksimalno moguća) mandata (1990-1994). U tom periodu, između ostalog, kreirao je dvogodišnju Poslovnu školu (koja je kasnije postala osnov trogodišnjih primjenjenih studija Menažmenta), prvu samofinansirajući program na našem univerzitetu, kao i medjunarodni postdiplomski studij "Poslovna ekonomija i menadzment", zajedno sa Eastern Washington University, SAD.

Od 1995. do 1999. godine bio prvi direktor Fonda za razvoj Crne Gore, vodeće institucije za privatizaciju, u tom periodu.

Dosadašnji naučno-istraživački rad se odnosio na oblast Poslovne ekonomije (prestrukturiranja preduzeća, privatizacije, menadžmenta, preduzetništva, marketinga, investicionog odlučivanja...). U ovim oblastima autor je 13. knjiga (uključujući izmijenjena i dopunjena izdanja), i koautor dvije. Napisao je i objavio više od 100. članaka (od kojih su neki

“vođeci”) u medjunarodnim i domaćim časopisima, kao i oko 20. referata na medjunarodnim naučnim konferencijama i skupovima (od kojih su većina “po pozivu”). Rukovodio je u oko 40. naučno-istraživačkih projekata (pretežno primijenjenog karaktera) i podnio više referata na vodećim skupovima jugoslovenskih ekonomista.

Bio je član ili predsjednik Upravnih odbora (odbora direktora) nekoliko velikih preduzeća u Crnoj Gori (medju kojima EPCG, Rudnika Uglja, Pljevlja, KAP-a, Plantaža „13. jul”, Korala i dr.). U periodu od 2006-2013.godine bio je član Odbora direktora Komercijalne banke Budva. Sada je član Odbora direktora „13 jul- Plantaže” a.d. –Podgorica i HTP „ Velika Plaža”, Ulcinj.

Bio je prvi sekretar Društva za marketing Crne Gore (od osnivanja, 1975. godine), a kasnije i njegov Predsjednik; Predsjednik Društva ekonomskih propagandista Crne Gore i član Predsjedništva jugoslovenskog udruženja; član Predsjedništva JUMA; član Predsjedništva Saveza ekonomista Crne Gore; Visegodisnji član redakcije (medjunarodnog) časopisa Marketing; član Predsjedništva Saveza ekonomista Jugoslavije (SEJ); član Naučnog društva Saveza ekonomista Jugoslavije.

Bio je član redakcije raznih stručnih i naučnih ekonomskih časopisa u SFRJ i SRJ. Posebno se izdvaja članstvo u redakciji časopisa Marketing, u skladu sa profesionalnom orijentacijom - oblašću istraživanja.

Od decembra 2014. godine izabran je za člana redakcije (i anonimnog recenzenta za oblast marketinga) svjetski poznatog časopisa Journal of Business and Economics (ISSN 2155-7950), koji izdaje Academic Star Publishing Company, New York.

Član je Odbora za ekonomske nauke CANU od 1994. godine. Bio je kandidat Ekonomskog fakulteta za Rektora Univerziteta Crne Gore 2006 i člana CANU 2013. godine.

Bio je član je Senata UCG, (2014- 2017) godine.

Dobitnik je najvećeg državnog priznanja za oblast obrazovanja, nagrade „Oktoizh” ta 2017 godinu.

Prof. dr Božo Mihailović čita, piše i govori engleski i ruski jezik.

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NAPOMENA: Prof. dr. BOŽO MIHAILOVIĆ je pored navedenog učestvovao u izradi ili bio rukovodilac oko 40. stručnih i naučnih projekata, koje je radio Ekonomski fakultet i Centar za privatizaciju i investicije - Podgorica i podnio više referata na skupovima jugoslovenskih ekonomista, od čega je znatan broj bio uvodni ili po pozivu. Autor je većeg broja prikaza u raznim naučno-stručnim časopisima. Medjunarodni je konsultant za TAM I BAS programa.

Podgorica, januar 201.



УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ

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225-984
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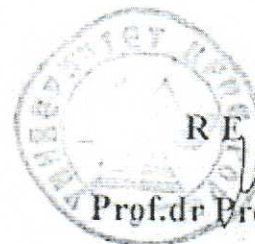
Датум, 31.05.2000 г.

