**Natasa Todorovic** is a psychologist, master of Public Health and has been the employee of the Red Cross of Serbia since 2001. Focusing heavily on ageing and older people in her work, the particular areas of work for her are elder abuse and human rights of older people, through research and publishing on different topics related to ageing and elder abuse. She has been active in setting up a national network of organisations working with older people, HumanaS, promoting the global advocacy campaign for the new United Nations’ convention on older people rights as well as in helping coordinate Older people’s Civil Society Dialogue in the Western Balkans. She is Member of the Governmental Council of Aging, the Governmental Council for Intergenerational Solidarity and Vice-President of the Gerontological society of Serbia. She is Co-representative for Republic of Serbia in the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse. She is a co-author of more than 15 books on ageing and numerous scientific papers.

**System of Protection from EAN in Serbia; Human Rights and Elder Abuse: The Case Example of Serbia**

In 2016, the number of reported cases of domestic violence and intimate partner violence was 23,218 in Serbia, out of which 3,018 were reported cases of elder abuse in family context, a 13% share. This is an increase in comparison with data from 2010 where the total number of reported cases was 8,481 and the number of elder abuse cases was 1,056 – 12.45%, still a small number in comparison with the prevalence of elder abuse in Serbia established through research and which is in line with the data from other European Countries as well as global data. This fits the pattern of elder abuse being seriously underreported. The challenges in Serbia include absence of standardised data collection and keeping, no regular practice of exchanging information between relevant public institutions and organisations on violence in family context and no specific services of social welfare developed for older persons that survived violence in family context.

Key words: Elder abuse, human rights

**Suicide Prevention in older persons**

Suicide rates among older persons have risen for decades. In the US persons over 65 make up 12% of the population, yet account for 18% of all suicide deaths. In South Korea suicide rate among older persons increased fivefold between 1990 and 2011. Suicide rate increases over the life course and continues increasing after 65, peaking after 85. Rates may be even higher due to a high suspected number of “silent suicides” (self-starvation, overdoses). Predictors for suicide include loneliness, physical diseases and elder abuse – all strongly tied to the increased risk of depression. Global prevalence of elder abuse is 15.7% while loneliness is established at approximately 25% and increasing with age to reach over 30% after 80 and even 50% for some groups of older women. Elder abuse especially shares many predictors with suicide risk in older persons however it has been recognised that elder abuse in itself is a serious risk factor for older persons.

Key words: Elder abuse, suicide, loneliness, depression