

TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF SMEDEREVO URBAN AREA



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Ministry of European Integration
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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INTRODUCTORY SPEECH

The City of Smederevo has begun development of the Territorial Strategy of the City of Smederevo Urban Area within the framework of the European Union Local Development Programme - EU PRO Plus and with the technical support of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). As a city that sees its place among the significant economic, social and cultural centres in the Republic of Serbia, Smederevo is pleased to join the EU PRO Plus programme, aware of the importance of the integrated sustainable development of its territory, based on its spatial, economic, social and environmental components.



The territorial scope of the Strategy is the central city area as the area in which the largest number of functions, activities and interests are permeated and to which the entire population of Smederevo gravitates. The scope also includes the area of the city's Danube waterfront with the Smederevo Fortress, which are of primary importance for the wider regional positioning of the city.

Through the development of the Strategy, with the active participation of relevant institutions, representatives of the profession, citizens, and civil society, a high level of participation was achieved in the process of identifying development potentials, limitations, and needs of the central city area and defining a common vision of development. Through the joint work of the participants, objectives and measures and priority areas of intervention were determined, which aim to contribute to the integrated development and improvement of the city's identity. During the process of developing the Strategy, priority projects were also proposed in individual areas, which are aligned with the interests of the public, private, and civil sectors, and above all with the common needs of citizens who use this space.

The adoption of the Urban Area Development Strategy of the City of Smederevo provides the opportunity to achieve the vision of Smederevo, as a modern urban city on the Danube, a city of unique identity with a rich cultural, historical, industrial and wine heritage, economically developed and competitive, a city of opportunities, a city of youth, innovation, and inspiration, a city of satisfied and active citizens, accessible and open to all who come to it.

Mayor

Jasmina Vojinović

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1 INTRODUCTION

The European Union programme for local development - EU PRO Plus contributes to a more balanced socio-economic development by supporting the management of urban and territorial development, economic growth and social cohesion in 99 local governments in two regions: Šumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia. The European Union (EU) has allocated 40 million euros through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) 2020 to finance this programme, which is led by the Ministry of European Integration of the Republic of Serbia and implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Relying on the results of three previous development programmes, the programme in all its activities focuses special attention on good governance, digitalization and innovation, environmental and climate change aspects, as well as gender equality. In addition, as part of its activities, where relevant and possible, EU PRO Plus will contribute to eliminating some of the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The direct beneficiaries of the EU PRO Plus programme are the Ministry of European Integration, 99 local self-government units (LSGs), local government structures, regional development agencies (RDAs), other business support organisations, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and civil society organisations (CSOs), while the final beneficiaries of the programme are residents of 99 cities and municipalities. All programme activities are undertaken in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Serbia, while respecting national policies and priorities, in order to ensure national “ownership” of them and contribute to the development of national capacities. The EU PRO Plus programme is based on the National Priorities for International Assistance of the Republic of Serbia until 2025, which is of key importance for economic and social development and the process of European integration, where it will especially contribute to the preparations for fulfilling the requirements from Chapter 22 of the accession negotiations EU - Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments.

Direct technical assistance was provided with the aim of improving the capacities of LSGs to introduce and implement an integrated approach to territorial development, in accordance with EU territorial development policies. In order to implement an integrated and sustainable approach to development planning, the programme provided support to local governments through the development of territorial strategies. A total of 12 territories - urban areas that include 31 LGSs were selected through the Public Call for submission of applications for the development of territorial strategies.¹ The activities of the programme included the following: a) support to interdisciplinary working groups formed for the development of strategies, in the form of advisory assistance and the organisation of training and workshops for the development of strategies, b) organisation and facilitation of stakeholder involvement (thematic round tables and workshops with experts and the general public) and citizen participation (surveys,

¹ Urban areas of Bor, Kruševac, Leskovac, Loznica, Novi Pazar, Smederevo, Šabac; The urban area of the city of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Arandjelovac, Batočina, Knić, Lapovo, Rača and Topola; The urban area of the city of Zaječar and the municipalities of Boljevac, Knjaževac and Sokobanja, the urban area of the city of Niš and the municipalities of Gadžin Han, Merošina and Svrlijig; The urban area of the city of Pirot and the municipalities of Babušnica, Bela Palanka and Dimitrovgrad and the urban area of the city of Užice and the municipalities of Bajina Bašta, Čajetina, Požega and Priboj.

public forums and public hearings), c) provision of technical support for consolidation of materials and formulation of strategies, g) preparation for the press and printing of strategies, and support for strengthening transparency through the development of a strategy website with a presentation of the strategy development process.

The time horizon foreseen for the realisation of territorial strategies is the year 2034, that is, the period that includes two programme periods of the EU Cohesion Policy.

2 APPROACH AND STEPS IN STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

The goal of the Strategy is to contribute to the sustainable development of the urban area based on encouraging:

- application of an integrated and participatory approach to the development of society and economy, development of the landscape, cultural and architectural heritage, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and strengthening of urban-rural linkages;
- transition to clean and fair energy, green and blue investments, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, sustainable and multimodal urban mobility;
- innovative, smart, low-carbon and circular economies, with better use of the potential of digital technologies for innovative purposes;
- strengthening the social component by implementing the European pillar of social rights in the field of employment, education, socioeconomic inclusion and integration, housing, social and health care, culture, sports and recreation, creating a stimulating environment for youth initiatives and activities, and social innovation.

The strategy sets priorities for sustainable and integrated territorial development, contributes to a more efficient pooling of funding sources and more effective use of financial resources and development of connections within and outside the environment.

The reasons for creating the Strategy Of Urban Development are:

- encouraging sustainable and integrated development of the urban area;
- identifying the key needs of the development of the urban area;
- encouraging the effective use and improvement of urban/territorial capital management;
- the application of EU development management instruments, which enables the establishment of a framework for sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development of the urban area by connecting the traditional system of spatial and urban planning, the planning system of public policies, the improvement of urban development financing and the management of local public finances;
- improving the conditions for urban development in accordance with the New EU Cohesion Policy, the Paris Agreement, the EU Urban Agenda, the New Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities, the Green Deal for the Western Balkans and other EU documents;
- implementation of the Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2030: Measure 5.2.3 Application of EU Cohesion Policy instruments - integrated territorial investments (*ITI – Integrated Territorial Investment*), within the Package of measures 5.2 - Improvement of public finance management for sustainable and integrated urban development, and measure 5.3.3 Local strategies of integrated urban development within the Package of measures 5.3 - integrated planning of sustainable urban development) within the Urban Development Governance Strategic axis;
- encouraging multi-level development governance and application of various governance instruments (collaborative, command, hybrid); encouraging a multi-stakeholder

approach (economy, education, science, public and civil sector); improvement of inter-municipal cooperation; encouraging a participatory approach and involvement of local actors; encouraging mixing (*blending*) funding urban development from different types of (domestic and international); strengthening the transparency of decision-making at the level of the urban area;

- improvement of institutional and personnel capacities and governance mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategy.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTEGRATED APPROACH

Integration is one of the four key elements of the integrated and sustainable territorial development (ISTD) planning approach tested within the EU PRO Plus programme. Integration has two main dimensions: territorial and thematic integration. The territorial dimension of integration, although it is important for all types of urban areas, is especially relevant for those who prepared strategies of integrated territorial investments (ITI), that is, urban areas that cover more than one LSG.

The thematic aspect of the integrated approach is a key characteristic of territorial strategies, which implies an integrated approach among different sectoral policies. Strategies can cover a wide range of policies, from different types of infrastructure, to business support, social measures or environmental investments. The instruments tested in the EU PRO Plus programme apply a multisectoral approach that goes beyond traditional sectoral policies, while supporting place-based and integrated solutions, thus enabling interconnected and cross-sectoral responses to urban challenges.

Within the EU Cohesion Policy 2021-27, the integrated approach is one of the four mandatory elements of territorial strategies, with regulations requiring “*description of an integrated approach to solving the recognised development needs and potential of the area*”². The aforementioned approach and prescribed content of territorial strategies, defined by the new legislation of the European Commission from 2021, determined the legal basis for the adoption of this strategy, namely Articles 49 and 50 of the Law on the Planning System³. Namely, integration is a key dimension of Cohesion Policy in a broader sense, which implies not only integration between different management levels (vertical) and different spatial levels and areas (territorial), but, most importantly, coordination between different policy areas (horizontal).

The intersectoral approach aims to overcome “*silo structures*”, i.e. the traditional division of functions according to sectors or policy areas, which is typically present in public administration. There are both horizontal and vertical dimensions of the intersectoral approach: horizontal refers to the relationship between departments in the same administration (e.g. in LSGs), and vertical refers to the relationship between departments in different administrations, state administration departments or other service providers. According to the Handbook on Sustainable Urban Development Strategies of the Joint Research centre of the European

² See Article 29 of the Common Provisions Regulation: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R1060&from=EN>

³ Law on the Planning System of the RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 30/2018) <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-planskom-sistemu-republike-srbije.html>

Commission, cross-sectoral integration can be achieved by: 1) ensuring the consistency of policy-making principles and objectives among different policy sectors in public administration, harmonizing priorities and time frames; and 2) cooperation between different departments at all levels, in order to jointly create policies⁴.

Just as in EU Cohesion policy, the strategies developed in the context of EU PRO Plus are multi-sectoral, organised under five objectives representing different thematic areas, and therefore require cross-sectoral integration. In practice, this can be supported by strong coordination structures involving stakeholders and other organisations at all stages, thus providing support for the implementation of a cross-sectoral strategy. Supported projects should contribute to the objectives of the strategy and be cross-sectoral. This requires adequate procedures, such as project eligibility and selection criteria, as these will have a major impact on how integrated the projects will be and how they will be linked to the strategy.⁵

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF INVOLVEMENT OF PARTNERS

In the dynamic environment of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development, the creation and implementation of effective strategies is of key importance for ensuring the prosperity and sustainability of cities and wider urban areas. The territorial strategy traces the path for development, including various sectors such as: infrastructure, economy, environment, social protection services, etc. However, the complexity of contemporary challenges requires a collaborative approach that goes beyond LSGs. The involvement of partners - different levels of government, non-profit organisations, private companies, social groups, universities, institutes, development and research organisations, plays a key role in shaping and implementing a successful territorial strategy.

Partners in territorial strategy:

The development and implementation of a territorial strategy has enormous benefits as it involves different perspectives, expertise and resources brought by different partners. The comprehensive territorial strategy includes the following types of partners:

- **Administration:** Local (municipal, city) and national administration bodies are decisive partners because of their regulatory powers, funding resources and policy-making competences. Their participation ensures alignment with broader development objectives and effective coordination of efforts.
- **Non-profit organisations:** Civil society organisations often work closely with communities, addressing social and environmental challenges. Their knowledge of the environment can help identify the specific needs, concerns and priorities of the local population.
- **Private companies:** Private sector participation is vital for infrastructure development, innovation and economic growth. Partnerships with businesses can lead to investment in real estate, transportation, energy and technology, driving progress in urban areas.

⁴ Fioretti C, Pertoldi M, Busti M and Van Heerden S (2020) Handbook of Sustainable Urban Development Strategies, <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC118841>

⁵ Pertoldi M, Fioretti C, Guzzo F, Testori G, De Bruijn M, Ferry M, Kah S, Servillo L A and Windisch S (2022) Handbook of Territorial and Local Development Strategies. <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC130788>

- **Academic and research institutions:** Universities and research organisations contribute intellectual capital by conducting studies, analysing data and proposing evidence-based solutions. Their research can lead to the formulation of a strategy based on sound principles.
- **Community groups and citizens:** Local people and community organisations ensure that the real needs of citizens are taken into account, thus creating the basis for strategies to be developed on local knowledge. The participation of local residents fosters a sense of ownership, ensures inclusiveness and increases the likelihood of successful implementation of strategies.
- **International organisations:** Cooperation with international organisations and cities enables learning from examples from the world's best practices, access to finance and exchange of experiences. These partnerships can facilitate knowledge sharing and cross-border cooperation.

The involvement of partners in territorial strategies has several advantages, it will improve the quality of strategy development and support its effective implementation. Therefore, partnership and participation are important prerequisites for developing a territorial strategy within the EU's cohesion policy. Also, the New European Bauhaus initiative emphasises the added value of combining local knowledge with an interdisciplinary approach in achieving creative solutions to social problems - solutions that are inclusive, sustainable and beautiful.

Involving partners in the strategy development phase will help in:

- **Identification of the problem:** Partners contribute their expertise to comprehensively assess development challenges and opportunities. This joint effort provides a more "nuanced" understanding of the urban area.
- **Data collection and analysis:** Academic and research institutions, along with non-governmental organisations, can help collect and analyse data to identify trends, gaps and potential solutions.
- **Stakeholder involvement:** Community groups, CSOs, government and public organisations work together to involve citizens - in meetings, workshops and research. This participatory approach ensures that the strategy is aligned with the needs of those it serves.
- **Establishing a strategic vision:** Collaborative workshops involving different actors enable the creation of a common vision of the development of the urban area. This process ensures that the strategy reflects diverse views.
- **Formulating a solution:** Drawing knowledge from different sectors, private companies, non-governmental organisations and academic institutions contribute to proposing innovative solutions with their ideas.

Equally important is the involvement of partners in the phase of implementing the territorial strategy. This often presents a challenge because it is easier to give an opinion or provide data than to engage in concrete activities. A common pitfall in the development of a territorial strategy is to expect activities from partners who were not involved in the development of the strategy and who do not feel engaged. Or vice versa, partners who engaged resources and knowledge in the strategy development phase were not later involved in the implementation

of activities, which leads to disappointment. The territorial strategies of the EU PRO Plus programme pay special attention to this.

The roles that partners can play in implementing the strategy are as follows:

- **Support through resources:** Partners play a key role in providing financial resources necessary for the successful implementation of various aspects of the strategy of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development. National and local governments, their agencies and companies, private companies and international organisations allocate funds that enable the implementation of infrastructure projects, community programs and sustainable initiatives. These resources are of vital importance for the improvement of the traffic system, the improvement of water and sewage systems, the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and economic growth within the wider urban area.
- **Technology and innovation:** Partners, including academic institutions and private companies, bring their expertise in technology and innovation to the fore. To face the urgent challenges of urban development, they propose innovative solutions. The application of “smart city” technology enables the optimization of city services, and solutions that include renewable energy reduce carbon emissions. Digital management platforms and data analysis systems, for example GIS, improve operational efficiency. This infusion of innovation helps create a sustainable and thriving urban area.
- **Community participation:** Partners actively engage with local communities to ensure that the strategy of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development is adapted to the specific needs and aspirations of the residents. This participation process not only encourages a sense of ownership (over the process and decisions) and inclusiveness, but also helps in the realisation of targeted social and environmental projects and improves, for example, environmental awareness, waste reduction or the introduction of new green areas. Civil society organisations and advocacy groups can collaborate with the public sector to advocate for policy changes that are consistent with the strategy of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development, thereby ensuring that the principles of the strategy are incorporated into the legal framework.
- **Data-driven decision making:** Academic institutions and research groups contribute to the implementation of the strategy by collecting, analysing and using data. This data-driven approach guides the decision-making process and allows all stakeholders to monitor progress, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions. Data analysis provides insight into the effectiveness of various initiatives, helping urban planners and policy makers to adapt and improve strategies in real time. This analytical approach ensures that the territorial strategy remains relevant and responds to the needs of a changing and evolving urban area.
- **Capacity building and cooperation:** Partners collaborate to develop capacity among stakeholders involved in strategy implementation. This takes place through training programs, workshops and knowledge exchange initiatives aimed at improving the competencies of public administration employees, local community leaders and other key participants. This capacity building effort ensures that those responsible

for implementing the strategy have the understanding, knowledge and skills to apply the various instruments necessary for successful implementation. Furthermore, cross-sectoral collaboration among partners fosters a culture of collaborative problem-solving, drawing on the strengths of different actors to address complex urban challenges and promote inclusive development.

The wider urban area is a complex milieu that requires a collaborative approach to create lasting positive change. The involvement of partners in the preparation and implementation of the territorial strategy enriches that process with different views, resources and expertise. By encouraging the establishment of partnerships between the administration, non-profit organisations, private companies, academia and research institutions and various community groups, urban areas in the EU PRO Plus programme have the opportunity to develop and implement high-quality territorial strategies that will lead to a sustainable and inclusive transformation of urban areas.

2.3 APPROACH TO STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

In the development of the Strategy, a participatory and integrated approach was applied, taking into account the spatial dimension of urban and territorial development and the organisation of the process, which ensures coordination and cooperation.

The strategy starts from the topics contained in international and national policies of integrated and sustainable urban and territorial development, which are adapted to the local context of urban and territorial development in the Republic of Serbia. This was achieved by applying a participatory approach through public dialogue and inter and transdisciplinary cooperation of a wide range of actors from different sectors, professional fields and levels of administration. The applied participatory procedure is characterised by diversity (represented institutions/ participants, levels of administration, policies, disciplines, etc.), interaction using methods of consultation and active participation, and the existence of mechanisms for selection (prioritisation). The purpose is to:

- identify the key needs of urban and territorial development and improve the use of urban/territorial capital;
- defines a strategic framework (for the time horizon until 2034, ie two program periods of the European Union's cohesion policy), which is based on management instruments and oriented towards efficient and effective implementation;
- enable an open and flexible approach to urban and territorial development governance topics in the local context, taking into account the administrative, legal, institutional framework, capacities, etc.;
- enable inter- and transdisciplinary discussion on cross-sectional (eng. *cross-cutting*) urban development topics in order to overcome the limitations of the sectoral approach;
- ensure the participation of interested actors in solving key problems and challenges, identifying areas of intervention and prioritising urban development projects, as well as to enable the optimal combination of resources.