Na osnovu člana 97. Zakona o Univerzitetu ("Sl.list RCG", br. 27/92 i 6/94) i člana 94. Statuta Univerziteta Crne Gore, Naučno-nastavno vijeće Univerziteta Crne Gore, na sjednici održanoj, 18.05. 2000. godine donijelo je

ОДЛУКУ О ИЗБОРУ У ЗВАНЈЕ

Dr BOŽO MIHAILOVIĆ bira se u zvanje redovnog profesora Univerziteta Crne Gore za naučnu oblast Marketing, za predmete: Marketing i Istraživanje marketinga na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Podgorici.

PRAVNA POUKA: Protiv ove odluke može se uložiti žalba Naučno-nastavnom vijeću Univerziteta Crne Gore u roku od 15 dana od dana prijema iste.



РЕКТОР,

Prof.dr Predrag Obradović

CURRICULUM VITAE

prof. dr Jasmina Četković

Radno mjesto: Univerzitet Crne Gore, Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica

1. Prezime: **Četković**
2. Ime: **Jasmina**
3. Datum rođenja: **10. februar 1969. god.**
4. Nacionalnost: **Crnogorska**
5. Nivo obrazovanja: **doktor nauka**

Institucija (Datum početka – Datum kraja)	Nivo obrazovanja / Diploma
Fakultet organizacionih nauka, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija (1996 – 2000)	Doktor Organizacionih nauka
Fakultet organizacionih nauka, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Srbija (1992-1996)	Magistar Organizacija i upravljanje razvojem
Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica, Univezitet Crne Gore, Crna Gora (1987 – 1991)	Diplomirani ekonomista (dipl. oecc)

6. Članstvo u profesionalnim tijelima:

- Član Udruženja ekonomista Crne Gore;
- Član Međunarodne asocijacije za projektni menadžment IPMA;
- Član uredništva naučnog časopisa "Menagement" u izdanju FON Beograd.

7. Ostale vještine: MS Office.

8. Trenutno angažovanje:

- **Univerzitetski profesor** – Nastavnik na disciplini Upravljanje promjenama na **doktorskim studijama** na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Podgorici (2017/2018 god.). Nastavnik na **osnovnim studijama** - disciplina Ekonomija firme, Modeli dinamike troškova, Razvoj organizacije i Ekonomija firme (Studije menadžementa). Rukovodilac usmjerenja na **magistarskim studijama** Organizacijski menadžment na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Podgorici i nastavnik na disciplinama Organizacioni dizajn i Upravljanje organizacionim promjenama na istom usmjerenju.
- Predavač na Studijama menadžmenta u građevinarstvu na Građevinskom fakultetu u Podgorici na disciplinama: Ekonomika u građevinarstvu i Ekonomika troškova u građevinarstvu.
- Broj godina rada na Fakultetu: 27 godina

9. Ključne kvalifikacije:

- Univerzitetski profesor sa izuzetnim komunikacionim i međuljudskim vještinama; 27 godina iskustva u predavanju i naučnim istraživanjima na UCG;
- Iskustvo u pripremi studija opravdanosti i studija prethodne opravdanosti u različitim sektorima privrede (sektor sobračaja, energije, poljoprivrede);
- Iskustvo u reviziji studija opravdanosti i studija prethodne opravdanosti;
- Iskustvo u pripremi makroekonomskih analiza i studija;
- Iskustvo u pripremi nacionalnih strategija;
- Iskustvo na projektima finansiranim od strane EU;
- Iskustvo u izradi investicionih programa i biznis planova (u okviru programa MIDAS, IPARD like 1, IPARD like 2, programi IRF-a, programi podrške bankarskog sektora) za pravna i fizička lica.

10. Publikacije

Izabrani radovi u međunarodnim naučnim časopisima (SSCI/SCI i druge baze):

1. **Četković, J.**, Lakić S., Lazarevska M., Žarković M., Vujošević S., Cvijović J., Gogić M. (2018), Assessment of the Real Estate Market Value in the European Market by Artificial Neural Networks Application, COMPLEXITY (Indexed in SSCI/SCI, IF 2017: 1,829), Volume 2018 (2018).