The development of the Strategy was carried out in accordance with the Law on Gender Equality ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 52/2021) through the application of the principle of gender perspective in planning and adoption of public policies in the areas of planning, traffic and infrastructure (Article 40). The integration of the gender perspective in the process of creating the Strategy is supported by a participatory approach and communication as instruments for the representation of various interests within the local community concerning daily work, economic habits, social and cultural practices, as well as the need to access public purposes.

The organisation of the Strategy development process implies the coordination of cooperation between different sectors and levels of administration, facilitated communication with the participants of the planning process, the establishment of networks of administration and actors in the covered urban area and with the environment, as well as the involvement of the local economy, representatives of public institutions, education and science, and other relevant actors in the planning and implementation of urban development programs and projects.

2.4 STEPS IN STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

The process of developing the Strategy was initiated in 2022 with the establishment of an institutional framework, the adoption of the Decision on joining the development of the Strategy, the Decision on the formation of the Council for the Development of the Urban Area and the Decision on the formation of the Working Group for the development of the strategy. The task was to assess needs, formulate vision, objectives and measures, and to map areas of intervention and strategic projects within an intersectoral, transparent and participatory environment with actors from different sectors.

The steps in the process of creating the Strategy were as follows (Figure 1):

- 1) Contextual analysis by thematic areas;
- 2) SWOT analysis through identification of key problems of urban and territorial development and assessment of needs;
- 3) Vision, objectives and measures;
- 4) Sources of funding;
- 5) Priority areas of intervention and strategic projects;
- 6) Monitoring, evaluation, implementation of strategies and governance mechanisms.

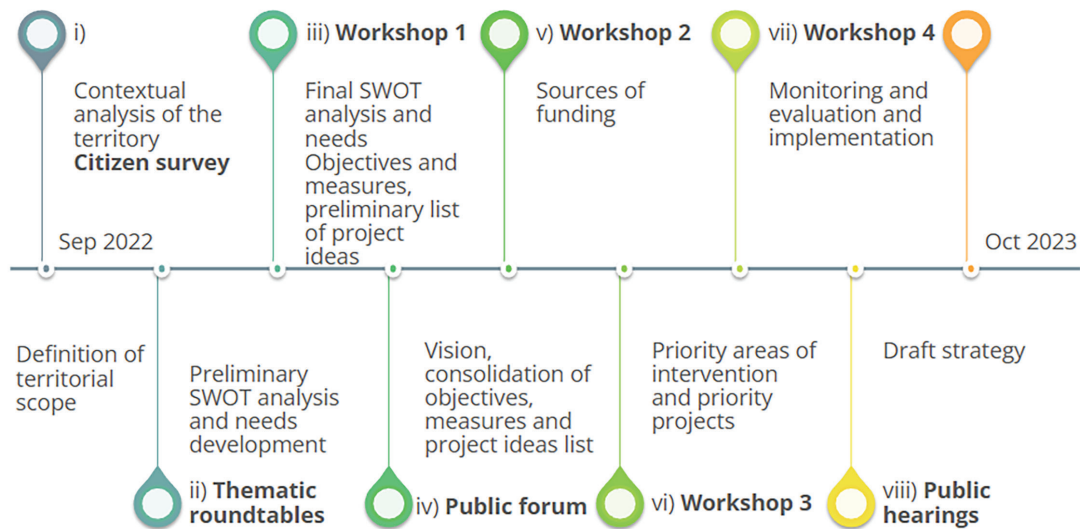


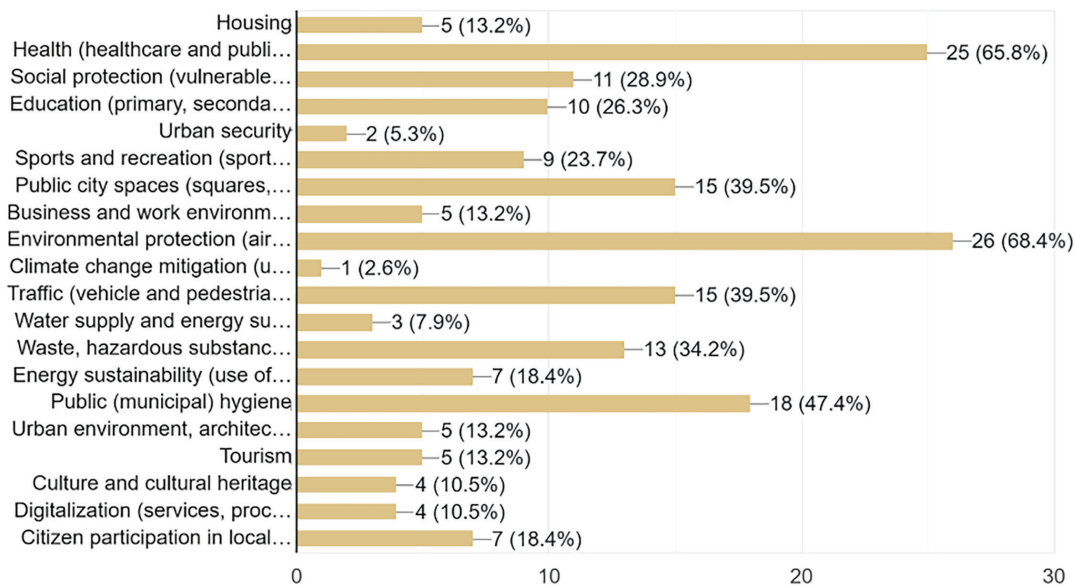
Figure 1 Steps in the strategy making process

In the first step, a contextual analysis was made by thematic areas: a) Society (demography, social inclusion and social assistance services, social and health infrastructure, education); b) Economy (general economic trends, labor market, business environment, tourism and culture); c) Urban environment (quality of urban structures and public spaces, quality of urban environment, exposure to environmental risks and climate risks, primary infrastructure, infrastructure for mobility and internet connectivity, urban transport, urban development governance). The analysis of the situation was followed by an online survey of citizens during December 2022, the results of which were separately presented at thematic round tables.

Appendix 1 Citizen survey results (source of data: City of Smederevo)

6. In which of the following areas should local government take action? (list five)

38 responses



After this step, a preliminary SWOT analysis was prepared, which was presented, discussed and supplemented at the thematic round tables. Thematic round tables were held on the following topics: 1) Economic development (innovative, smart, low-carbon and circular economy); 2) Energy (clean and fair), green and blue investments; mitigating and adapting to climate change, preventing and managing risks; 3) Sustainable and multimodal urban mobility; 4) Social wellbeing - employment, education, housing, social and health care, culture, socio-economic inclusion and integration, social innovation; 5) Urban renewal and regeneration (urban structures, public spaces, etc.), development of landscape, cultural and architectural heritage, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and strengthening of urban-rural ties; and 6) Urban and territorial development governance. At the same time, the first ideas for projects and priority areas of intervention began to be recorded at the thematic round tables, for which the mapping technique was used.

In the next step, after inputting all the participants' comments and consolidating the material, a final SWOT analysis was prepared with a needs assessment, as well as a proposal of goals and measures, which was discussed and verified at the first workshop with members of the Working Group.

The summarized results were presented at the Citizens' Forum, which followed. On that occasion, the participants of the forum gave proposals for the formulation of the vision of the development of the urban area, the addition and reformulation of measures and goals. At the forum, the proposal of the area of intervention was discussed and additional proposals of ideas for projects were given. The meeting was opened with an exhibition of children's drawings by elementary school students on the topic "My city/territory in the future", and the participants evaluated the children's works. At the end of the forum, the best children's works were awarded with awards and commemorative books.

At the next workshop on sources of funding for urban and territorial development, national and international sources of funding for urban and territorial development in Serbia were presented in detail. The participants of the workshop pointed to some other national funding sources, and expressed their satisfaction with the latest review of the possibilities for using various funds, donations, loans, etc. The prepared material in a broader version was delivered to all local and regional partners of the EU PRO Plus programme in all 99 LSGs.

At the third workshop in a row, mapped priority areas of intervention and consolidated strategic projects were presented. Here, too, after discussion with local partners, the materials were corrected and supplemented.

The last in a series of workshops was held on the topic of monitoring, evaluation, strategy implementation and governance mechanisms. It took place with a lively discussion on the necessary development of institutional capacities and considering the possibility of establishing a project coordination unit.

A Draft Strategy has been prepared and will be presented to the public.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Urban areas in the Republic of Serbia are defined through the system of urban centres in the Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 and the report on the strategic assessment of the impact of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 on the environment. Cities - centres of urban areas that can establish urban areas for the purposes of testing the application of the mechanism of integrated territorial investments (ITI) are defined by the Guidelines for applicants within the Public Call for submitting applications for the development of territorial strategies within the EU PRO Plus programme through two sets of criteria:

Basic criteria

- a) That the local self-government units (LSGs) are classified as an urban area - an integration centre of more than 100,000 inhabitants, or an urban area - an integration centre of more than 40,000 inhabitants as defined in the system of urban centres in the Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 and the report on the strategic assessment of the impact of the spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 on the environment and in the case of the wider territory,

Additionally in the case of a wider territory:

- b) They fulfil the condition of spatial continuity of the territory,
- c) Ensure partnership with at least three LSGs, which is confirmed by signing a declaration of partnership for application and a partnership agreement between LSGs, and
- d) Ensure partnership with the Regional Development Agency (RDA) covering the territory in question.

Additional criteria

- a) Capacities of the applicant to apply instruments of territorial development,
 - 1) Existence of internal institutional capacities, i.e. capacities for urban planning within the department, institute or public enterprise LSG; local offices for economic development or other similar capacities; departments/institutions for social and environmental issues, etc.
 - 2) Experience in similar actions - in implementing participatory processes, applying new methods and innovative approaches in urban development and related projects funded by the EU
- b) Socio-economic and spatial characteristics
 - 1) in the case of a narrower territory: industrial/business and commercial zones and brownfield locations: illegally built and undeveloped peripheral city zones (areas of uncontrolled expansion of urban settlements) and degradation of rural areas; endangered urban structures and central city zones; parts of urban settlements with a concentration of social problems - social inclusion and poverty reduction; settlements or parts of settlements exposed to problems of environmental protection and climate change; spatial entities with cultural and architectural heritage, important features

of the cultural and historical development of an urban settlement/group of urban settlements and

2) in the case of a wider territory: common characteristics – important infrastructure corridors, geography, morphology, industrial capacities; endogenous potential; common needs, problems and challenges and joint development plans and initiatives.

c) Experience in partnerships (in the case of a wider territory)

1) Relevant partnerships established for the implementation of similar or related initiatives in the previous period, which can represent the foundations for the establishment of management mechanisms that will ensure the implementation of the territorial strategy.

4 TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

The City of Smederevo is located in central Serbia on an area of 481.7 km² and belongs to the Danube administrative district. In the network of settlements (cities), Smederevo was established as a regional centre by the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010. It is located in the northeastern part of the Republic of Serbia, 46 km from Belgrade (Figure 2). The main potential of the City of Smederevo is an extremely favourable geo-traffic position between two European pan-European corridors - land X - highway and water - VII - Danube. It has the northernmost port to which Black Sea ships arrive. It covers the gently undulating lowland area of the southern edge of the Pannonian Basin, in the extreme northeastern part of Šumadija. The geographical territory of the City belongs to the Danube Region and the lower Pomoravlje region. It stretches directly in front of the confluence of the Velika Morava and the Danube, where (in hydrographic terms) most of it belongs to the Velika Morava basin. The northern border is formed by the 22 km long Danube, and the eastern 35 km long Velika Morava. On the western side, the territory is bordered by the river Sastavak, the Hungarian plain, and on the southeast by the dry valley of Krnji dol. From there, the border to the southwest goes across the junction between Ralja and Carevac, crosses the Beluća valley and reaches its westernmost point (which is also the highest elevation of the territory - Gumnište 273 m.a.s.l.). In the south, it enters the basin of the Konjska river, and then descends through the Donjak valley to the confluence between the Konjska and Velika Morava river basins. It stretches further east to join the border on Velika Morava.

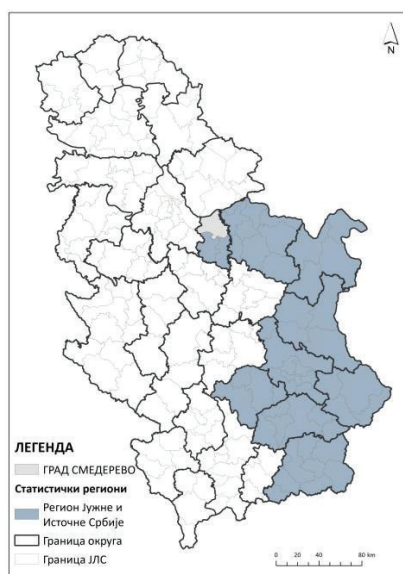


Figure 2 *Location of the Urban Area*

The basic climatic characteristics of the City of Smederevo are determined by its geographical position, atmospheric circulation, relief and degree of continentality. In the north is the vast Pannonian plain, whose climatic influences are also manifested far to the south, along the Velika Morava valley. The openness of the Pannonian Plain favors the occurrence of frequent winds, especially in winter. The flows of the Danube and Velika Morava, as well as smaller rivers, influence the modification of the continental climate. This region is also characterized by the highest frequency and strength of *košava* in Serbia, which can be very significant from the aspect of using

wind energy. The location on the banks of the Danube, along with considerable areas with a slight slope, means that the relief of the City of Smederevo does not represent a limiting factor in the use of space. The exception is unstable terrain on the Danube coast and terrain with slightly stronger erosion. The best geomorphological conditions for the development of industry, agriculture and settlement are found on the alluvial plains of larger rivers, on their gentle valley sides and on the tops of the surfaces between the river valleys. It is noticeable that the territory of the City is divided into a lower area at the bottom of the valleys of Velika Morava, Ralje and the lower course of the Konjska River, and a higher area in the central and western part of the City. Hydrographically, most of the territory of the municipality belongs to the Velika Morava basin. There is enough water in the alluvial plains of the Morava and Danube, but the biggest problem is its quality, not its quantity. The potentials of these two rivers have not been used enough, and they are under great pressure from pollution. Better quality soils are located on higher and drained terrains along the bottom of the Velika Morava valley and on lower and flatter terrains of Šumadija hills, and less quality ones closer to Velika Morava and on terrains with a steeper slope in the western part of the city, and are among the most fertile in Serbia. The highest quality land, the first and second class, constitutes 15.8% of the total area, the third and fourth 64.3% of the land, therefore, two-thirds of the area represents extremely valuable agricultural potential. The natural conditions in Smederevo are favorable for agriculture and cover 80.59% of the area, which is above the average for the Republic of Serbia. Within 40,190ha of agricultural land, the majority (82.9%) is arable land, followed by orchards 5.6%, as much as vineyards, meadows with 4.1% and pastures with 1.7%. The highest quality land (I and II cadastral class) constitutes 16.4% of the total agricultural land, of which 76.5% belongs to arable land. A total of 56.1% are III and IV class lands, and 27.5% are from V to VIII cadastral classes, which indicates that the land of this territory is suitable for agricultural production. Almost all agricultural land is owned by family farms, while only 8.9% is community agricultural land. The total area of wetlands roughly covers an area of 48 km², while the area under forest and forest land is 2,390 ha. Privately owned forests occupy 2006 ha (Figure 3).

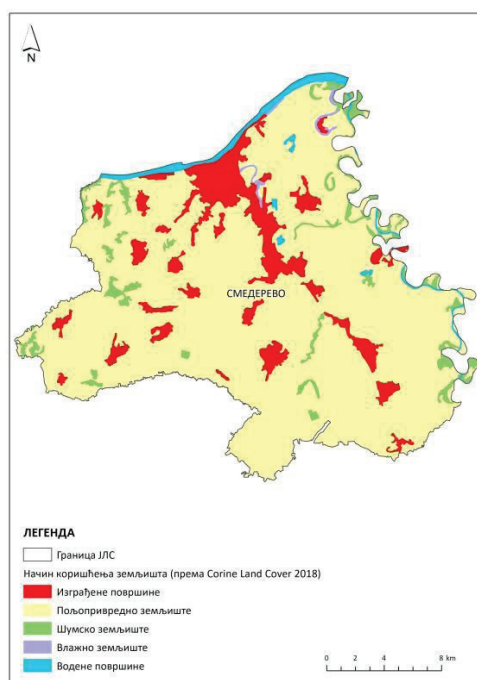


Figure 3 Basic purpose of the land

The administrative area of the City of Smederevo was formed in such a way that the city centre, the settlement of Smederevo, is the centre of gravity to which the rest of the rural-type settlements gravitate towards. In addition, the City itself with its functional area includes the municipalities of Velika Plana and Smederevska Palanka, and other municipalities - which gravitate towards Belgrade, to whose metropolitan area it is connected. Rural settlements of higher centrality are territorially well distributed with a certain zone of influence towards primary settlements. This situation is the basis for potential local decentralization of functions and content (Šalinac, Radinac, Mihajlovac, Osipaonica, Durugovac, Kolari). In this way, subsystems could be created within the broader system of the City. The city of Smederevo has a complex network of settlements. In addition to the internal structure, the complexity in this regard is also influenced by the fact that the City is under the influence of the Belgrade metropolitan area, that is, it is located in its zone of influence. Within the administrative territory of the City there are 28 settlements - 27 rural, the centre of which is the urban settlement of Smederevo. The settlements of Udovice, Petrijevo, Vučak, Kolari, Ralja and those on the line Smederevo - Osipaonica are so attracted by the influence of the centre that they are increasingly urbanised and transform their primary structures into more urbanized ones. The southwestern part of the city is isolated and gravitates the least towards the centre. The largest number of settlements in this administrative area is in the western part of the territory. In the east, they are bordered by the main railway line, and the Moravian belt is uninhabited. Rural settlements are compact and broken type. A linear increase in the population is observed according to every census except for the one from 2011, where a decrease of more than two thousand inhabitants was observed. The negative trend is even more drastic between the two last census years (the drop at the level of the City is 8,850, i.e. 8%). In the educational structure, the largest percentage is occupied by the population with acquired secondary education. Of the total number of residents, daily migrants are about 12%, while of the total number of residents performing occupations, 27.4% are daily migrants, mostly those who migrate to another part of the City, i.e. towards the urban centre, i.e. the pole of growth and development.