2. Djurovic G., **Četković J.**, Djurovic V., Jablan N., "Paris Agreement and Montenegro's INDC: assessing the environmental, social and economic impacts of selected investment", *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies, (SCI Expanded indexed, IF 2017: 1,12)*, Volume 26, No.3, 2018.
3. Motaeva A., **Četković J.**, "Influence of the Sustainable Development of the Fuel Power Complex on the Formation of Competitiveness of the Region", *International Scientific Conference Energy Management of Municipal Transportation Facilities and Transport EMMFT 2017*, Conference paper, First Online: 19 December 2017, pp 1151-1159
4. **Četković J.**, Lakić S., Knežević M., Bogradnović P., Žarković M., "Financial and socioeconomic analysis of waste management projects«. *Građevinar (Indexed in SCI, IF 2017: 0,515)*, Volume 69, Issue 11, 2017. god.
5. Lakić S., Šehović, D., **Četković J.**, "An analysis of the official dollarization regime in Montenegro: theoretical approaches and empirical evidence", *Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 9(2), pp. 48-64
6. Simankina T, **Četković J.**, Verstina N. and Evseev E., "Influence of the economy crisis on project cost management", *EMMFT 2017, IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 90 (2017) 012209*, IOP Publishing, doi :10.1088/1755-1315/90/1/01
7. **Četković J.**, Lakić S., Žarković M., Sazonova T., "The use transaction costs in theory in international design", *Matec Web of Conferences*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 2261-236x, Vol. 53 (2016)
8. Lakić S., Šehović D., **Četković J.**, "An analysis of the official dollarization regime in Montenegro: theoretical approaches and empirical evidence", *Journal of International Studies*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 2071-8330, Vol. 9 (2016)
9. **Četković J.**, Rutešić S., Žarković M., Knežević M., Nikolay V., "Primary directions and advancements in competitiveness of Montenegrin construction sector", *Procedia Engineering*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 1877-7058, Vol. 117, 2015., pp. 780 – 790, Publisher: Elsevier BV., Netherlands
10. Rutešić S., **Četković J.**, Knežević M., Žarković M., Nikolay V., "Institutional framework, current investments and future strategic direction for development of construction sector in Montenegro", *Procedia Engineering*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 1877-7058, Vol. 117, 2015., pp. 642 – 650, Publisher: Elsevier BV., Netherlands
11. Rutešić S., **Četković J.**, Žarković M., Knežević M., Nikolay V., "Analysis of the Situation in Montenegrin Civil Engineering Sector from the Point of Application of National Regulations and the EU Technical Standards in Construction", *Procedia Engineering*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 1877-7058, Vol. 117, 2015., pp. 905 – 915, Publisher: Elsevier BV., Netherlands
12. Knežević M., **Četković J.**, Žarković M., „Economics of transaction costs and its implications on modern interorganizational design“, *Wulfenia (Indexed in SCI expanded)*, ISSN: 1561-882X, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 514-524, Apr 2015.
13. Rutešić S., **Četković J.**, Knežević M., Žarković M., «Institutional Framework, Current Investments and Future Strategic Directions for Development of Construction Sector in Montenegro», *Proceedings of SPbUCEMF 2015*, 18-20 March 2015, Saint-Petersburg, Russia.
14. Žarković M., **Četković J.**, Knežević M. „Organization of enterprises in function of a successful business“, *Construction of Unique Buildings and Structures*, Saint-Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, ISSN 2304-6295, 1(28), pp. 91-98, 2015.
15. Bolotin S., Kotovskaya M., Ptuhin I., Ptuhina I., Chahkiyev I., **Četković J.**, „Quasi float time revealing when evaluating construction schedules based on discounting“, *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 1662-7482, Vols. 725 - 726 (2015), pp. 1119 - 1125, Trans Tech Publications, Switzerland.
16. **Četković J.**, Knežević M., Žarković M., V. Murgul, Nikolay V., Development and competitiveness improvement of the construction sector in Montenegro“, *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, (Indexed in SCOPUS), ISSN: 1662-7482, Vols. 638-640 (2014), pp. 2465-2470, Trans Tech Publications, Switzerland.
17. **Četković J.**, Knežević M., Ivanišević N., Rutešić S., »Mark of the investment projects in civil engineering with the special retrospection to the economical-financial mark of the project«, *Terra Spectra*, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, SPECTRA Centre of Excellence EU, 1/2010, pp. 47 – 55, ISSN: 1338-0370
18. **Četković J.**, Despotović A., Cimbalević M., »Analyses of organization and milk production economics on farms in Montenegro«, *Economics of Agriculture*, suizdavači: The Balkan Scientific Association of Agrarian Economists, Academy of Economic studies Bucharest, Institute of Agricultural Economics Belgrade, , Vol. 59, No.1, 2012, pp. 9-20, ISSN: 0352-3462
19. **Četković J.**, Rutešić S., Knežević M., »Analys of Existing Housing Fund and Current Housing Construction with Focus on real Estate Market in Montenegro«, *Management*, Faculty of Organizational Sciences, Belgrade, Vol 16, No 61, 2011, pp. 33-42, ISSN: 1820-0222
20. **Četković J.**, Rutešić S., Knežević M., »Housing situation of special target group and ways of its solutions«, *Nehnutelnosti a byvanie*, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Vol 7, No1, 2012, pp. 94-101, ISSN: 1336-944X

21. **Četković J.,** Žarković M., »The key challenges of future path of globalization in the world economy«, Intellectual Economics, Mykolo Romerio Universitetas, Vilnius, Vol. 6, No 2(14), p. 7-17, ISSN: 1822-8011.
22. **Četković J.,** Knežević M., Nenezić M., »Virtual Organizations in Telecommunications Industry - Case of Montenegrin Company«, Facta Universitatis, Series Economics and Organization, University of Nis, ISSN: 0354 – 4699 - potvrda da će rad biti objavljen u sljedećem broju, FU 2/2012
23. **Četković J.,** Rutešić S., Hanak T., Knežević M., Melović B., »Credit rating evaluation in the example of construction industry«, Technics Technologies Education Management, Vol. 7, No 1, 2012, pp. 285-293, ISSN: 1840-1503
24. **Četković J.,** Knežević M., Vujović I., Cerović J., »Decentralization and Democratization of the Education System in Countries in Transition«, Technics Technologies Education Management, ISSN: 1840-1503 , Vol. 7, No. 4, 11/12 2012.
25. **Četković J.,** Nikčević G., «The Montenegrin Labor Market», Montenegrin Journal of Economics, ELIT Podgorica, Vol.6, No 11, 2010, pp. 91-100, ISSN: 1800-5845

Objavljene knjige/udžbenici:

1. **“The Role of Innovation Policy in Building National Competitiveness: The experience of Slovenia and Montenegro”** (koautor), Fakulteta za društvene vede, Založba FDV, Ljubljana, 2018.
2. **Gospodarska diplomacija – između potreba gospodarstva i interesa država: Hrvatska, Slovenija i Crna Gora,** (koautor), Alinea, Zagreb, 2017.
3. **Bankarsko poslovanje** (koautor), Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Podgorica, 2015. god.
4. **Ekonomika trgovine** (koautor), Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Podgorica, 2014. god.
5. **Poslovna ekonomija** (koautor), Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Podgorica, 2013.
6. **Tehnika prodaje** (koautor), Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Podgorica, 2013. god.
7. **Ekonomika i organizacija trgovinskih preduzeća,** (koautor), Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva, Podgorica, 2013. god.
8. **Ekonomika preduzeća,** Centar za stručno obrazovanje, Podgorica, 2008. god.
9. **Alternativni koncepti razvoja ekonomije u Crnoj Gori,** (koautor), Makromenadžment Centar, Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica, 2002. godina.

11. Stručno iskustvo – izabrani projekti:

Od datuma	Do datuma	Kompanija i referenca (ime i kontakt)	Pozicija	Naziv projektne aktivnosti
3/2018	5/2018	Ministarstvo saobraćaja i pomorstva, Crna Gora Angelina Živković +38269016688	Lokalni ekspert	UNAPREĐENJE STRATEGIJE RAZVOJA SAOBRAĆAJA CRNE GORE ZA PERIOD 2019-2035 (u skladu sa trećim krugom komentara Evropske Komisije)
12/2018	2/2018	Ministarstvo saobraćaja i pomorstva, Crna Gora Angelina Živković +38269016688	Lokalni ekspert	PRIPREMA AKCIONOG PLANA ZA IMPLEMENTACIJU STRATEGIJE RAZVOJA SAOBRAĆAJA CRNE GORE ZA PERIOD 2019-2035
08/2018	09/2018	East West Consulting – EWC sprl, Brussels, Belgija Sandra Oskorus +381631763821	Key expert	EVROPSKA POMOĆ/137894/DH/SER/ME “JAČANJE KAPACITETA CRNOGORSKIH INSTITUCIJA U PROCESU PRIDRUŽIVANJA EU KROZ IPA II INSTRUMENT”