Public services are distributed depending on the category of settlement. In the city centre, they are zoned in the very core, and on the periphery and along important roads are individual centres of public services. In larger villages, which at the same time have a larger number of inhabitants and are economically more developed, public services are better equipped. In smaller villages, they are dislocated and mostly represented in the primary form. This primarily refers to the villages south of the Belgrade - Niš highway, where the demographic trend is negative, which also determines the absence of the need for the development of high-level public services. In the Danube villages, public services are also mostly represented only in basic form. The health care of the population of the City of Smederevo is spatially and organizationally based on the possibilities and capacities of the Health centre "Sveti Luka", whose facilities have a total area of 17,503m², located in the area of the wider city centre, on an area of about 2.23ha. At the level of the City, at the level of social protection, socially threatened and vulnerable categories of the population are taken care of - the elderly, sick persons, refugees and displaced persons, persons with disabilities, children with disabilities, without parental care, war invalids, unstable and low income individuals. Measures are being

implemented to achieve conditions for independent living and work of socially vulnerable persons, provision of livelihood and other forms of social protection.

In the 20th century, Smederevo developed mainly as an industrial centre, and based on that, it occupies a high position in the network of Serbian cities. However, in a certain way, such monofunctionality is a limitation in further development. The Smederevo Iron conglomerate (Smederevska Železara) was the main trigger of both daily and permanent immigration movements in the city centre itself. This affected not only the population concentration, but also other segments of the centre's functioning. Employment in the industrial sector is dominant and the dependence of a large number of people on it is very pronounced. Apart from the city centre and the zone in and around the settlement of Radinac, industry is also developing in the settlements along the highway, such as Mihajlovac. The villages in the Moravian part are on fertile land with the convenience and possibilities of irrigation, they are destined for intensive agricultural development, those in the central part of the City for vegetable, fruit and viticulture. The settlements in the Šumadija part, which are located on the "Wine Road" route, are suitable for the development of tourism. A special problem in the area of the City of Smederevo is the permanent and, often very pronounced, threat to the environment, especially in the vicinity of the Iron conglomerate. The third and fourth sectors occupy the highest percentage in the share of the active population that performs a profession, slightly more than half. A little less is occupied by industry, and the least by agriculture. The same distribution of the share of the sector is observed in the municipal centre, with the fact that the share of the primary sector, i.e. agriculture is extremely small - a little more than 1%, which is expected considering that the centre is an urban area. Smederevo has significant tourism potential, both from the natural and cultural aspects. The development of tourism is favored by the exceptional location, as well as the infrastructural connection. All natural protected assets and natural potentials are a significant part in the development of the tourist offer. (especially the Danube).

Smederevo is one of the few centres in Serbia with such a good geostrategic position and the existence of multimodal transport capacity. Transit routes are located outside the city centre. There is also a network of local roads and roads of the first and second order. The main route is the main line E-85 - Belgrade - Mala Krsna - Niš, which connects Smederevo with Europe and Corridor X. Via the junction Mala Krsna, Smederevo is connected to the eastern part of Serbia by the regional route Požarevac-Bor. River traffic is not sufficiently developed, but it has influenced the development of all economic sectors. It is based on the Danube, and important elements are the old pier, the marina, the new port, as well as smaller piers (gravel pits). The port is registered for international traffic. The docks, as well as the port, are not equipped to develop intermodal traffic. There is no terminal for passenger traffic, and the marina is also in inadequate condition (Figure 4).



Figure 4 *Traffic connectivity of the Urban area*

The potential for employment exists in all branches of the economy. It is conditioned by the general socio-economic circumstances and the quality and structure of the employees. The necessity of defining and ranking strategic priorities becomes a basic need of the local community. Cross-border cooperation with neighboring municipalities/regions is especially important in almost all activities (transport, tourism, environmental protection, etc.) and the linking of interests around jointly defined projects.

5 CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

5.1 SOCIETY

5.1.1 Demographics

According to the 2011 Census, the City of Smederevo had 108,209 inhabitants. Compared to the new picture from 2021 of 100,155 inhabitants, where the number of inhabitants in the territory of Smederevo is 7.5% lower. The ratio of male to female population is approximately the same (50.7:49.3).

The birth rate is 10, the life expectancy is 73 years, and the degree of dependency is 2.4% of the total population. According to the estimate, in 2020 there were 1,022 immigrated and 1,217 emigrated residents from the territory of the City of Smederevo (total negative balance of -195). In 2020, the population density was 209 people/ha. There is a noticeable imbalance in the spatial distribution of the population. Among the inhabitants of the City of Smederevo, by nationality, Serbs (95%) dominate, while a larger number of national minorities declared as Roma (2,369 or 2.2%), Macedonians (291, 0.27%), Montenegrins (271, 0.25%), Croats (161, 0.15%), and they stand out from other nationalities also Albanians, Bosniaks, Bulgarians, Vlachs, Bunjevci, Germans, Romanians, Russians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Ukrainians, Czechs. Greeks and Jews, who have had a community in Smederevo for centuries, should also be mentioned.

5.1.2 Social inclusion and social protection

Average salary of inhabitants

According to the Republic Institute of Statistics, the average net salary per employee in the territory of the City of Smederevo for 2021 is RSD 59,429, which is 9.8% less than the RS average (65,864). The average net salary for men is RSD 62,764, and for women RSD 55,101 (about 12% less).

Social protection services

The city provides 11 types of services in the field of social protection, for which there is a constant need. The lack of supply in relation to the needs of the population is a constant increase in the demand for the service of a child's personal companion. Also, pensioners with pensions above the minimum are interested in the home help service, for which they would pay a co-payment (calls from citizens).

Endangered zones

Zones with pronounced social problems such as poverty and social exclusion are Ribarsko naselje in Karađorđev dud and Mali Krivak settlement in Slavija. The problems are related to ethnicity (mainly Roma people live in these settlements), unemployment, low level of education, etc.

Security

The assumption is that there are no areas in the city that are unsafe or where certain groups of the population do not feel welcome (excluded).

5.1.3 Housing

Housing offer

According to data from 2011, in the territory of the urban settlement of Smederevo with 63,028 inhabitants, the total number of apartments was 25,832, i.e. 0.41 apartments/per inhabitant.

There are no exact data on the supply and demand for apartments, but according to the investors of multi-family housing, as well as on the basis of frequent requests for the construction of multi-family housing facilities, the demand is more pronounced than the supply. At the same time, the offer and demand for apartments in multi-family buildings is significantly ahead of individual houses. In terms of spatial distribution, the central city area (with dominant multi-family housing) has a far more pronounced supply and demand for apartments. In 2021, 164 apartments were built in Smederevo, which is less than in the previous two years (2018 - 96; 2019 - 236; 2020 - 191), i.e. 1.64 apartments per 1,000 inhabitants (in 2018 - 0.9; in 2019 - 2.3; in 2020 - 1.9). According to estimates (based on current construction sites - about 10 construction sites in the central city area), it is estimated that a minimum of 300 new apartments will be built in 2022.

Typical substandard settlements are Mali krivak and Metalor (in the immediate vicinity of the urban core), with a dominant population of Roma ethnicity. In terms of new construction, the construction of individual residential buildings in the private sector is dominant. For now, individual construction is carried out almost exclusively for own needs (and outside the central city area), although there are initiatives for the construction of smaller residential complexes of family buildings (condominiums, etc.), which would be intended for the market. There are no partnerships with the administration in terms of housing, but the investments are exclusively of a private nature.

The price of housing

In recent years, the price per square meter of an apartment has increased and is in a constant upward trend. During the year 2022, it averaged around 1,250 - 1,300 EUR/m² (without VAT), which is a price that is generally unaffordable for the general population with average incomes. The price of apartments of older construction depends on the location. Rental price 150-200 EUR, which also depends on the location and age of the building. Based on the experience and data of investors building new multi-family residential buildings, the demand for apartments is the highest among buyers who do not buy apartments for their own needs, but as capital investment (second, third real estate), which increases the price of a square meter of an apartment and makes it unaffordable for the population with average incomes. It is estimated that only about 5% of new apartments are purchased from housing loans (experience data of investors), which points to the conclusion that such a percentage of buyers buy an apartment to solve their own housing issue.

There are 40 social apartments under the jurisdiction of the LSG, which is about 50% of the total housing stock owned by the City of Smederevo. In the territory of the City of Smederevo, there is currently a need for social housing for more than 220⁶.

Apart from the above-mentioned official data, there is no record of the real need for affordable housing and it is estimated that it is much higher than shown, bearing in mind the population categories that are not included in the record shown above (e.g. there is a significantly higher number of young married couples, couples with children, young experts etc. who do not belong to the formal socially vulnerable categories, but who, due to insecurity of employment or other reasons, have neither creditworthiness nor other financial possibilities to secure their own housing).

Illegal construction

According to data from September 2022, out of a total of 20,783 submitted requests, 7,384 buildings were legalised, or about 35%. The number of new illegally built buildings has been reduced to a minimum, and the percentage of legalised buildings (within the submitted requests) has a trend of slowing growth for several reasons: unresolved property-legal relations, citizens' lack of interest in legalization, insufficient application of legal consequences for owners of illegal buildings, etc.

5.1.4 Social standard facilities

Social infrastructure

On the territory of the City of Smederevo, there is one preschool institution, "Naša radost", which includes 35 different facilities. According to the length of daycare, there is a noticeable increase in the number of children who stay in kindergarten from 9 to 12 hours a day (2019 - 53.3%, 2020 - 54.8%, 2021 - 59.2%). One larger or two smaller kindergartens are missing for about 200 children who are on the waiting list. There is 1 private kindergarten with a capacity of up to 20 children, which is 10% of the needs.

There are no day care facilities for the elderly. In addition to the Smederevo Home for the Elderly, there is a private home for the elderly with a capacity for 70 users, and it is 70% full. (satisfies needs).

Health infrastructure

Health care in the central settlement is at a good level. There is the Smederevo Health centre, the "Sveti Luka" general hospital, health centres, clinics. There is a lack of clinics in seven rural settlements, but the problem is overcome by providing primary health care in neighboring settlements through organised public transport.

Educational infrastructure

On the territory of the city of Smederevo, there are 19 main primary schools with 14 separate regional departments. The net primary education enrollment rate is 95.3, and the primary school dropout rate is 0.3. In 2021, 7,915 students were enrolled in home schools and regional

⁶ For five Roma families, seven children and youth without parental care, 122 families with disabled people, 50 households in need of residential care for socially vulnerable persons, 10 young married couples and 20 single parents.

departments. There are 5 secondary schools on the territory of the City of Smederevo, the dropout rate from secondary school is 0.5. In 2021, 3,373 students were enrolled in secondary schools. There are no higher professional schools and faculties in Smederevo. The private sector participates with less than 10% in the education sector.

The local labor market recorded an increasing need for workers in the production of the following educational profiles: locksmiths, welders, machine locksmiths, seamstresses, crane operators, shunters, machine operators, electricians. Apart from the large decrease in the number of unemployed persons on the records of the National Employment Service - Smederevo branch, one of the reasons is that young people are less or not enrolling in secondary vocational schools for these occupations or do not want to deal with these jobs when they finish school. There is a shortage of professors of mathematics, physics, German language, masters of pharmacy, mechanical and electrical engineers with higher education.

Cultural and scientific infrastructure

On the territory of the City of Smederevo there are quality facilities of cultural institutions.

The main cultural institutions founded by LSG Smederevo are: centre for Culture Smederevo, Museum in Smederevo, Public Enterprise "Smederevo Fortress", National Library Smederevo, Historical Archive in Smederevo and Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments Smederevo.

The Smederevo Cultural centre is a central institution of culture, founded in 1982, which, through its programs, educates and presents to the public various areas of cultural and artistic creativity in theater, music, visual and film arts, whether in a professional or amateur form. With its action, on the one hand, it stimulates experiment and innovation, and on the other hand, it takes care of nurturing tradition. Although the work program is divided by branches of art, there are transversal areas that include all branches (manifestations, new initiatives, amateurism). It also covers important fields of contemporary cultural policies: inclusiveness (audience participation and development), art education, etc. Cultural programs of the Institution are held seven days a week, 360 days a year. Within the centre there are: a large hall with 700 seats, a concert hall with a capacity of 200 seats, a cinema hall with a capacity of 250 seats, a gallery space, an art studio and other work and auxiliary space. The planned number of programs is around 790 per year, and the number of visitors is 82-88,000.

According to the Decision on events and festivals, in the field of culture and tourism, of importance for the city of Smederevo, the centre for Culture Smederevo is responsible for the organization of festivals and events:

- Tourism and business manifestation "Smederevo Autumn"
- Festival "Nušić's Days"
- "Danube Film Fest" festival
- Festival "Theatre in the Fortress"
- Festival "Fortress of Music"
- Festival "Knights and Legends"
- Manifestation of "Svetosava Festivities"
- "Cultural summer" event

- The “Art Colony of Graphics” event
- The event “Miholjski Village Meetings”
- The event “Smederevo New Year’s” programs

The cultural centre generates numerous cultural events in Smederevo, however, investments in the reconstruction of the building itself are necessary.

The museum in Smederevo was founded in 1950, and since 1972, when the museum got a new building, the museum exhibits have been housed in three halls and a lapidarium. The museum is recognizable as a place where science and entertainment meet, a place that inspires further research and excites visitors, affirms culture and tradition, but also communication in the local community. Exhibitions, lectures, promotions, educational workshops, playrooms, concerts and other activities are part of the rich program with which the Museum strives to promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the city. In addition to participating in numerous city and international manifestations, he is the host of the international manifestation Night of the Museum in Smederevo. Its main quality is the possibility to present the programs of other cultural institutions from Smederevo as part of this event, with the aim of preserving the cultural identities of Smederevo. The Gallery of Contemporary Art works as part of the Museum.

The public company “Smederevo fortress” was founded by the Assembly of the city of Smederevo as a public company for the performance of activities of general interest for the city of Smederevo by the Decision on the establishment of the public company “Smederevo fortress”. In addition to the protection and maintenance of the cultural and historical monument, the company is responsible for the development of tourism as well as the promotion and use of the tourist potential of the city of Smederevo. Within the framework of PC “Smederevska fortress” there is also a tourist information centre, where, in addition to the provision of service tourist information, the sale of souvenirs from the city of Smederevo is also carried out. The company has been a co-organizer of numerous events in the city for many years, from the tourism and economic manifestation “Smederevo Autumn”, which has the longest tradition of holding in the city and the country, the festivals “Theatre in the Fortress”, “Knights and Legends”, “Battle of Nations” and others.

The National Library of Smederevo is the main promoter of the development of the culture of reading and literature, and is the oldest cultural institution in the city of Smederevo. It was founded in 1846, and 2016 marked the 170th anniversary of the founding of the Smederevo Reading Room. It has a rich and diverse collection of 300,000 items of library material. Computers installed for free, unlimited internet use are available to users at all loan departments. The library registers an average of 8,000 members per year, and the daily frequency is 600-800 users. By decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, the National Library of Smederevo has been performing the function of the main library for the Danube District since 1994, in which there is a highly developed network of municipal, local, special and school libraries. The library organizes a large number of cultural and educational programs for all categories of users: literary meetings, panels, exhibitions, workshops, manifestations, literary competitions.

The historical archive in Smederevo is the youngest archive in the Republic of Serbia. It has been performing its activity, the protection of archival material in the area of the city of Smederevo, since 1992, when it was established by the Decision of the Assembly of the Municipality of Smederevo. After the adoption of the Decision on establishment, the Historical Archive in Smederevo was given the use of the buildings in the protected zone of the Smederevo Fortress in Kralja Petra Street. Today, the Historical Archives has 161 holdings, i.e. 1,500 m of archival materials, which are kept in two depots: in a 300m² depot located within the Historical Archive's headquarters and in a 500m² depot located in the Monopol building.

The Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Smederevo is a cultural institution of national importance, which performs the tasks of protecting immovable cultural assets. Protection activities are carried out on the territory of the Podunavski and Braničevski districts, namely in the two cities of Smederevo and Požarevac and nine municipalities: Smederevska Palanka, Velika Plana, Žabari, Petrovac, Kučevo, Žagubica, Golubac, Veliko Gradište and Malo Crniće. In 1979, the Republican Community of Culture and the Association of Institutes for the Protection of Cultural Monuments separated from the Working Organization of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the City of Belgrade and constituted the Working Organization of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments Smederevo. In 1980, the Institute received from the Smederevo Municipal Assembly the building of the Old Customs House in Despotu Đurđa Street no. 37 in which it is still located today.