Od datuma	Do datuma	Kompanija i referenca (ime i kontakt)	Pozicija	Naziv projektne aktivnosti
06/2018	11/2018	Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma Ešef Husić +38220446383	Član ekspertske tima	PRIPREMA PRVOG IZVJEŠTAJA O SPROVOĐENJU NACIONALNE STRATEGIJE INTEGRALNOG UPRAVLJANJA OBALNIM PODRUČJEM UKLJUČUJUĆI INDIKATORE PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA (ZA PERIOD 2015- 2017)
02/2018	05/2018	Ministarstvo nauke Crne Gore Branka Žižić +38220405331	Lokalni ekspert	STUDIJA OPRAVDANOSTI ZA IZGRADNJU BIOHEMIJSKE LABORATORIJE U INVESTICIONO-PREDUZETNIČKOM CENTRU "TEHNOPOLIS" NIKŠIĆ
10/2017	12/2017	Građevinski institut Miloš Knežević + 38269073318	Ekspert za reviziju finansijske i socio-ekonomske analize	REVIZIJA STUDIJE REVITALIZACIJE I TURISTIČKE VALORIZACIJE PRUGE VIRPAZAR-BAR
9/2017	11/2017	Rudy Energy d.o.o. Berane Vladan Rudanović +382 68 810 470	Rukovodilac projektnog tima	INVESTICIONI PROGRAM SA STUDIJOM FINANSIJSKE IZVODLJIVOSTI ZA IZGRADNJU MALE HIDROELEKTRANE VINICKA RIJEKA
1/2017	2/2017	Hemera, d.o.o. Podgorica Nikola Radomirović +382 67 175 001	Rukovodilac projektnog tima	BIZNIS PLAN ZA NABAVKU POLJOPRIVREDNE MEHANIZACIJE U FUNKCIJI UNAPREĐENJA POLJOPRIVREDNE PROIZVODNJE
2/2017	4/2017	Montefarm d.o.o. Podgorica Momo Popović, +382 67 613 640	Rukovodilac projektnog tima	IZRADA INVESTICIONOG PROGRAMA ZA POGON ZA PRERADU VOĆA, ŠUMSKIH PLODOVA I BILJAKA KOJE SE KORISTE U ZDRAVSTVU (Javni poziv Ministarstva poljoprivrede I ruralnog razvoja, IPARD like 2.2)
02/2016	08/2016	Ministarstvo saobraćaja i pomorstva, Crna Gora Angelina Živković +38269016688	Član ekspertske tima	EKONOMSKA I FINANSIJSKA STUDIJA OPRAVDANOSTI OBILAZNICE TIVAT I MOSTA NA VERIGAMA
05/2016	06/2016	Ministarstvo saobraćaja i pomorstva, Crna Gora Angelina Živković +38269016688	Konsultant	PRIPREMA PROJEKTOG ZADATKA "STRATEGIJA RAZVOJA SAOBRAĆAJA CRNE GORE ZA PERIOD 2018-2035"

Od datuma	Do datuma	Kompanija i referenca (ime i kontakt)	Pozicija	Naziv projektne aktivnosti
02/2016	6/2016	“Dekar” Montenegro Momo Miranovic +38269406567	Član projektnog tima	INVESTICIONI PROGRAM SA FINANSIJSKOM STUDIJOM OPRAVDANOSTI ZA IZGRADNJU MALE HIDROELEKTANE PIŠEVSKA RIJEKA
01/2016	12/2017	Ministarstvo nauke Crne Gore Montenegro +38220482145	Član projektnog tima	BILATERALNI PROJEKAT: TRANSFER SLOVENAČKOG ISKUSTVA U IZGRADNJI SISTEMA INOVACIJA U CRNOJ GORI – UNAPREĐENJE IZVOZNIH PERFORMANSI
02/2015	12/2016	Ministarstvo nauke Crne Gore Smiljana Prelević +382 20 405 303	Lider projektnog tima	UNAPREĐENJE KONKURENTNOSTI HRVATSKE I CRNE GORE KROZ PROCES INTERNACIONALIZACIJE PRIVREDE – ULOGA EKONOMSKE DIPLOMATIJE
05/2015	10/2015	Željeznička infrastruktura Crne Gore Podgorica, Lucija Filipović +38269210943	Član projektnog tima	“REVIZIJA STUDIJE OPRAVDANOSTI ZA REHABILITACIJU 12 KRIVINA NA PRUZI VRBNICA BAR (KOS -TREBJEŠICA - LUTOVO - BRATONOŽIĆI - BIOČE)”
12/2013	04/2014	Ministarstvo saobraćaja i pomorstva, Crna Gora, Angelina Živković, +382 20 482 189, angelina.zivkovic@msp .gov.me	Član ekspertske tima	„STUDIJA OPRAVDANOSTI AUTOPUTA BAR-BOLJARE, PRIORITETNA DIONICA SMOKOVAC – MATEŠEVO“
09/2012	12/2013	Željeznička infrastruktura Crne Gore, Podgorica, Tatjana Bulatović, +382 68 869 769	Član projektnog tima	“STUDIJA IZVODLJIVOSTI I KONCEPT DIZAJNA NOVE ŽELJEZNIČKE PRUGE PLJEVLJA BIJELO POLJE (RAVNA RIJEKA) – BERANE – KOSOVO (GRANICA)”
03/2013	08/2013	JP Morsko dobro, Budva, Aleksandra Ivanović +382 68 052 007	Lider projektnog tima	“STUDIJA INSTITUCIONALNOG OKVIRA ZA ODRŽIVU KOORDINACIJU INTEGRALNOG UPRAVLJANJA OBALNIM PODRUČJEM SA PRIJEDLOGOM ZA REORGANIZACIJU, IPA ADRIATIC “SHAPE”
01/2011	10/2011	Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma	Član projektnog tima	“NACIONALNA STAMBENA STRETEGIJA CRNE GORE ZA PERIOD 2011-2020 SA OKVIRNIM AKCIONIM PLANOM ZA PERIOD 2011-2015”
01/2011	8/2013	Ministarstvo nauke Crne Gore of Montenegro Smiljana Prelević +382 20 405 303	Lider projektnog tima	"STUDIJA KONKURENTNOSTI GRAĐEVINSKOG SEKTORA U CRNOJ GORI – USLOVI, MOGUĆNOSTI I NAČINI UNAPREĐENJA”