In the field of culture, citizens' associations are also active in Smederevo:

- The international poetry festival “SMEDEREVSKA POETIC AUTUMN” was established in 1970 due to the need to preserve poetry and its affirmation. Over the past 50 years, the festival has gathered over two thousand poets from all over the world and published over four hundred books in editions, and the festival programs were followed by more than 100,000 visitors. Festival programs are held in the building of the centre for Culture, the premises of the medieval fortress of the despot Đurđ Branković, the villa “Zlatni breg” (the summer residence of the Obrenović dynasty), other cultural institutions, as well as schools, humanitarian organizations, city squares...
- Youth theater PATOS (Moving Alternative Theater of Smederevo Youth), founded in 1986, for the needs of young people to gather and express themselves through the theater. PATHOS is not a conventional and commercial theater. Today, the theater operates in the Smederevo Culture centre.
- CREATIVE CHAOS Youth Theater Smederevo, founded in 2010. Today, the theater operates in the Smederevo Culture centre.

In the city of Smederevo, there are no scientific research centres managed by LSGs.

Sports infrastructure

The main sports and recreation facilities in Smederevo are:

- Rowing club complex and Jugovo picnic area, within which there is also an aqua park with additional facilities in private ownership.
- Sports centre Smederevo, which has a swimming pool complex consisting of an Olympic and two smaller swimming pools and grandstands with a capacity of 7,000 spectators.

In addition to the swimming pool, there are also two ballrooms for tennis and football, martial arts halls, a gym, etc. The complex requires renovation and modernization as well as the introduction of new contents.

- The Smederevo sports hall was opened in 2009 and includes a closed hall with 3,000 seats in the stands, a fitness gym, a shooting range for air weapons and a bowling alley with a coffee bar.

In addition to these, there is a lack of sports facilities (for example, the construction of an indoor swimming pool has been planned for several years). The private sector meets less than 30% of needs.

5.2 ECONOMY

5.2.1 General economic trends and the labor market

Employment

According to the structure of employed persons, in the period from 2017 to 2021, there was a noticeable increase in the number of employees in legal entities/companies (19,472 to 22,801, i.e. 17%), as well as a greater increase in employees from self-employed activities (4,131 to 5,068, i.e. 22.7%), but also significant decrease in the number of farmers (1,120 to 741, or 34%).

The unemployment rate in the City of Smederevo in 2020 was 10.76%. In the period from 2019 to 2022, a decrease of about 30% was registered in the number of unemployed residents of Smederevo.

In October 2022, a total of 4,590 unemployed persons were registered on the territory of the City of Smederevo (of which 2,895 men and 1,695 women, i.e. 63:47%), with an average age of 42.6 years. Of the total number of unemployed, 259 are persons with disabilities (5.6%), and 247 are members of the Roma nationality (5.4%). The total number of long-term unemployed (longer than 12 months) as of 10/31/2022 is 1,798 (of which 735 men and 1,063 women, or about 41:59%).

Vocational training programs exist, according to the needs of employers, and are implemented by the National Employment Service - Smederevo branch, but according to the employees of the NES, people who retrain mostly go abroad.

Employee mobility

On the territory of the City of Smederevo, public urban-suburban passenger transport is organised under the jurisdiction of the City of Smederevo.

5.2.2 Economy and business environment

Business subjects

In the period from 2018 to 2021, the number of active entrepreneurial shops increased from 3,359 to 3,844, which represents a growth of 14.4%. In the same period, the number of active companies decreased from 1,237 to 1,064, which represents a decrease of 14%. In relation to

the total number of employees, it is estimated that 18.59% (according to the municipality of work) work in companies that are foreign direct investments in Smederevo.

Commercial zones

In the urban area of the city of Smederevo, the centre of the city and the industrial zone stand out in terms of the density of companies.

5.2.3 Tourism and culture

Tourism infrastructure

The wealth of natural, cultural, historical and ethnographic specificities that abound in the city of Smederevo have determined the city for the development of tourism products within the framework of - cultural tourism, event tourism, city vacations, wine tourism, nautical, rural, health and tourism of special interests such as hunting and fishing, cycling, etc.

In Smederevo, there is one hotel and 50 individual accommodation facilities (houses, apartments, rural households, etc.), with a total of 586 beds (29+557).

In the period from 2017 to 2021, there was first an increase, and then a large decrease in tourist traffic in Smederevo, which is related to the share of foreign tourists. With a total of 14,866 tourist arrivals in 2018 (1,653 domestic and 13,213 foreign), the number decreased to 3,440 arrivals in 2021 (1,697 domestic, 1,761 foreign), that is, while the number of domestic tourists is constant, the number of foreign tourists decreased by 86, 7%. Nevertheless, a slight increase in the number of foreign tourists (from 742 to 1,761) was noticeable in the last year. Also, based on the limited possibility of insight into individual questionnaires of reporting units/catering facilities for accommodation in 2018 and 2019, a drastic reduction of private rooms for rent was recorded in 2019, as well as a significantly lower number of recorded arrivals and overnight stays by foreign tourists from China. In the turnover of other catering establishments, types of hotels and the like, an increase in the number of arrivals/tourists, and consequently overnight stays, was recorded, but this increase was canceled at the level of the total for the city of Smederevo from the already mentioned decrease in rented/private rooms.

The tourist information centre operates within the Public Enterprise “Smederevska fortress” and is located in the city centre. In addition to basic activities, providing information to tourists about the tourist offer of the city, announcing visits, etc. the sale of city souvenirs is also organised in the info centre. As part of the project “EU for cultural heritage and tourism” in 2022, the city of Smederevo was granted funds for the project to improve the tourist infrastructure in the Smederevo fortress, in the form of setting up an assembly-dismantling facility for the needs of a tourist information centre with additional content. The planned completion of the project is by the end of 2023.

Cultural heritage

The main tourist attractions of Smederevo include:

- Smederevo Fortress, a cultural asset of exceptional importance. The structure of visitors includes a large number of student excursions, about 40% of the total number, but also a large number of other organised groups, individual and family weekend visits. In

this regard, Mali Grad records the largest number of visits during the months of May and October, when the largest number of excursions are realised. However, during the holding of large city events, the number of visitors is far greater than shown.

- Obrenović Summer House on Plavinac is a residential facility of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, based on the signed Protocol on Cooperation between the City of Smederevo and the Administration for Joint Affairs of the Republic's Bodies, since May 2015 it has been open for organised tourist visits by the Tourism Organization of the City of Smederevo, i.e. PC "Smederevska Fortress".

Other city tourist attractions include:

- Republic Square with cultural and historical monuments located here - the Church of St. George, the Municipal Court Building, the Monument to the Fallen Soldiers of the First World War
- The complex at the Old Cemetery, where they are located - the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the 15th century, the grave of Dimitrije Davidović, the burial chapel of Smederevo benefactor Dina Mančić and the memorial ossuary for the victims of the June 5th explosion.
- Monument to the victims of the ammunition explosion in the Fortress on June 5, 1941.
- Karađorđev dud et al.

The network of cultural facilities on the territory of the City of Smederevo is relatively well developed. The problem is the usability, use and equipment of facilities, which is insufficient and uneven.

Smederevo is also recognizable on the tourist market for the numerous events that take place here - Smederevo Autumn, Theater in the Fortress, Danube Film Fest, Knights and Legends, Fortress of Music, Nušić Days, Smederevo Poetry Autumn and others.

Estimated number of visitors to the festival held in Smederevo Fortress (before the pandemic):

Festival "Theatre in the Fortress"	5 000
Festival "Fortress of Music"	2 000
Festival "Danube Film Fest"	4 000
Tourist and business event "Smederevo Autumn" (multiple days and multiple locations in the city)	400 000
Festival "Knights and Legends" (two days)	2 000

During the year 2022, PC "Smederevska fortress" recorded a 20% increase in visits to Mali Grad compared to the same period last year, but also an increase compared to the years before the pandemic.

Smederevo Podunavlje has historically been determined for the development of wine tourism. The autochthonous white grape variety Smederevka is characteristic, and it can also be considered a brand of Smedereva. Wine areas with wineries are located in the immediate vicinity of the city, while in the very centre of Smederevo there is also an attractive Vinski Grad

area where wines from local producers are sold. This area is also suitable for the implementation of various tourist programs.

The industrial heritage, which can be revitalised and put to the function of tourism, also has great potential in the development of the city's tourism. The most significant object of industrial heritage is Sartid, built in 1921, 2 kilometers upstream from the Fortress, and it contains several sets of immovable objects of significant monumental value. The State Monopoly Complex, which includes the administrative buildings of the tobacco monopoly, salt and silos, as well as the Vinogradarska Cooperative, which includes a nearby vineyard cellar and docks.

Natural heritage

The most significant area of natural heritage is the Danube River and its banks. On the right bank of the Danube, in the immediate vicinity of the city quay, the Smederevo Passenger Wharf was set up and handed over to the management of the port operator, the company "Đerdap usluge" a.d. Kladovo. As part of the project for the development of the Tourism Strategy of the City of Smederevo 2015-2020, the essence of the Smederevo brand was identified. "A beautiful life on the Danube" that defines Smederevo as a city that, not only to its residents, but also to all visitors, provides convincing reasons that this place is good for life and vacation.

Since 2018, the city of Smederevo has been participating in the DANUrB Project (from 2020 in DANUrB+) (Danube Urban Brand) within the INTERREG program, which includes 6 Danube European countries and aims to brand cities and municipalities based on culture and tourism. In the Project, which is based on the inclusion of medium-sized Danube cities and municipalities with distinct potentials in the field of culture and tourism and whose main implementation partner is the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Belgrade in Serbia, Sombor, Smederevo and Golubac are included as associated partners from Serbia. In Smederevo, the project recognized key stakeholders in the field of culture and tourism - public institutions, as well as the private sector - some of whom took part in workshops, conferences and regional partner meetings. One of the results of the Project is the establishment of the DANUrB Label brand, for which individual stakeholders are encouraged to apply and become more visible as a tourist and cultural brand through this Project.

As one of the potential obstacles for the development of the overall tourist offer of Smederevo, especially those aimed at tourists from other areas, the accompanying tourist infrastructure, which is not at a high level, is crucial. In this sense, the optimal solution of traffic terminals for the reception and dispatch of passengers, in all types of traffic, is of great importance. Another aspect of the development of tourist infrastructure refers to the revitalization of existing and the construction of new accommodation capacities.

That is why it is necessary to arrange the main entrance to the Fortress and relocate the railway; the improvement of the Fortress and the introduction of quality infrastructure, as well as the installation of tourist, pedestrian and road signage.

One of the important planned projects for the development of tourism is the construction and improvement of the Marina in Smederevo, at the confluence of the Jezava and the Danube.

5.3 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

5.3.1 Historical overview of the spatial and urban development of the city

The history of settlement in the area of Smederevo dates back to the ancient period, but it is by far the most significant period of the medieval Serbian state and the time when Smederevo was its capital (1428-1459). The despot's capital city (the Smederevo fortress, built in 1428-1439 at the confluence of the Jezava and the Danube, today a cultural monument of exceptional importance) also determined the later urban matrix of the settlements that formed around the fortress - a spontaneously created recognizable triangular matrix with a system of triangular squares. During the period of Turkish and later Austrian rule, the settlement around the Fortress expanded in the inherited system, mainly in the spirit of the oriental town. And during the later modernization, in the period of reconstruction of the Serbian state in the 19th century, and then at the beginning of the 20th century, the urban matrix was maintained within which new public and other buildings were built - the church of St. Đorđe, the building of the Principality (today's Court), the Gymnasium building, the Municipal House, the Ninic Hotel, etc., and the existing bazaars were partly given new residential and commercial buildings in the European spirit. Although the city was destroyed on several occasions throughout its existence (during the Turkish-Austrian wars, but also in World War I and II), the turning point in urban development was the explosion of German ammunition stored in the Fortress on June 5, 1941, when the city suffered huge destruction, and the centre almost completely destroyed. Shortly after the explosion, already in the fall of 1941, the Extraordinary Commissariat for the Reconstruction of Smederevo was formed and extensive reconstruction of the town began. For these needs, a new General Plan of Smederevo was drawn up already in 1942, under the leadership of Prof. Mihajla Radovanović and with the participation of A. Deroko (based on the Plan from 1939 with changes from 1942). On the basis of this Plan, which provided for total reconstruction and renewal, in the Lower Town (an area about 300m south of the Fortress), which was completely demolished, consolidation was carried out and a new orthogonal urban system was established, in which the construction of new, mostly residential buildings was started. designed by A. Deroko, while in the rest of the settlement, to the greatest extent, the previously irregular, spontaneously created urban matrix was retained, within which the existing built structure was renovated or new buildings were built. The urban system formed in this way also welcomed the post-war urban development, which was first marked by the construction of the first buildings for collective housing, primarily within the newly formed orthogonal blocks.

Accelerated and intensive industrialization in the post-war period, with the development of the ironworks (which grew from the pre-war SARTID in 1913) as an industrial giant of the national level (expansion to a new location southeast of the urban area, in the late 60s and early 70s), caused sudden and expansive urbanization of the city, determined in primarily by strong migratory processes and population immigration to Smederevo. These processes were first manifested by the physical expansion of the city to the peripheral, undeveloped areas (mostly around the new ironworks), and that in a very short period of time (70s of the HH century), but this expansion was not accompanied by appropriate planning activities, and significant parts of these areas formed spontaneously and without appropriate

communal equipment. At the same time, the pressure on the central city area grew, not only due to increased demands for social and social services, conditioned by the increase in social standards, but also by reurbanization processes due to meeting the growing needs for housing. In this period (the 70s and 80s of the HH century), when housing construction was a public interest with established institutions that implement it (SIZs for housing, etc.), there were systematic interventions on the reconstruction of a large number of city blocks in central zone, in which the existing built structure was replaced by new collective housing complexes with accompanying ones activities. In some cases, the new concept of urbanization caused changes in the urban matrix (correction of the form or unification of smaller blocks, intersecting new street directions in some places). From this period, the activities on systemic urban design and recomposition of existing blocks in the central city area, as well as the construction of significant public buildings (the main post office building, the House of Culture), and interventions on the existing street matrix stand out. These activities were led by Arch. M. Šterić and arch. A. Keković in front of “Energoprojekt”. Numerous buildings and blocks from this era were realised in the spirit of the new concept. At the end of the 80’s and the beginning of the 90’s, with the general decline of economic activities and overall social recession, the started processes were significantly slowed down and even stopped. In this way, numerous city blocks were left in which the concept of systemic reconstruction was not implemented to the end, and a number of inherited old individual buildings and abandoned plots remained, often in an unnatural relationship to new construction. Smederevo, like other larger cities in Serbia, experienced the following strong influences at the end of the 90s, with a new wave of immigrated population, but also in a significantly different socio-political environment characterized by the absence of wider planning actions and capital redistribution with a pronounced private initiative in all segments of development . In the urban system of the central city zone, there were no significant impacts of these processes, they were reflected to the greatest extent in the renewal of the construction of family buildings in the peripheral parts of the city by the newly settled population, where the pressure was actually shifted to the space without adequate equipment of the land. The central city area in this period was characterized by an enormous expansion of locations for temporary assembly facilities/ kiosks, which became a substitute for the city’s capital economy (this period also coincides with the decline in the activity of SARTIDA, which was privatized in the early 2000s). This economic and sociological phenomenon resulted in the spontaneous usurpation of public spaces for the installation of temporary facilities, usually arranged by the users themselves, with facilities of different aesthetics and quality.

The development of the city since the beginning of the 21st century is characterized primarily by the cycle of restarting economic activities, diversification of the local economy and attracting new investments, along with the privatization and consolidation of SARTIDA (USS Serbia) and other major economic entities (Tehnogas-Messer, MBS). In this period, the city specifically directed its capacities to the preparation of greenfield sites for new activities, by equipping land in the Industrial Zone. The development of the urban area in this period - as a consequence of the renewal of economic activity - is characterized by an intensified, although mostly partial, although planned transformation and densification of residential construction, mainly in the central city area - on individual or smaller groupings of plots there is a successive replacement

of the inherited built structure with new construction . These activities coincide with radical changes in the legislative framework in the field of planning and construction, and since 2003, Smederevo has begun the cycle of drafting new planning documents, starting with the Spatial Plan (2005) and the General Plan (2006), first through the drafting and implementation of the Temporary building rules (which was the general practice in Serbia in that period), and then the successive development of new detailed regulation plans. The characteristic of these documents, in accordance with the intentions of the legislative framework, was to a significant extent the direction of precisely partial, investor construction in the existing urban system (obligatory rules of arrangement and construction on the plot, which were introduced by the new Law into strategic planning documents), with relatively small interventions in the domain of content of public importance - with one on the one hand, the previous level and distribution of public facilities and content were mostly at a satisfactory level, and on the other hand, there was no local self-government initiative to build new capacities. In this period, the individual construction of multi-family buildings in the places of inherited construction in blocks was partially followed by the reconstruction of the existing public infrastructure in order to provide capacity for new construction (electricity, hot water system, telecommunications).