Od datuma	Do datuma	Kompanija i referenca (ime i kontakt)	Pozicija	Naziv projektne aktivnosti
9/2010	11/2010	Medix d.o.o. Podgorica Darko Vuksanović +382 69 311 673	Član projektnog tima	“REVIZIJA STUDIJE OPRAVDANOSTI PROIZVODNJE BRIKETA NA LOKACIJI 13. JUL – PLANTAŽE”
01/2009	12/2009	“CEC”, Montenegro Ratko Mitrović +38267602100	Član projektnog tima	“INVESTICIONI PROGRAM SA FINANSIJSKOM STUDIJOM OPRAVDANOSTI ZA ŠEST MALIH HIDROELEKTRANA NA OSNOVU KONCESIJE NA RIJEKAMA CRNJA, TREPAČKA RIJEKA I LJEVIŠKA RIJEKA”
8/2008	11/2008	Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja, Montenegro Brano Vujačić +382 69 058 096	Član projektnog tima	"PRELIMINARNI EKONOMSKI ELABORAT ZA IZGRADNJU SILOSA ZA ŽITARICE I PRERADU ORGANSKOG OTPADA U OPŠTINI PLJEVLJA”
8/2008	11/2008	Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja, Montenegro Brano Vujačić +382 69 058 096	Član projektnog tima	"PRELIMINARNI EKONOMSKI ELABORAT ZA IZGRADNJU SILOSA ZA ŽITARICE I PRERADU ORGANSKOG OTPADA U OPŠTINI KOLAŠIN”
01/2007	12/2007	“CEC” Montenegro Ratko Mitrović +382 67 602 100	Član projektnog tima	“TEHNIČKO-EKONOMSKA STUDIJA OPRAVDNOSTI I PRELIMINARNI DIZAJN ZA VIŠE MALIH HIDROELEKTRANA (Kaludarska rijeka, Sastavci, Kuti, Breovica, Gradišnica, Jelovica, Zdravac, Buče, Murinska rijeka, Suví potok, Planinski potok, Lim, Crnja, Ljubaštica, Grlja, Crni potok, Trepačka)”
03/2007	05/2007	FIN Ininvest, d.o.o. Podgorica	Član projektnog tima	“PROCIJENA VRIJEDNOSTI NEPOKRETNOSTI”
04/2008	06/2008	„Medix“, Podgorica, Darko Vuksanović +382 69 311 673	Član projektnog tima	“REVIZIJA STUDIJE OPRAVDANOSTI ZA IZRADU SANITARNE DEPONIJU U BERANAMA”
03/2007	08/2007	FASSA BORTILO S.p.a., Spresiano	Član projektnog tima	„STUDIJA PRETHODNE OPRAVDANOSTI ZA FABRIKU CEMENTA U OPTŠINI BAR“
03/2005	06/2005	Građevinski fakultet Podgorica Miloš Knežević +382 69 073 318	Član projektnog tima	“STUDIJA TRŽIŠNE VRIJEDNOSTI TURISTIČKOG KOMPLEKSA RTA KOBILA”
04/2005	07/2005	Građevinski fakultet Podgorica Miloš Knežević +382 69 073 318	Član projektnog tima	“PROCIJENA TRŽIŠNE VRIJEDNOSTI NABAVKE MATERIJALA I UGRADNJE NA ZEMLJIŠTU RASADNIKA”
06/2005	10/2005	Cash&Carry centar »ELA«, Podgorica	Lider projektnog tima	“SISTEMATIZACIJA I OPIS POSLOVA U CASH AND CARRY CENTRU ELA”