Since the second decade of the 21st century, and especially in the last few years, the same trend of partial construction in the existing urban system has been maintained, but now with significantly increased pressure on the central city area and with demands for greater capacities of new construction. Although in that period the City had already adopted several detailed regulation plans that provided for systematic arrangement, furnishing and housing construction with accompanying activities in the peripheral parts of the city (with the aim of redistributing functions, uniform development of the territory and reducing pressure on the city centre), where in places it was also acquired land in public ownership for these needs, there were no activities on the realization of these documents and the stimulation of organised construction in new locations. Individual attempts to be included in the then current state projects (construction of apartments under subsidized conditions for young people, construction of apartments for displaced persons and the socially vulnerable, etc.) generally did not take off, and no systematic activities were developed to equip this land and attract investors to build there. In this way, a pronounced pressure remained on the central city zone (parts of blocks with old inherited buildings), practically without any influence of the local self-government, driven exclusively by the interests of investors - land owners. The found urban system which, in addition to the fact that it often has a certain character of urban and architectural heritage and thus often specific development conditions, has real limitations for essential transformation and adaptation to new needs. First of all, the traffic network and street regulation in the central city zone, which were not intervened even in the period of systemic urbanization in the second half of the 20th century, have no capacity for further expansion, and today the effects of significantly increased motorization are additionally superimposed. This is especially pronounced in stationary traffic, where even modern construction conditions with the provision of the required number of parking spaces on their own lot have not alleviated this problem. On the other hand, infrastructural equipment (which today is the responsibility of individual system managers) generally does not have a systemic character, but partial activities, often limited by the available street corridors and the absence of mutual synchronization.

In these circumstances, however, the city, through the modern period of its urban development, managed to a good extent to preserve some of the vital elements of its urban system, first of all the city's coastal belt, but also the entire system of urban greenery in the hinterland of the central city zone, which stretches from the settlement of Jugovo, west of the central zone, on the slopes towards the Danube, through the preserved and interconnected parts of the Aquarium Park, the Pionirski Park and the Old Cemetery, to the Maidan and Karađorđev Brdo in the immediate hinterland of the city centre. Today, the city's coastal zone is to the greatest extent not adapted to the modern needs of the city, primarily because of the facilities located in it (the existing cargo port, railway infrastructure to the old ironworks, the complex of the old ironworks in private ownership), but also because of unresolved property relations on the land that used to manage the ironworks system (MKS, SARTID, later USSS). However, at the same time, no new construction took place in this area, and the earlier way of using the land - parks (Danube Park) and open recreational areas (Rowing Club) - established in the first decades of the 20th century with the construction of the old ironworks, was retained on significant areas. SARTID 1913. According to the planning documents of the city, the coastal zone is planned for modern urban needs (relocation of unsuitable contents and connection from the Marina and the Fortress to the old ironworks), but the realization of planning solutions requires the involvement of a very wide range of entities, the largest number of which are at the national level and beyond the jurisdiction of local self-government. On the other hand, the distinct contingent of urban greenery that reaches the city centre in the direction of the Danube has been preserved to the greatest extent thanks to the fact that due to the configuration and sporadic occurrences of landslides, it is unfavorable for construction. It is characterized to the greatest extent by intense spontaneous high vegetation with smaller landscaped areas of the semi-park type. Within the system formed in this way, especially in the narrower city area, there are in places significant individual buildings or complexes, such as the old Monopol building (today a multi-purpose building owned by the City), the Smederevo hotel complex (privatized, still not renovated), the old Godomin's basement (former basement Winegrower's Cooperative, later given to the Agricultural Cooperative kombinat Godomin, which went into bankruptcy in the early 2000s) - a clear example of industrial architectural heritage, etc. All the characteristics of this belt are fully supported by the current planning documentation of the city, and the use of the space within it is also planned in accordance with them.

5.3.2 Urban area

Network of settlements

According to the Spatial Plan of the City of Smederevo, the territory of the City consists of one city (Smederevo) and 27 other settlements. The urban settlement of Smederevo is extremely eccentrically positioned in relation to the territory of the administrative area of the LSG (in the far north of the territory - on the Danube), so the city centre is also located on the Danube, separated from its periphery - which precisely indicates the process of the formation and development of the settlement. from the Danube, i.e. the Fortress to the west, south and east rims, mostly along the main radial road directions. This is also visible in today's urban morphology of the settlement itself, where deep wedges of urban agricultural land appear in the peripheral zones between the built structure along the road routes.

In a functional sense, contemporary Smederevo, and especially its urban construction area, is characterised by a high degree of centralization in the distribution of uses and functions. A distinct, in fact, the only centre in full capacity is the central city zone with all the contents of administration, administration, education, health, culture, services, commercial functions, etc. - to which the entire population gravitates. Natural and urban morphological units of settlements, which over time grew into administrative units (MZ) - Papazovac, Carina, Leštar, Plavinac - were formed precisely between the dominant radial road directions, with the gradual physical expansion of the urban area, but with a pronounced concentration along the road directions. as it moves away from the city centre. As these expansion processes had an intense character in a relatively short period of time (especially the second half of the 5th century), and due to the absence of systematic planning actions that would encourage polycentric development, secondary city centres were not developed in full capacity within these peripheral settlements, but mostly only administrative functions (MZ centre, possibly a local cultural centre, modest commercial activities). The only secondary centre with a wider range of functions (education, culture, health, market, commercial activities) is Carina, which is also the oldest peripheral settlement that developed alongside the city. In this way, even today there is a distinct deficit of functions in secondary city centres, but also insufficient spatial capacities for their development (there is no resource of available land in public ownership, and the physical structure is mostly occupied by residential construction).

Urban units

Currently, the built-up area within the urban area of Smederevo occupies about 2,400ha (planned land for construction for various purposes according to the PGR is 2753.46ha, but there are about 350ha of free and undeveloped areas planned for construction). The narrower central zone of Smederevo represents a heterogeneous centre of the highest rank with fully developed functions and mixed purposes. Multi-family residential construction is dominant (60-70% of the built-up area), combined with a spectrum of other functions in all parts of the central zone with the exception of the area between the Fortress and the main city square, i.e. the directions of Kralja Petra I and Vuk Karadžić streets (the previously mentioned communalised part of the city in reconstruction time after the explosion), in which is mostly represented by collective housing (with the exception of the building of the City Administration, MUP and kindergarten).

Bearing in mind that most of the narrower central zone was (re)urbanized in the last decades of the 6th century, the predominant type of construction is open or semi-open blocks (partially reconstructed, with residual old building stock) with multi-family buildings of greater height (from 5-10 to even 15 -20 floors). With more recent waves of construction of multi-family buildings on individual plots (since the 2000s), the type of construction has also changed - mostly closed urban blocks with construction around the perimeter, with moderate floors (P+4-P+6). At the same time, all locations of public and other facilities for general use have been retained in this zone. Family housing still predominates in the area around the centre, mostly as inherited urban parcels that have developed over time. However, multi-family construction of moderate storeys (P+4-P+6) has been intensified in this area in recent years, with individual buildings built in the inherited system of closed blocks. Supporting functions (mainly from

the domain of commercial and service activities) are modestly developed, mostly along the streets, in the ground floors of multi-family buildings or converted individual buildings.

Peripheral zones are characterized almost exclusively by family residential construction typologically characterized by mostly free-standing buildings on regular plots that were systematically formed by the subdivision of former estates during the period of the physical expansion of the city. Multi-family housing complexes are very rare (organised construction of building complexes in Papazovac, Carina and sporadically in other peripheral areas). The accompanying housing functions in these zones are even more modest, and the population gravitates to secondary centres or the main city centre. A specific characteristic of these zones is the appearance of certain economic activities within the framework of predominantly family housing (warehouses, warehouses, smaller sales centres, and even family production), mostly along the main traffic routes, on plots of 15-20 acres. These facilities on certain exit routes from the city are almost the predominant purpose. One of the more prominent examples of this is the direction from the city centre towards the new ironworks (HBIS) - Crvene Armije Street, on almost the entire course of which there are commercial and economic purposes. In one part of this street, economic activities once developed - Godomin refrigerator facility, Zastava service centre ("Stanimir Marković"), the company "Voćar", etc., which are no longer in operation today, but represent attractive brownfield locations.

Public open spaces are mostly concentrated in the city core and are typologically different - squares, pedestrian zones, parks, squares. but also the spaces of open blocks that are in public property. In the wider area of the centre or on the periphery, they appear sporadically and almost exclusively within the formed secondary centres, most often as smaller open areas around public purpose buildings (MZ buildings, centres of culture, commercial facilities in secondary centres, etc.). Public spaces in the central city area are very different in structure, surface, quality, but also in ways of use. The innermost centre of Smederevo has a recognizable and well-preserved system of public spaces that are connected in places and as a whole. The most recognizable whole consists of the main city square (Trg Republike) with a pedestrian zone in the streets of King Peter I and Despot Grgur, and the Freedom Park, which directly connects to the Square. The square has a recognizable triangular shape, with an area of about 12,000 m² and is essentially the central functional point of the city. It was systematically reconstructed in 2002/2003. year. Freedom Park is today one of the better preserved park areas, with an area of about 5,500m², arranged in a free form with high-quality tall vegetation. It was not purposely formed as a park, but represents the "remainder" of the space that was not built on in different periods of reconstruction, but was used as a particularly strong communication route of the central city zone, in the meantime arranged in the form of a park with a system of pedestrian communications and is part of the pedestrian zone. Ul. of King Peter I (a historically inherited street direction) has traditionally been used as a pedestrian zone (a street without vehicular traffic) for a long time, that is, the connection between the Square and the city's waterfront - the pier and the Danube Park. With the reconstruction in 2006, it received the form, but also the official status of a pedestrian zone in which the existing buildings along the street are mainly used for catering purposes. The system of open public spaces continues from the pedestrian zone to the city's waterfront, where the parts of the Danube Park and the Rowing Club are located, along with a continuous walking path that was built as part of

the coastal fortification system. This strip between the Danube and Ul. despot Đurđa, about 900m long and 60-80m wide, has essentially public use, although in terms of property it does not represent public property of the city. From the Republic square, the pedestrian zone at Despot Grgur street (northern direction towards the Fortress) ends with another city park - Three Heroes, with an area of about 4,000m², which represents a solidly arranged park area with high quality vegetation. Another significant public space in the central zone is Square Karađorđev dud, formed around an old mulberry tree that has been designated a natural asset and a historical landmark (where in 1805, dizdar Muharem Guša handed over to Karađorđe the keys to the City of Smederevo). This square was formed in the 70s of the XX century, by the reconstruction of the block and the construction of a complex of high-rise buildings (it was created by the extension of part of the street direction of today's Dr Jovan Cvijić and Sava Nemanjić streets), reconstructed in 2012. Another smaller pedestrian zone consists of Vojvode Đuša street, which indirectly connects Square Karađorđev dud with Freedom Park and Republic Square. This, also inherited historical direction, which was radically damaged in the early 70s of the last century by the construction of the Department Store building and for years was unkempt and usurped by inappropriate vehicular and stationary traffic, during 2019/2020. was systematically reconstructed and turned into a pedestrian zone.

The Fortress, which has multiple functions in the urban system of the city, must also be mentioned as an unavoidable public open space. As a free, undeveloped public space on an area of about 11.5ha, with ground floor greening and a built-in system of trails - the Fortress certainly represents a park first and foremost for the citizens of Smederevo, and they use it in that way to the greatest extent every day.

Squares give a unique characteristic of Smederevo, which has a much greater symbolic and morphological than utilitarian significance, it is a linear system of triangular squares that have been preserved in the historical direction from the Danube, i.e. the main city square, in the direction towards the former ironworks (once the direction of Constantinople Road). This system, which in addition to Republic Square consists of three more landscaped street squares with Nikola Krga Square at the southeast end, bears witness to the historically inherited triangular urban system formed around the Fortress. To this system can certainly be added today's pedestrian zone Ul. of Duke Đuša, which also has an inherited triangular shape.

Natural entities

Rivers

The length of the Danube river bank in the urban area is about 4 km and it is characterized by different zones with different ways of use (part of the bank near the Fortress, part dedicated to port activities (freight port), part of areas for general use (Danube Park, Rowing Club), part around old ironworks (currently active economic-industrial purpose), part unorganised coast to the settlement of Jugovo. The characteristics of this area are described in detail in part III.A.1.

Through the city area passes the bed of the river Jezava, a tributary of the Danube, which in the peripheral parts has retained its current course, i.e. several abandoned parts of the bed that have meandered over time, and in the narrower city area (the part around FŽV Želvoz and around Tvrđava) was an extensive buried by hydrotechnical works and formed only a backwater

about 650m long with a coastal defense system (the part where the Marina Smederevo project is being developed). The upper parts of the Jezava stream are threatened by illegal construction, occasional landslides, and along part of the stream (Papazovac settlement) there is a city dump (unconditional dump, intended for closure, recultivation and remediation). In the wider area, the Velika Morava River forms a meandering and winding border with the neighboring LSG.

Natural units of the urban area

There are no formally declared park forests in the urban area, but there is a distinct belt of urban greenery along the slopes towards the Danube to the narrowest urban area. This greenery, which is characterized for the most part by high spontaneously formed vegetation, is relatively vital and preserved, not usurped, and for the most part is not used (parts of these areas are privately owned and unavailable for public use, and parts that are in public property or had the character of general use are mostly abandoned and neglected - Pionirski park, Maidan).

In a special category of public spaces can be classified as intra-block courtyards in open-type blocks, which are generally the public property of the City and very often have the character of public use. Today, these are spaces that receive little attention, often unorganised or arranged as open parking areas for surrounding buildings, spaces for garbage containers, etc., but in fact they can represent valuable microunits that can be connected to existing public spaces.

Natural goods

Officially established protected natural assets in the urban area of Smederevo are: Karađorđev dud - a natural monument and an individual oak tree in Karađorđeva Street (Platnar Street).

The very fact that the City does not have a WWTP or a sanitary landfill indicates the possibility of water source pollution.

Green infrastructure

According to the data of GUP Smederevo ("Official Gazette of the City of Smederevo", No. 10/2012), green areas of public use occupy a total of 36.68ha, of which:

- coastal zone of the Danube - 8.65 ha
- park and green areas of the central city zone - 9.25 ha
- greenery of squares and squares - 0.88 ha
- green areas of residential areas, including greenery along the main roads - 5.50 ha
- green areas within public facilities - 0.90 ha
- green areas within the Fortress - 11.50 ha

A standard of 5.80 m²/st was achieved (this calculation includes public greenery in the border of the construction area in relation to the urban population of Smederevo).

According to the PGR for the urban area of Smederevo ("Official Gazette of the City of Smederevo", No. 03/2013 and 01/2018), the balance of significant green areas and other areas with the characteristics of natural entities and a significant participation of greenery is as follows:

- sport, recreation, greenery - 64.47ha (of which public greenery occupies 36.68ha)
- specific spatial units (Fortress, Villa Obrenović) - 40.97ha
- special purpose areas (military complexes) - 62.30 ha
- protective greenery - 124.70 ha
- forest land - 36.72ha
- water land (not counting the covered part of the Danube water area in the 50m wide zone) - 43.13ha

The total of significant green and other areas with the characteristics of natural entities is 372.30 ha. In relation to that, the standard of 58.87m²/st was achieved.

Significant green areas (public and other) and other areas with the characteristics of natural entities occupy 11.72% of the construction area of Smederevo.

From experience, it can be estimated that there are partial deficits in green and free areas (along certain street corridors or within new densely built areas in the central zone). The deficit is particularly pronounced in central city blocks with the construction of new multi-family buildings on individual plots (mainly in the system of perimeter construction in a closed block), where according to general construction standards, i.e. criteria defined by current regulations, only the prescribed minimum green areas are usually met. In general, although during construction (especially on areas for other purposes) the prescribed conditions regarding free and green areas are nominally met, the quality of these areas is a big issue in the implementation phase (the construction of the building does not necessarily imply the complete arrangement of the entire plot), and especially in phase of exploitation (maintenance of green and free areas within plots on areas of other uses - and especially in of multi-family housing - is left to the owners/users and without realistic monitoring and control instruments). The introduction of nature into urban environments has a positive effect on women who are mainly responsible for childcare, including outdoor activities. In addition, it also affects the feeling of security in public space, in accordance with lighting measures (otherwise, potential negative effects).

Brownfield sites

Smederevo has a relatively large number of brownfield sites of different character, which can be divided into several categories - industrial, military, agricultural, commercial.

Industrial brownfields:

- The Old Iron Conglomerate - located west of the central city area, area of about 20ha, privatised, today owned by several business entities. Various economic activities are carried out in part of the complex, but most of it is neglected and without function. A complex of industrial heritage of distinct value, some objects have the status of previous protection and initiated procedures for declaration as a cultural monument. The problem is unresolved ownership in the complex - the existing business entities have not implemented the conversion of the land, and one of the co-owners of the land is the City of Smederevo. Proceedings for the dissolution of the co-ownership community have been initiated. For the complex, 10 years ago, the preparation of the PDR was initiated, which was not completed due to the inconsistency of the interests

of all interested parties in the complex. The space is planned by the PGR for gradual transformation towards purposes and functions appropriate to the city's urban needs (culture, tourism, tertiary activities, services, etc.), because the purpose found at the location in question is unsustainable for functioning in modern conditions. The complex is equipped with a solid infrastructure (the legacy of the former active function), the existing contents use the existing infrastructure, but there are also certain problems, e.g. fecal sewers, etc., and parts of the old infrastructure are damaged in places. The complex is located on one of the 5 main traffic routes (Smederevo-Grocka-Belgrade direction), but transport traffic is limited for the needs of industry (freight transport is directed to the ring road at the entrance to Smederevo from the Grocka direction).

- Monopol - the building of the former tobacco monopoly in the immediate hinterland of the Rowing Club, in the public ownership of the City, partially reconstructed and in the function of various entities to which the City gives space / Regional centre for professional development of employees in education, sports practice rooms of private clubs, archive space for individual entities; until recently in one part and the premises of TV Smederevo, which no longer exists. A quality example of industrial heritage. About half of the building, which has a total area of about 12,000m², is currently not operational. The building is infrastructurally equipped, the existing infrastructure is periodically reconstructed for the needs of the existing contents.
- Silos - is a privatized building of a former grain silo on the banks of the Danube, in the continuation of the Danube Park on the city's coastal part. Built at the end of the 19th century for transshipment of grain into ships. It was not used for its basic purpose for decades, after privatization in the early 2000s, it was occasionally improvised for catering purposes, today it has no function, is not reconstructed and has a bad credit rating. A quality example of industrial heritage.
- "16. oktobar" - privatized space of the former construction company - operative, area of about 3ha, in the immediate vicinity of the Fortress, a devastated complex of labor barracks, partially arranged for servicing and technical inspection of cars, by the new owner. The complex has no building value.
- Brick factory "Nikola Krga" - a significant complex on the southeastern outskirts of the city (part of the Carina area), area of about 11ha, a former brick factory that has not existed for decades. Unsuccessfully privatized in the early 2000s - the new owner also went bankrupt and the current property status is unclear. Abandoned production facilities still exist, but the complex is not operational. The configuration of the terrain is characteristic with an abandoned clay deposit in the southern part, in which an illegal dump was even formed, given that the complex is quite uncontrolled.

Military Brownfields:

- "Ivan Stefanović - Srba" barracks, area of about 45ha - a complex that is integrated into the urban fabric of the city (spatial unit Carina), has not been active as a barracks for many years, but there are accommodation and warehouse facilities with part of the machinery that is obviously not in operation. Around 2010-2013 year, during the preparation of the capital planning documentation for Smederevo, the Ministry of Defense - the Directorate for Infrastructure reduced the until then valid protection

zones around all military complexes, including the barracks (for the barracks 30m from the border of the complex). There is no data on infrastructure equipment, but it is assumed that the complex is fully equipped, considering its earlier function. The barracks were not included in the military Master Plan from 2006 as not promising for the needs of the Serbian Army, but around 2015, the City of Smederevo, with the consent of the Ministry of Defense, made a subdivision project and implemented the subdivision, i.e. setting aside 10ha of this complex (the southernmost part), with the intention of acquiring it and building facilities for the city's needs (one of the most expressed ideas was a new hospital). So far, the procedure of acquiring this land into the public ownership of the City has not been completed (the City Decision on acquisition has not been adopted). In a physical sense, except that the barracks are not in operation and the existing facilities are not being used, the complex is not neglected and relatively well maintained. Within the complex, there is abundant tall vegetation (especially around the accommodation facilities) and landscaped greenery, which are in quite good condition. The barracks is fenced, but not according to the cadastral state of use by the Army, so there are areas in the far eastern part that are outside the fence, they are formally used by the Army, but traditionally for many years they have been used as a customs fairground and are maintained by the City .

- Missile base ("Carina" complex) - a complex of 18ha located southeast of the barracks, in the belt of peripheral urban construction land, at the very entrance to the peri-urban settlement of Vučak. Once used as a missile base (targeted during the bombing in 1999), this complex was included in the Master Plan as unpromising for the needs of the Army and today it is completely defunct. The innovative conditions of the MoD from 2010-2013. year the protective zone was reduced from 800m to 300m. The found objects still exist today, but they are not maintained. The complex also abounds in rich, now wild vegetation, which is not maintained. There were no initiatives by the City or the Army to activate the complex for civilian purposes.
- The "Duvanište" complex - the former ammunition warehouse of the Serbian Army, with an area of about 3ha, is located southwest of the barracks, along the Kolarski road (one of the 5 main city radial directions). It was included in the 2006 Master Plan, but there were no initiatives to activate it for civilian purposes. In recent years, the complex was given to the MUP of the RS for use.
- Individual spaces used by the Army in the city - Dom Vojske (former Dom JNA) - space on the ground floor of a residential building in the city centre (it used to be a restaurant, today completely inactive and neglected) and business space on the ground floor of a residential building in the city centre (given by the Supreme Court for the use of the City, today it is used by PC "Smederevska". fortress").

Agricultural brownfields:

- The old Godominom cellar, the former cellar of the Vinogradarska cooperative, was built at the beginning of the 7th century, after 2ndWW given to the Agricultural cooperative Godomin, which went into bankruptcy in the early 2000s. The complex is located at the beginning of Karađorđeva Street, in the immediate vicinity of Hotel "Smederevo", Aquarius Park and Monopoly. The complex consists of a series of interconnected

buildings - technological units, which have been preserved almost in their original state and represent an outstanding example of industrial heritage (even parts of the original inventory in the basements have been preserved). Godomin's basement was used for storage and bottling of wine for a while, but after the opening of bankruptcy (2004) it was completely abandoned and systematically decaying. The Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Smederevo is in the final stage of preparing the documentation for determining the building as a cultural monument. A special problem is the unregulated ownership status of the complex (according to our information, Godomin's bankruptcy proceedings have recently ended, and the powers of the bankruptcy entity will be taken over by another body of creditors, which has not yet been formed and the procedures for ending the ownership status of this facility are unclear). In a physical sense, the entire complex is neglected and unmaintained, it is fenced off and inaccessible to the public.

Commercial brownfields:

- Hotel “Smederevo” - formerly owned by “Jedinstvo” state company, which was closed after bankruptcy. The hotel, which was built at the end of the 70s of the last century, was privatized in the early 2000s with the idea of reconstruction, extension and complete modernization for the same purpose, but there were no activities in this regard. The hotel was originally built within the so-called “Union Park”, which represents the nationalised property of the pre-war owners who arranged the complex of about 8ha partly as a vineyard and partly as a landscaped park (on about 3ha), almost with the characteristics of a botanical garden. The hotel had a capacity of slightly over 200 beds and was practically the only facility of its kind in the city. With the closure of the hotel, the hotel business in Smederevo practically died, which only in the 2000s began to be restored to some extent with individual facilities of incomparably smaller capacity, as private investments. The hotel itself is completely devastated today, and the park complex around the hotel is neglected, but under the control of the new owner. The only object in the complex, which previously belonged to the hotel as a separate restaurant and which is in operation today, is the so-called “Businessmen's club” that the current owners lease to catering entrepreneurs. The rest of the complex is completely inaccessible to the public.
- The “Danube” warehouse, formerly “Kooperativa”, is a facility on the old pier on the Danube, in the area between the superstructure of the existing freight port and the Danube Park. The building was privatized in the early 2000s, with attempts at reconstruction and repurposing and occasional lease for catering purposes. It is currently not in operation and represents, like all the surrounding facilities within the port capacity, unsuitable facilities for this space.
- The shopping centre on the “Green Market” is a never-completed multi-storey building on the edge of the market area, the construction of which was started by the former Smederevo Housing Cooperative, and its collapse stopped the construction and bringing the building to its intended purpose. Today it represents a neglected building, even unsafe for the surrounding area. Unresolved mutual relations between the members of the Housing Cooperative affected that there is no interest in the completion and

commissioning of the facility, and the City, although essentially without any influence on solving these problems, has not initiated initiatives to regulate the status of the facility, or to remove it, in order to security.

- Printing house “Smederevo” - a building of the former printing house in the very centre of the city (close to Elementary School “Dimitrije Davidović” and the centre for Culture Smederevo). Due to the shutdown of the printing house and unsuccessful privatization, the building was never brought back to its basic or any other purpose, currently completely out of order, devastated and unsafe. The facility is located at the foot of the Maidan landslide, which makes the eventual issue of systemic reconstruction and conversion especially sensitive. Unclear ownership status (on several occasions unsuccessful bids for purchase) further complicates the issue of solving and restoring the building.

5.3.3 Quality of environmental factors, exposure to environmental risks and climate change risks

Air

In the territory of the city of Smederevo, the main problem in the area of environmental protection is air pollution (aero-pollution) with pollutants: suspended particles, SO₂, NO₂, heavy metals and benzo(a)-pyrene. The biggest air polluters - sources of air pollution are: industrial plants on the territory of the city, individual furnaces and boiler rooms, and traffic. Based on data from the Annual Report on the State of Air Quality in the Republic of Serbia in 2020, of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia and the Environmental Protection Agency, it was determined that in the agglomeration of Smederevo, the air was category III, excessively polluted air, due to exceeding the limit values of suspended particles RM10 and RM2.5. The biggest polluter within the group of industrial plants is the Ironworks, which emits powdery substances on the premises of the factory and in the immediate surroundings. The immediate consequence is an increased concentration of suspended dust particles. Particles are emitted in several stages of the production process. Although the Ironworks has installed air purification devices that purify the air before it is introduced into the emitters and released into the atmosphere, as well as devices for purifying waste gases and air, it is necessary to constantly measure the emission of powdery substances, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrate oxides.

A serious environmental problem is also represented by individual furnaces and boiler rooms, that is, the production and distribution of thermal energy in the city. Thermal energy is produced and distributed from 12 block boiler plants, and the total installed capacity of the source is 68.26 MW with 29 boiler units and 80 substations. The basic fuel is fuel oil. PC “Grejanje Smederevo” supplies heat energy to about 5,000 residential units with a total heating volume of 685,849.83m³ and business premises with a heating volume of 141,053.12m². A total of six budget users of the city are supplied with thermal energy. Stationary sources of air pollution do not comply with the requirements and standards valid at the national level regarding the emission of nitrogen oxides, the emission of sulfur dioxide and the emission of total particulate matter. The emission of harmful gases is also a consequence of heavy city traffic, the constant increase in the number of vehicles on the city’s territory. By burning solid fuels, harmful substances are emitted.

Water

Surface and underground water pollution is a big problem for the city of Smederevo. The biggest polluters are industrial waste water, which is discharged from industrial plants into recipients or directly into the city's sewage system, mostly without treatment, and then reaches the Danube through the sewage network and through the Petri dish. Although the Danube and Velika Morava are classified as II quality class rivers, water analyzes show that a number of parameters exceed the values predicted for II quality class. According to bacteriological indicators, the Danube is often in class III, and occasionally it is out of class, primarily due to the discharge of untreated municipal wastewater from the Belgrade agglomeration and industrial wastewater from the Pančevo industry. Wastewater from the urban settlement of Smederevo is also discharged untreated into the Danube, as well as industrial wastewater. The oxygen regime is occasionally violated, as well as the content of suspended substances and microbiological parameters. The quality of Velika Morava is impaired by the smaller watercourses in its basin, primarily the Jezava, Ralja and Konjska rivers, whose beds have been turned into collectors of polluted water and waste dumps of various origins and which belong to Class IV watercourses or are out of class. The concentrations of certain pollutants in these rivers are hundreds of times higher than the maximum allowed (ammonium, phosphates and suspended matter, and in the Konjska Reka, detergents). The HBIS complex (Železara) is the single largest polluter of surface and underground water, with increased amounts of phenol, cyanide and organic carbon in the emissions released into the Ralja River.

On the territory of Smederevo, there are several slaughterhouses and several large agricultural farms, which daily discharge about 740m³ of water extremely polluted with organic material, ammonia, and other pollutants. These waters are poured into local streams, causing their large organic pollution (Badrika stream and Leskovača pond).

Land

The devastation of land occurs primarily as a result of air, underground and surface water pollution, unregulated mass dumping of waste. For a long period of time, at all locations where soil quality control is performed, deviations regarding the content of dangerous and harmful substances in the soil in relation to the relevant regulations have been recorded. The presence of metals (nickel, copper, zinc, lead and chromium), organic pollutants (PCB and hydrocarbon index) and pesticides has increased. The key problems of soil quality in the territory of the city are related to: loss of function and deterioration of soil quality, soil pollution and degradation, change of land use and low level of awareness of the agricultural population. Soil losses occur due to erosion and landslides and industrialization, and the deterioration of soil quality due to losses of organic matter, soil compaction, increased acidity, salinization and flooding and siltation. Soil pollution and degradation are caused by the uncontrolled use of pesticides and fertilizers, overflowing septic tanks, pollution of wells, the spread of ragweed, landfills and the reduction of arable land.

Bull

The problem of communal noise in Smederevo is expressed in almost all the observed zones, based on data obtained from communal noise monitoring in the city area. When measuring

noise levels in Smederevo at twelve locations, it was found that the most significant impacts are related to mobile sources (traffic), while noise from stationary sources (general, communal, industrial) is less represented as a potential cause of harmful impacts. In most locations, the equivalent noise level was exceeded in relation to the highest permitted external noise level for the associated zones, both during the day and at night. Of particular concern is the fact that at most measuring points the equivalent noise level has increased not only during the day but also at night. On the territory of the city of Smederevo, monitoring of the level of communal noise was carried out in March and September 2022. Measurements were made in twelve locations on the territory of the city of Smederevo. The highest noise level recorded at measuring point 4, MM4 - Crossroads of Karađorđeva and Kneza Mihaila streets. This measuring point is located in the city centre, next to the intersection of Karađorđeva and Kneza Mihaila streets. The roads are two-way, with high traffic intensity, with a total of 3 traffic lanes, and the traffic is regulated by traffic lights. In the immediate vicinity of the measuring point there are business and residential buildings.

Heat islands

The most threatened zones in terms of the appearance of heat islands are also the ones that are built the most, namely the central zone of the city.

Vulnerability from floods, landslides, earthquakes, erosion and climate risks

Risk assessment carried out for: earthquakes, landslides, floods, extreme weather conditions-hail, epidemics-pandemics, fires and explosions and technical-technological accidents. The risk of being threatened by landslides, extreme weather conditions, hail and technical-technological accidents has increased, and landslides represent the greatest danger. The inner city area of Smederevo has a large number of larger and smaller landslides, mainly activated by the construction of infrastructure facilities (traffic roads, Cultural centre, Stadium, Sports centre, Waterworks), but also by the cutting of landslides by the mechanical operation of the Danube.

Temperature-related indices, which show the change in cold events, continue to decline. In the period 2021-2040. days with a minimum temperature below -15°C will decrease and by 2060, most likely, disappear. For summer and tropical days, future projections show that the expected changes for the period 2021-2040 are already being observed, which means that they are happening faster than the projections show and their values will continue to increase. By the middle of the century, the average number of summer days per year will be over 4 months, and by the end of the century, the number of summer days will continue to grow, up to 5 - 5.5 months of duration per year. The increase in the number of tropical days is even more pronounced, it can be expected that by the middle of the century there will be an average of 60 such days per year, and over 100 by the end of the century.

The growing season start date for the 10°S biological minimum will move on average by a few more days in the near future and will continue to move earlier, extending the growing season. By the end of the century, it will be moved a month earlier (to the beginning of March), or even two months earlier (the beginning of February). The increased variability of the climate can lead to the fact that in some years the conditions for flowering can be significantly shifted

to the winter period, which has been observed in the recent past and is expected in the near future. The increasing risk of frost in the growing season will continue and this will also affect late varieties in the future. The number of rainy days will continue to increase, but without significant changes compared to their values. The number of days with moderate precipitation will continue to decrease, but without significant values. The most pronounced changes are for days with extreme precipitation (above 30mm). In the period 2021-2040. they will most likely become events that can be expected every year. Maximum daily and five-day accumulations are predicted to increase by about 20% or more. Considering the increase in temperature and the increase in extreme temperature phenomena, changes in precipitation, it can be concluded that the availability of water will be reduced due to higher rates of evapotranspiration. The projected increase in precipitation indicates that precipitation will be more in the form of higher intensity precipitation. This means that in periods with high temperatures and fewer days with precipitation, increasing dryness and a shortage of sufficient water from precipitation can be expected. Increased climate variability can cause this effect to be much more pronounced in some years, as can other extreme weather events.

In the context of gender sensitivity to elevated temperatures and heat waves, women are biologically more exposed to heat waves because their body temperature is higher and smaller temperature variations can already affect their health system. Reducing the impact of heat waves and managing the continuous average temperature in buildings thus reduces the additional risk that this part of the population faces.

Waste management

organised waste collection in the territory of the city of Smederevo is carried out in the following areas: the city centre, the circle of suburban settlements up to the settlement of Vučak, to the ring roads (Petrijevo, Kolari; Kovinski road, Kovinski bridge), the Industrial Zone and the village of Radinac. The tasks of organised waste collection are performed by PUC "Zelenilo i groblja Smederevo" - work unit "Čistoća Smederevo". The organised waste collection service covers 18,000 users and 2,000 legal entities. PUC "Čistoća Smederevo" has a license for the collection, transport, storage and treatment of paper and plastic waste and metal packaging, and within the company there are two organizational units that perform work on waste collection and rehabilitation: the Recycling Department and the Recycling centre. A total of 62 wire containers were placed in 52 locations for the collection of recyclable waste.

Disposal of municipal and other waste on the territory of the City is carried out at the landfill in the bed of the Jezava River - Godominsko polje (area 5ha), which is located at a distance of 2 km from the city centre. The city of Smederevo does not have a legally built landfill and transfer station, a facility for collecting and recycling municipal and other waste. The landfill in Godominsko polje is improperly regulated, unhygienic, without a permit for landfilling, and does not even meet the basic health and environmental requirements for exploitation. It is used for the daily disposal of about 520m³ of municipal waste, and the height of the deposited waste is over 15 meters in certain places. The existence of this landfill is not only an environmental and health problem, but also a broader safety problem for the local community, bearing in mind that parts of the city's essential infrastructure for providing services pass by the landfill: the gas network, water system pipelines and high-voltage power lines.