Od datuma	Do datuma	Kompanija i referenca (ime i kontakt)	Pozicija	Naziv projektne aktivnosti
9/2005	12/2005	USAID/ORT Montenegro Advocacy Program	Lider projektnog tima	STUDIJA "MOGUĆNOSTI RAZVOJA PRIMARNE PROIZVODNJE ŽITARICA U CRNOJ GORI"
02/2003	06/2003	Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja Crne Gore	Član projektnog tima	"PROJEKAT FORMIRANJA UPRAVE ZA VODE U CRNOJ GORI"
06/2004	08/2004	Građevinski fakultet Podgorica Miloš Knežević +382 69 073 318	Član projektnog tima	"EKSPERTSKO MIŠLJENJE O NIVOU IZVRŠENIH RADOVA NA REZIDENCIJALNOM KOMPLEKSU VELJI VINOGRADI"
03/2002	05/2002	Građevinski fakultet Podgorica Miloš Knežević +382 69 073 318	Član projektnog tima	"PROCJENA TRŽIŠNE VRIJEDNOSTI ZA KOMPANIJU GRANMER"
03/2002	05/2002	Građevinski fakultet Podgorica Miloš Knežević +382 69 073 318	Član projektnog tima	"PROCJENA TRŽIŠNE VRIJEDNOSTI ZA KOMPANIJU TOMATO"
05/2001	12/2002	Macromanagement center Faculty of Economics University of Montenegro +382 20 241 138	Član projektnog tima	"ALTERNATIVNI KONCEPTI PRIVREDNOG RAZVOJA CRNE GORE"

KONTAKT DETALJI:

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POZICIJA:		Redovni profesor
Institucija:	Ime:	Univerzitet Crne Gore, Ekonomski fakultet Podgorica Jovana Tomaševića 37, 81000 Podgorica, Montenegro
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Број: 08-659
Датум, 28.03.2013 г.

Ref: _____
Date, _____

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ
ЕКОНОМСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

Број: 574

24/04/2013 год.

ПОДГОРИЦА

Na osnovu člana 75 stav 2 Zakona o visokom obrazovanju (Sl.list RCG, br. 60/03 i Sl.list CG, br. 45/10 i 47/11) i člana 18 stav 1 tačka 3 Statuta Univerziteta Crne Gore, Senat Univerziteta Crne Gore, na sjednici održanoj 28.03.2013. godine, donio je

ODLUKU O IZBORU U ZVANJE

DR JASMINA ĆETKOVIĆ bira se u akademsko zvanje **redovni profesor** Univerziteta Crne Gore za predmete: Ekonomija firme i Razvoj organizacije, **na Ekonomskom fakultetu** i Ekonomika (osnovne studije, studijski program Građevinarstvo), Ekonomika građevinarstva (specijalističke studije, studijski program Građevinarstvo), Ekonomika u građevinarstvu (osnovne studije, studijski program Menadžment u građevinarstvu), na Građevinskom fakultetu u Podgorici.