In addition to the Godomińsko polje landfill, there are 15 other illegal landfills on the city's territory, the largest of which is in Šumadijska Street (10,000 m²), Gorička Street (5,000 m²), Prvomajska Street (1,400 m²) and on the Kovinsko road (1,000 m²).

On the territory of most rural local communities, there is no organised collection, disposal and removal of waste, and in rural areas there are a total of 36 illegal landfills, the largest of which is in Radinac (Dugo Polje 100,000 m² and Jelen up to 20,000 m²), Binovac (Kodina ravine 30,000 m²), Lugovacini (Drenski put 22,500 m²), Skobalje (Račinica 15,000 m²), Kolari (Near the fountain, 10,000 m²) and Mihajlovac (Potez Vampirača 9,000 m²). The existence of illegal and wild landfills and their wide territorial distribution on the territory of the City significantly endangers the environment. The aspects of endangering the local environment are: negative impact on the air due to the extraction of landfill gas, the concentration of pollutants in the air increases, negative impact on the soil, soil pollution due to the penetration of leachate from the body of the landfill and pollution due to the penetration of methane and carbon dioxide, negative impact on the underground and surface waters and the negative impact on human health, both of citizens who live and work in areas close to illegal ones.

The city of Smederevo is currently in the process of site preparation for the construction of a transfer station for municipal solid waste. Based on the Decision of the Government of Serbia from 2018 ("Official Gazette of the RS", no. 41/2018), it was determined that Smederevo has a transfer station from which waste is disposed of at the landfill in Pančevo. Based on this, the PDR and urban planning project for the location of the transfer station was prepared and the preparation of technical documentation is in the final stage. The location of an area of about 1.67ha has been determined in the eastern part of the Industrial Zone, directly next to the state road DP Ib-14.

5.3.4 Primary utility infrastructure

Plumbing and sewerage

Raw water is transported from the source to two water processing plants, which were built in Godominsko polje in 1993 with a capacity of 420 l/s and at the Šalinac source in 2017 with a capacity of 200 l/s. From these plants, water is distributed to users by a system consisting of high-altitude zone main pipelines, pumping stations, reservoirs of I, II and III high-altitude zones, distribution pipelines, primary and secondary networks. The concept of the solution for the development of the water supply system for the settlements of the City of Smederevo and all settlements is defined by the potentiality and degree of exploration of the spring of Šalinac, whose capacity is estimated at 1,000 l/s. Fourteen wells with a total capacity of about 700 l/s are currently in operation at the source of Šalinac. The Šalinac spring has been exploited since 1992 with 7 wells built, three new wells were added in 2010, and 4 new wells in 2017.

Construction, reconstruction and procurement needs:

- Pipeline reconstruction in "Čapajeva Street"
- Installing the valve on fi 800 (new filter station)
- Reconstruction of aeration WWTP Godomin
- Construction of a new TS 2x630kVA 10/0.4 kV PPV Godomin

- Quality back-up power supply for the spring Šalinac and back-up transformer for WWTP2 Šalinac
- Quality truck crane for servicing wells
- Construction of high-altitude tank for WWTP2 Šalinac
- Expansion of the capacity of the pumping station on the Kolarski put reservoir

The total produced water at the end of 2021 was 9,386,191 m³. The ratio of water consumption at the level of the city residential/business is: 88% residential, 12% business. Average water consumption per inhabitant in 2021 was about 4m³/month. There are no scheduled water restrictions in the summer months.

The city water supply system completely covers the area of the city centre of Smederevo, with the suburban villages of Udovice, Petrijevo, Vučak, Landol, Kulič, Šalinac Lipe, Radinac, Vodanj, Rajla and Vranovo. The settlements of Seone, Badljevicica, Binovac, Vrbovac, Dobri Do, Drugovac, Kolari, Lunjevac, Malo Orašje, Mihajlovac and Suvodol have an organised water supply, i.e. they are supplied with water from autonomous water supply systems that include wells, reservoirs, pumping stations and primary and distribution network. The settlements of Lugavčina, Mala Krsna, Osipaonica, Saraorci and Skobalj do not have an organised water supply, but use water from individual wells. The quality of this untreated water is very poor. At the same time, this well water is subject to various influences and pollution. Taking into account the fact that at the end of 2021 there were 100,155 inhabitants in the city, and that the total number of connections to the water supply system in the housing category was 32,730, as well as the fact that the average number of household members in the city is 3, roughly the water supply system is connected 98,190 inhabitants, or about 98% of the population. The quality of source protection is according to the legal regulations, by the Decision of the Ministry of Health No. 530-02-910/08-04 of 24.12.2008. sanitary protection zones of the spring of Šalinac were established.

In some parts of the City, there is no constructed sewage network. Of the total number of connections for households in 2021, 69% are connected to the sewer system, while 31% do not have a sewer connection. It's the same with storm sewers. There are general collectors that collect fecal and rainwater. In some parts of the City, there is a separate waste water drainage system. There is no wastewater treatment plant in Smederevo - WWTP.

Energy

The settlement of Smederevo has a remote heating system that covers most of the public buildings and multi-family buildings in the wider city centre area, as well as isolated units of multi-family buildings on the outskirts (Papazovac, Carina, etc.). A small number of individual buildings are connected to this system.

Management of the remote system and distribution of thermal energy are entrusted to PC Grejanje Smederevo. There are currently 14 boiler plants in the system of this company, with a total installed power of 67.7MW. Out of the mentioned number, 2 boiler houses use natural gas as an energy source, and the rest use fuel oil (with a total capacity of fuel oil tanks of about 1,000 m³). The total length of the constructed hot water network in the system of PC Grejanje is about 5,000 m (nominally 1,000 m because it is a double system of hot water), and the total number of users to whom services are delivered is about 5,000 households.

In addition to this, there are individual objects of public use that have their own boiler rooms, namely:

- primary and secondary schools - a total of 9
- kindergartens and cultural institutions - a total of 9
- Hospital facility - own system (CNG),
- Court building - own boiler room (fuel oil).

In 2022, Smederevo began preparatory activities for the construction of a city heating plant using natural gas as an energy source - the location of an area of about 85 ares in the Industrial Zone (part of the so-called old Industrial Zone) has been determined, for which a PDR has been completed and technical documentation is to be prepared, land acquisition and construction. The heating plant has a preliminarily planned capacity of 36MW with the possibility of expansion to another 36MW as needed. It is planned that large consumers in the inner city area will be connected to the heating plant (primarily public buildings that now have their own heating systems), as well as part of the existing boiler houses. The primary alternative source of thermal energy is individual fireplaces (mainly in family residential construction in urban areas). The energy source is usually coal or wood.

The gas distribution network was built in the entire area of the City of Smederevo, including rural settlements (about 600 km of the network). In the urban area it was built in its entirety, while in the Industrial Zone it was still partially built. In addition to the above, the city's gasification system includes two MRS in the city area ("Tvrđava" and "Karađorđevo brdo", while the constructed MRS "Carina" is still not connected to the system), as well as the MRS "Velour" in the Industrial Zone. Through these MRS, natural gas is supplied to consumers according to the general consumption system.

According to the data of the employees of PC "Srbijagas", branch in Smederevo, there are a total of 1,100-1,200 connected consumers in the city, of which the largest number are individual and a small number in the Industrial Zone. (the total number of households in the urban settlement of Smederevo, according to the 2011 Census, is 21,634)

The structure (outside of industry) is dominated by individual consumers, because previously built collective construction facilities in the wider city centre were connected to the city's hot water system. However, recently, an increasing number of individual new multi-family buildings in the central area have been connected to gas according to the general consumption system. At the same time, the trend of switching individual buildings in the central and peripheral parts of the city from coal or wood to gas as an energy source for individual heating systems is on the rise. The main cause of the insufficient connection to the gas pipeline system, despite the fully constructed DGM, is the lack of a sufficient number of MRS through which the network would be supplied with gas (the Smederevo gasification project in the city area envisages the construction of 7-8 MRS, of which only 3 have been built, and in function 2). The most common causes of this situation are the demanding conditions for locating MRS (especially in densely built-up parts of the city), the impossibility of resolving property relations for MRS locations, but also the need to build steel distribution gas pipelines and other facilities between MRS, which is a relatively expensive investment.

The City of Smederevo is supplied with electricity via the transmission system of EMS, a system of transmission lines and facilities in the function of electricity supply, unified in the power system of the Republic. Electricity is supplied from the 220kV transmission network, through one transformer station 220/110kV (TS Smederevo 3 - Ralja), two TS 110/35kV (Smederevo 1 - Buline vode and Smederevo 2 - Carina) and one TS 110/10kV (Smederevo 4). Annual electricity consumption at the level of the city of Smederevo with villages, without customers at 110KV (Železara and Meser Tehnogas) is 379,051MWh. The number of system users is 45,813. The capacity for electricity distribution at the level of the city of Smederevo with villages is 134.50MW. The average monthly electricity consumption of ED Smederevo is about 40,000 MWh in winter and about 20,000 MWh in summer. The highest peak in winter is around 80 MW, and in summer around 55 MW.

In principle, there are possibilities for the use of RES in Smederevo, although the capacities and areas suitable for these types of activities have not been systematically researched so far, and even less used. The number of households or businesses that use alternative energy sources is not known, but from experience they are certainly limited to individual exceptions. Also, the competent services of GU Smederevo do not have records of issued energy passports.

5.3.5 Primary transport infrastructure and traffic

Traffic network

All settlements on the territory of the City are covered by a network of roads, and a greater percentage of local roads (out of a total of 83 km) require the implementation of adequate construction measures. The city highways that connect the central area of the city with the national road network do not have built-up areas for pedestrians and a cyclist.

Streets in the urban area of Smederevo are categorized as city highways, streets of the first order, streets of the second order and residential streets. The city highways in Smederevo are:

- Karađorđeva,
- Goranska,
- Belgrade road from Goranska to state road 153,
- Freedom, - October 17, - October 16, - Red Army,
- Knez Mihailova, - Petrijevska,
- Dimitrija Davidović,
- Jovan Krajišnik from Dimitrije Davidović to Vojvoda Stepa,
- Vojvode Stepe,
- Kolarska,
- Nosioca Albanske spomenice,
- Salinačka from oktobar 17. to state road 14

In addition, within the urban area of Smederevo there are also 24 streets of the first order and 53 streets of the second order.

Public city and suburban transport

Public city transport is organised to all populated places on the territory of the City. The disadvantage is that there are no adequate bus stops built on the national road network. There

is also an organised transport of workers. The transport is carried out by PC “Lasta” Belgrade and it is necessary to work on increasing the quality of the provision of transport services. There is no official data on the universal accessibility of the public transport system.

Railway

The suburban railway exists only in part of the territory of the City, in the direction of Smederevo-Velika Plana, and the disadvantage is that the schedule is not adapted to the daily transport requirements of the residents who gravitate to this area.

Water traffic

There is river traffic in Smederevo and it was developed for the transportation of raw materials for the needs of industry. It is one of a total of 9 international cargo ports on the territory of Serbia. Port activity takes place at the location of the Old Port in the centre of the city (the stretch of the wharf, immediately upstream from the Fortress), for the needs of the ironworks (HBIS), while at the location of the New Port (downstream of the bridge over the Danube, in the Industrial Zone) the construction of the port infrastructure takes place and superstructures for industrial needs. In addition to the above, there is also a private cargo port “Tommy Trade”, immediately upstream from the bridge, as well as individual transshipment points that have been approved for operation (terminals for liquid cargoes NIS and “MitanOil” in the Industrial Zone, for LPG immediately upstream from the old ironworks (LPG Petrol) All the mentioned capacities are included in the port area, which was determined by the Regulation on the establishment of the port area of the port in Smederevo traffic within the entirety of the existing pier, a tourist pier was installed in 2016.

Air traffic

In the city there is an agricultural and sports airport in Godomiński polje - Industrial zone of Smederevo. According to the classification of regulations in the field of air traffic, the airport is of category 2B - with a dirt runway of 1,000 m in length, for non-instrument flying. The airport has the possibility of modernization, partial extension of the runway and expansion of the facilities and the possibility of greater use for economic and business purposes, especially since it is located directly next to the state road DP Ib-14 (direction of the bridge over the Danube - Highway E-75).

The nearest passenger airport Nikola Tesla in Belgrade is located about 82 km away.

Pedestrian zones

In the central zone of Smederevo, there are two pedestrian zones marked by traffic signals in accordance with the Law. Also, Square Karađorđev dud is regulated and marked as a “pedestrian zone”.

Bicycle traffic

There is no bicycle path network.

Parking

There is a lack of parking spaces in the central area.

Commuting

There are no intermodal hubs in the city, but the Port of Smederevo is developing in that direction.

Internet and digitalisation

Locations in the area of the City of Smederevo where the Telecommunications Company "Telekom Srbija" a.d. enabled the use of free internet are:

Karađorđeva 2-4, Smederevo	Office of Telekom Srbija a.d. Smederevo
Smederevo, Slobode 3	Smederevo High School
Smederevo, Vuka Karadžića 17	Technical school Smederevo
Smederevo, Omladinska 1	City of Smederevo, counter hall and waiting room
Smederevo, Karađorđeva 8	Smederevo Post Office, area towards Trg Republike
Smederevo, Red Army 156	TTPŠ "Despot Đurađ" Smederevo
Smederevo, October 17, bb	Elementary school "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj" Smederevo
Smederevo, Miloša Veliki 8	"Kosta Manojlović" Music School Smederevo
Smederevo, Krajiška Brigade 1	Carina Smederevo Green Market
Smederevo, Vučacka 1	Merchandise market Smederevo
Smederevo, Filipa Višnjić 2	Restaurant "PARK SD" Smederevo
Smederevo, Kralja Petra I 13	Cafe "GRACIJE" Smederevo
Smederevo, Omladinska 2	Bus station "LASTA" Smederevo, waiting room
Smederevo, Knez Mihailova 51	Smederevo health centre, waiting room
Smederevo, Knez Mihailova 51	General Hospital "Sveti Luka" Smederevo, waiting room
Smederevo, Đure Daničića 6	Sports hall Smederevo
Smederevo, October 17, bb	Green market Smederevo

In Smederevo, there is a system for automatic detection of traffic violations of passing a red light at a traffic light and exceeding the permitted speed on the road.

5.4 URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

5.4.1 Access to governance

A multi-level management approach

In the current practice, apart from the City of Smederevo as the carrier of the activity, there are no other institutions that perform similar activities.

A multi-stakeholder approach

In the past practice, the following institutions and sectors were involved in the projects implemented by the City of Smederevo:

Public sector/administration

- The City of Smederevo

Public sector/enterprises

- PUC “Zelenilo i groblja” Smederevo
- PUC Vodovod Smederevo
- PI “Naša radost” Smederevo

Civil sector

- CSO “Smederevski Forum”

Partnerships and networks

In previous practice, projects in which the City of Smederevo was involved were implemented in joint cooperation with the following institutions and actors:

Foreign partnerships:

- Gilad Municipality, Romania

Domestic partnerships:

- PUC Vodovod Smederevo
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure
- CSO “Smederevski Forum”
- PU “Our Joy” Smederevo
- PUK “Zelenilo i groblja” Smederevo
- Municipality of Malo Crniće
- Municipality of Žabari
- Ministry of Environmental Protection
- Ministry of Economy

Networks:

Partner cities: Pale (BiH), Volos (Greece), Tangshan (China), Herceg Novi (Montenegro)

Participatory approach

Participatory approach is represented through formal instruments:

- public inspection in the field of spatial and urban planning (implemented in accordance with the Law)
- public hearings in accordance with the Law on the Planning System and the Law on Local Self-Government (Article 20 of the Statute of the City of Smederevo explains the public hearing procedure; the City of Smederevo has not yet adopted a Decision on the public hearing)

Groups and organizations from the civil sector that actively participated in the creation of strategies and plans:

- CSO “Smederevo Forum”
- City Association of Social and Humanitarian Organizations Smederevo

Management capacities of LSGs

The key deficiencies in the capacity of LSGs to manage urban development are:

- insufficient and inadequately distributed personnel capacities
- insufficient training of personnel for the creation and use of databases
- non-systematicity, non-networking and lack of use of existing databases
- the absence of a real entity that systematically deals with the management of urban development (with the abolition of the former Directorate for Construction, Urbanism and Building Land, which had this function to some extent, the area of urban development management was distributed to a large number of entities in the public sector, without essential coordination)

Employees of the City Administration of Smederevo regularly or as needed attend trainings of the National Academy for Public Administration, as well as periodically organised trainings of other organizers (NALED, SKGO, Ministry of European Integration, etc.), in the domain of their jobs.

5.4.2 Sources of funding

In current practice, the projects implemented by the City of Smederevo were financed from the following sources:

National sources of funding

- Ministry of Environmental Protection
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure
- Ministry of Education
- PPP for public lighting
- PPP for financing, designing, building and maintaining local road infrastructure and paving/reconstruction of squares and other public areas in the City of Smederevo

EU funds

- EU Support to Roma Inclusion
- EU Pro Programme
- EU-IPA 2014 Support to LSG, Exchange 5 Programme
- EU-IPA 2013 Durable housing solutions and physical infrastructure improvement in Roma settlement

International financial instruments

- KFW – German Development Bank

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation and donor programs

- EU-IPA Crossborder Cooperation Romania-Serbia

The main domestic sources of urban development funding are the budget of the city of Smederevo and the programs and incentive funds of the ministries of the Republic of Serbia and their agencies. Other sources are individual cases - loans from commercial banks (e.g. construction of a production facility in the Industrial Park, implementation of the PPV system, etc.) and own funds of the activity holders (e.g. construction of missing infrastructure, etc.).