REKTOR

Prof. dr Predrag Miranović
Prof.dr Predrag Miranović

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ
ЕКОНОМСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

Број: 2203/4

Датум: 14.10.2004. године

Београд


На основу чл.1. став 2., чл. 25.,26. и 27. Закона о раду ("Сл.гласник РС" бр. 70/01), закључује се

УГОВОР О РАДУ

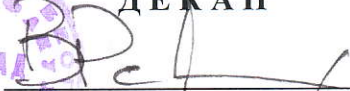
1. Универзитет у Београду – Економски факултет, Београд (у даљем тексту: Факултет) заснива радни однос са ЈАНИЋИЈЕВИЋ др НЕБОЈШОМ (у даљем тексту: Запослени), VIII степен стручне спреме, занимања доктор економских наука са пребивалиштем у Београду, ул. Палмира Тољатија бр. 64, број радне књижице 790/83, у звању редовног професора за ужу научну област Пословна економија и менаџмент – ОРГАНИЗАЦИЈА ПРЕДУЗЕЋА.
2. Запослени ће радити на пословима : остваривања свих облика образовног и научног рада утврђеног наставним планом и то: рад на изради и осавремењивању наставних планова и програма студија који се остварују на Факултету; праћење новина и примена новина у области наставних метода; извођење предавања и вежби на основним, магистарским, специјалистичким и докторским студијама; припрема и обављање испита; консултације са студентима, организовање појединачног и заједничког рада са студентима; менторство у изради дипломског рада и менторски рад са студентима магистарских и докторских студија; учешће у раду комисија за одобравање, оцену и одбрану магистарског рада односно докторске дисертације; остваривање наставе на студијама за иновацију знања, као и на студијама за остваривање програма за стручна усавршавања; иновације у настави; сарадња са сарадницима у току остваривања свих облика наставе; учешће у раду катедре, Научно-наставног већа и других стручних органа и комисија факултета и универзитета; писање уџбеника, приручника, скрипти и друге литературе за потребе студената; праћење домаће и стране литературе; објављивање научних и стручних радова; учествовање у раду на научно-истраживачким и развојним пројектима; учешће у комисијама за избор наставника и сарадника; обављање и других наставно-образовних послова.
3. Запослени и Факултет прихватају сва права, обавезе и одговорности утврђене законом и Колективним уговором и овим уговором.
4. Радни однос заснива се на основу Одлуке Изборног већа број 2203/3 од 22.09.2004. године и сагласности Стручног већа за економске, правно-економске, агроекономске, статистичке и демографске науке 03 број 9/30-1 од 12.10.2004. године.
(број и датум одлуке о избору, споразума о преузимању и др.)
5. Запослени заснива радни однос на неодређено време.
6. Запослени заснива радни однос са пуним радним временом у трајању од 40 часова недељно.
7. Запослени је дужан да ступи на рад 14.10.2004. године.
8. Запослени ће обављати послове у Београду.

9. Пробни рад траје _____.
За време пробног рада запослени ће обављати послове _____.
10. Факултет се обавезује да одмах по ступању запосленог на рад поднесе прописане пријаве на обавезно социјално осигурање и благовремено уплаћује допринос за пензијско, инвалидско и здравствено осигурање за случај незапослености, сразмерно времену проведеном на раду.
11. Запослени има право на одговарајућу зараду, накнаду зараде и друга примања у складу са законом и колективним уговором, сразмерно времену проведеном на раду.
12. Зарада запосленог утврђује се тако што се коефицијенти сложености посла у износу од **9,95** множи са ценом рада.
13. Цена рада утврђује се у динарском износу од стране руководства зависно од резултата пословања и финансијских могућности Факултета.
14. Факултет се обавезује да обезбеди и спроводи заштиту на раду у складу са законом, прописаним мерама и нормативима заштите на раду, актом Факултета, односно колективним уговором.
15. Запослени је дужан да се придржава прописаних мера заштите на раду.
16. Запослени не може да ради у своје име и за свој рачун, као и у име и за рачун другог правног лица без сагласности Факултета на пословима који се односе на оснивање конкурентских Факултета у својству оснивача, власника и сувласника; обављања функција декана, продекана и председника или члана Савета; ангажовања у додипломској, последипломској и докторској настави на конкурентском факултету или школи (сталном или повременом држању наставе или испита, менторства и чланства у комисијама);
Забрана конкуренције важи за територију Републике Србије, осим за државне Факултете са којима је закључен споразум о сарадњи, а односи се на послове из основне делатности Факултета.
17. Свака од уговорних страна може да откаже овај уговор, под условом у случајевима утврђеним законом, односно колективним уговором.
18. Запослени има право и дужност да остане на раду у трајању од _____ дана од дана достављања отказа уговора о раду.
19. Посебна права и обавезе: _____.
20. Овај уговор сачињен је у 4 (четири) примерка од којих три задржава Факултет, а један запослени.

ЗАПОСЛЕНИ


Проф. др Небојша Јанићијевић

**За ФАКУЛТЕТ
ДЕКАН**


Проф. др Бранислав Пелевић