5.4.3 Transparency and information

The Local Government Transparency Index (LTI) in 2022 is 52 (rank 22).

On the official website of the City of Smederevo (www.smederevo.org.rs) there are services for direct communication with citizens (system “48”, “Ask the Mayor”, etc.). The City’s official website also contains a series of information, instructions and forms that citizens can use when carrying out certain procedures before the City’s authorities.

Through the Project “Property management for future users” (Program EXCHANGE 5), the City of Smederevo received an established GIS with a linked database for public property.

Other databases available to the City have not been imported into GIS.

6 SWOT ANALYSIS AND NEEDS

6.1 IDENTITY OF THE URBAN AREA

advantages/strengths

- A very good geostrategic position and the existence of multimodal traffic capacity
- Great preservation of the vital elements of the urban system - the city's coastal belt and the entire system of urban greenery in the hinterland of the central city zone (from the Jugovo settlement, through the interconnected units of the Aquarium Park, Pionirski Park and Stari Groblje, to Maidan and Karađorđevo Hill in the immediate hinterland of the city centre)
- Rich cultural heritage - a city on the Danube with an extremely significant history (Smederevo Fortress, Obrenović Summer House on Plavinac, Trg Republike, complex on the Old Cemetery, Monument to the victims of the ammunition explosion, etc.)
- Rich natural heritage (water resources – Danube, Velika Morava and the rivers Jezava, Ralja, Konjska Reka, nature monument Šalinački lug, Šalinačko lake, natural resource Karađorđev dud, etc.)
- Rich industrial heritage (Sartida complex from 1921, State Monopoly Complex, Vinogradarska Cooperative, etc.)
- Smederevsko Podunavlje has historically been determined for the development of wine tourism - Smederevka as a brand and a good connection between the tourist organization and local wineries
- A large offer of annual events - cultural, traditional (Smederevo Autumn, Theater in the Fortress, Danube Film Fest, Knights and Legends, Fortress of Music, Nušić Days, Smederevo Poetry Autumn, etc.)
- The trend of increasing the number of tourists, especially foreign tourists (before and after the Kovid-19 pandemic)

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Marked centralization - underdeveloped polycentric city structure - centre overpopulated, rural settlements deagrarianized
- A pronounced deficit of functions in secondary city centres, but also insufficient spatial capacities for their development
- The city's coastal strip is not adapted to the modern needs of the city - due to the existing facilities (existing freight port, railway infrastructure to the old ironworks, the complex of the old ironworks in private ownership), but also unresolved property relations on the land that was once managed by the ironworks system (MKS, SARTID, later) USSS);
- Underutilization of the Danube's spatial potential - a city next to the Danube, not on the Danube
- Terrain configuration and occasional occurrence of landslides unfavorable for construction

- Spontaneous development of peripheral parts of the city (no planning documentation, no block matrix, unfinished street network, weak communal equipment, etc.)
- A large number of illegal buildings and an ineffective legal system - the upper parts of the Jezava stream are the most endangered, while a city dump (non-conditional dump) is located along part of the stream (Papazovac settlement).
- Difficult access to the Danube due to the privatization of economic entities on its banks - a large number of different jurisdictions on the banks
- Deficit of greenery in the central city blocks due to the construction of new multi-family buildings; quality, green maintenance, lack of monitoring and control mechanisms
- City highways do not have built-up areas for pedestrians
- The underutilization and slow transformation of former industrial brownfields
- Inefficient construction land management
- The undeveloped identity of the city and the threat of sight
- The absence of the Tourist Organization of Smederevo
- Cultural contents are not developed in accordance with world trends and do not offer significant innovations that would attract tourists (the fortress is unorganised and the rest of the cultural heritage is insufficiently highlighted)
- The lack of supporting tourist infrastructure and infrastructure and a distinct lack of capacity to accommodate tourists

potentials/possibilities

- Development of activities of regional importance (Danube as an international waterway)
- Development of specific functions of settlements (Šalinac, Radinac, Mihajlovac, Osipaonica, Durugovac, Kolari as secondary centres)
- Arrangement of the coastal strip and complementary functions - park area (Danube Park) and open recreational space (Rowing Club) - planning documentation is available
- Urban renewal - central zones
- Activation and reclamation of brownfield sites of different character - industrial, military, agricultural, commercial
- Preservation and improvement of the city's green infrastructure (e.g. a belt of city greenery along the slopes towards the Danube to the narrowest city area, Lake Šalinačko)
- Creation of a specific identity of the public urban spaces of Smederevo (e.g. triangular squares, intra-block courtyards in open-type blocks - spaces that receive little attention, often unorganised or as open parking areas for surrounding buildings, areas for garbage containers, etc.)
- Continuation of encouraging wine production
- Development of specific types of tourism - cultural tourism, event tourism, city vacations, wine tourism, nautical, rural, health and special interest tourism such as hunting and fishing, cycling, etc.
- Development of bicycle paths that would connect public and green spaces
- Development and construction of tourist infrastructure - accommodation capacities and categorized rural households

- Construction and renovation of the Marina in Smederevo (the confluence of the Jezava and the Danube)
- (Re)branding of the city of Smederevo - public art (murals and installations) as part of the affirmation of the city's identity
- Environmental units Science Park (in front of the Monopoly building) and the Fortress
- Industrial heritage by the Danube (as part of identity)
- Public use of private spaces (old ironworks)

threats/risks

- Continuation of depopulation trends
- Unsuccessful implementation of planning solutions for the coastal zone
- Lack of financial resources for the transformation of the inner city core
- Problems of ownership of brownfield sites of abandoned military and industrial complexes
- The trend of partial construction in the existing urban system with significantly increased pressure on the central city area and demands for greater construction capacities
- Dominant market regulation in the area of housing construction (low social and environmental standards - overbuilt, lack of greenery, lack of parking spaces, etc.)
- Lack of activities on implementation and realization of planning documents and stimulation of organised construction in new locations
- The weakening of the planning system in relation to unplanned construction and "investor urbanism"

needs

- Improving the traffic connectivity of the Urban area (construction and reconstruction of roads, railways) and the construction of green infrastructure, permanent pedestrian zones and the creation of a new identity of public urban spaces
- Adequate transformation and reactivation of a brownfield site
- Permanent prevention of unplanned construction and usurpation of public and differently defined areas
- Development of sustainable tourism, increase in capacity for tourist accommodation, improvement of tourist signage and infrastructure in order to reach year-round service offers

6.2 GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND MOBILITY

advantages/strengths

- Natural potential - water (Ćirilovački, Petrijeviski and Vučački streams) and land.
- Only underground water is used for drinking, the water is of good quality at two sources - Godominsko polje (before being shut down) and Šalinac
- International pier for passenger traffic
- Smederevo is one of a total of nine international cargo ports on the territory of Serbia, regulated by the Regulation on the determination of the port area of the port of Smederevo

- Main line E-85 connecting Smederevo with Europe and Corridor X and suburban railway in part of the city's territory - direction Smederevo-Velika Plana
- Public city transport that connects all populated places
- A risk assessment and climate change adaptation plan for the city of Smederevo were made
- Built gas network

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Significant pollution of water, air and soil from production in the Ironworks, traffic, furnaces, etc.
- The absence of a legally built landfill and transfer station and facility for collecting and recycling municipal and other waste
- There is no wastewater treatment plant
- In the territory of the City of Smederevo, 69% of users are covered by the sewage network (mainly combined system)
- Use of fuel oil as a fuel for district heating (out of a total of 14 boiler plants, only 2 boiler plants use natural gas as an energy source)
- The landfill in Godomiński polje is improperly regulated and unhygienic, without a permit for depositing, where it does not even meet the basic health and ecological conditions for exploitation - an ecological, health and safety problem
- Large number of illegal landfills - 15 illegal landfills in the city centre and 36 in rural areas
- Insufficiently good connectivity and functioning of traffic in the city - especially pedestrian and bicycle traffic and underutilization of passenger rail traffic, without developed intermodal hubs.
- City highways that connect the central zone of the city with the network of state roads do not have built-up areas for pedestrians - generally narrow traffic regulation (lack of connection of parts of the city through city rings)
- Inefficiency of traffic flow (frequent and large crowds on the main city routes, especially from the industrial zone, from the direction of the ironworks and in the city centre)
- There are no built adequate bus stops for JGP and the timetable is not frequent enough (there is no public transport management company)
- Insufficient quality interregional public transport - traffic coordination with neighboring local self-government units
- Absence of a network of bicycle paths - lack of awareness about bicycle traffic
- Insufficient security at certain traffic sections and junctions (the critical point is "danubius" and "Davidovićeve" street; traffic bottleneck near the city market - unsafe, etc.)
- Lack of public garages and street parking (especially in the city centre) resulting in illegal parking on sidewalks and green areas
- Part of the coastal fortification near the Fortress is missing
- The accessibility of public spaces and services is insufficient for people with reduced mobility

- Lack of MRS for the gas distribution network
- Increased level of noise pollution (from traffic) and heat islands in the central area of the city

potentials/possibilities

- Construction of a wastewater treatment plant in the industrial zone (planning documentation prepared)
- Utilization of the constructed gas network - subsidizing the connection of households
- Use of renewable forms of energy with state and city incentive measures (solar energy and wind generators)
- Development of passenger rail traffic as urban-suburban passenger transportation
- Construction of a city heating plant on natural gas (there are planning documents) and abandonment of conventional energy sources
- Development of the Port of Smederevo as an intermodal hub (new Port under construction)
- Modernization of the agricultural and sports airport in Godomiński polje for economic and business purposes
- Development of pedestrian and bicycle traffic - proximity to the Danube bicycle route
- Formation of traffic rings around the central area of the city - plans exist
- Introduction of free internet in many locations in the city

threats/risks

- Continuation of pollution of surface and underground water and air (industrial waste water - Ironworks, slaughterhouses), extremely polluted smaller river watercourses (Jezava, Ralja and Konjska reka) - collectors of polluted water and waste dumps of various origins, IV class or out of class
- Continuation of soil pollution and degradation due to uncontrolled use of pesticides and fertilizers, overflow of septic tanks, pollution of wells, spread of ragweed, landfills and reduction of arable land
- Reduced water availability due to droughts and lack of rainfall due to climate change
- Endangering the area by further illegal construction - the city of Smederevo and suburban settlements
- Increased risk of landslides (the greatest danger), floods and extreme weather conditions (hail) and technical-technological accidents

needs

- Significant improvement of the state of the environment through a set of technical and normative solutions that lead to the preservation and improvement of the environment in the city (green technologies in production)
- Better water supply, waste water channeling and water protection - construction and reconstruction of the water supply and sewerage network
- Affirming the distinct traffic position of the settlement and maximizing accessibility through increased multimodality (strategically and planned)

- Quality and safe bicycle and pedestrian traffic
- Reorganization of public city transport (especially for the needs of transporting workers in the new industrial zone) as well as the organization and increase of the capacity of stationary traffic

6.3 INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY

advantages/strengths

- Favorable business environment and conditions for foreign direct investments
- Favorable natural conditions for the development of agriculture (wineries)
- Business premises in public ownership in the city centre
- Free zone Smederevo
- Continuous subsidization of agricultural production
- A catalog of brownfield sites at the local level
- Collection and recycling of metal waste is carried out

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Monofunctionality in the economy as a limitation for further development - the pronounced dependence of a large number of workers on one type of production and the lack of high-tech industries
- Insufficient equipment of the port and pier for the development of intermodal traffic
- The unresolved issue of ownership and environmental burden of abandoned military and industrial complexes
- Weak support for SMEs
- Incompatibility of the profile of secondary vocational schools with the modern needs of the local economy

potentials/possibilities

- Development of social entrepreneurship
- Development of creative industries (coworking spaces, for example)
- Growth of active entrepreneurial activities
- Development of trade, especially along the Danube - foreign trade goods exchange
- Activation and reuse of brownfield sites for economic purposes
- Foreign direct investments (about 20% of employees work in companies)
- The return of young people living in Belgrade and other centres and the arrival of quality workforce from other areas
- Maximizing the potential of the free zone
- Formation of economic clusters
- Renovation of the Monopoly building, which is owned by the city
- Activation of the New Port (a railway was built to it)

threats/risks

- Continuation of migratory trends and departure of qualified labor force
- Declining number of farmers and deagrarianization
- Children's lack of interest in enrolling in secondary vocational schools
- Lack of interest of the economy in participating in dual education
- Financial instability and low income of workers

needs

- Differentiation of the economy and the formation of clusters (networks) of businessmen
- Institutional and non-institutional support for start-up companies
- Quality and trained workforce in production
- Encouraging the development of the circular economy (metal waste, etc.)

6.4 SOCIAL WELLBEING***advantages/strengths***

- Existence of awareness (traditionally) about the value and importance of social well-being
- Education, social and health care in the public sector and the built network of facilities (home for the elderly, preschool institutions, schools, primary health care facilities, etc.)
- A network of school facilities (primary and secondary) with a good basis for functioning
- Social protection services have been developed and the Social Protection Development Strategy has been developed
- Successful projects of the theater PATOS (sensitive groups, blind and partially sighted, etc.) - the project "Let's walk together" for the inclusion of Roma children in preschool education
- There are no cultural intolerances and social divisions
- There is no discrimination in employment
- A developed network of cultural facilities - the Smederevo Culture centre - the headquarters of culture (good cooperation with the Smederevo Fortress)
- A large number of cultural manifestations (the oldest Smederevo Autumn and Nušić Days)
- A large number of sports facilities

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Insufficiently good employment opportunities and low average salary in (10% lower than in Serbia)
- There are no retraining programs anymore (online training only)
- Insufficient integration of persons with disabilities and intellectual disabilities in employment measures
- Substandard settlements Mali krivak and Metalor (in the immediate vicinity of the urban core) - predominantly Roma community
- Lack of housing units for social housing - negligible number of apartments owned by LSGs (about 80), no data on the number of people without a solved housing issue

- The Institute for Public Health does not exist (Pozarevac is responsible)
- Lack of clinics in rural settlements
- A certain number of kindergartens are in purpose-built facilities
- Absence of higher vocational schools, faculties and scientific research centres
- The missing capacity of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments
- Non-adjustment of cultural contents to world trends
- Cultural events concentrated in the centre

potentials/possibilities

- Solving the problem of substandard settlements
- Growth in the number of employees due to foreign direct investments and independent activities
- Inclusion in vocational training measures - especially those under 30 years of age
- Development of private-public partnership in the domain of public services - homes for the elderly, clinics and health centres, professional schools, development of social entrepreneurship, etc.
- Reestablishment of the Institute for Public Health in Smederevo
- Further development and strengthening of the centre for Culture as a generator of numerous cultural events in Smederevo, as well as decentralization of programs, use of the centre as a multifunctional space
- Linking cultural heritage with education - working with children related to local cultural values
- Further development of the PATOS Youth Theater - culture, youth policies, non-formal education and tourism
- Activation of suitable brownfield locations for the launch of a new cultural institution, especially intended for children and young people (Ukrasa building, Svetlost cinema)
- Rebranding of existing local communities and village centres of culture into Cultural Stations
- Danube belt - Cultural port of the city

threats/risks

- Continuation of negative demographic trends, emigration and population aging process
- Lack of interest of adults in programs of functional education (completion of elementary school)
- Unemployment of people over 50 years old
- Increase in juvenile delinquency
- Unaffordability of new apartments for the local population, especially in the central zone
- Unaffordability of social and health care prices in the private sector
- Continuous lack of staff and poor equipment of health institutions and the departure of trained health workers abroad and in the private sector
- Ghettoisation of substandard settlements
- Lack of institutional support and assistance to vulnerable (Roma) groups

- Insufficient interest of members of the Roma minority in work and education
- Networking of different services (e.g. social protection and kindergartens)
- Primary investments in performing arts in the field of culture, lack of systemic protection of cultural assets

needs

- Requalification of workers for in-demand jobs and lifelong learning
- Increasing spatial capacities and services for day care for the elderly and for children and people with developmental disabilities (personal companion and pedagogical assistant for children with disabilities, help at home for people with disabilities and elderly households, social therapy services, etc.)
- Increasing the capacity and renovating kindergarten facilities and ensuring the accessibility of all kindergartens and schools for people with disabilities
- Innovations in culture and its decentralization with special development programs for children and youth

6.5 URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

advantages/strengths

- Multi-level management - achieved cooperation with international, national and regional institutions as carriers of various programs and projects
- Experience in forming partnerships and networking with domestic and international partners, sister cities and traditional inter-municipal cooperation
- Experience in using different (international and domestic) sources of project financing, realizing bilateral and multilateral cooperation
- A system of electronic communication between the administration and citizens has been established
- Agency for the management of ports at the national level

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Lack of projects managed by LSGs and in which the private, civil sector and scientific research institutions are involved
- Lack of educated staff in LSGs for urban development management
- Lack of quality, effective communication between the public and the economic and civil sectors
- Uncoordinated activity of different public companies, lack of cooperation and coordination between institutions (e.g. regarding cargo port)
- The absence of a real entity that systematically deals with the management of urban development (with the abolition of the former Directorate for Construction, Urban Planning and Building Land, the area of urban development management was distributed to a large number of entities in the public sector, without essential coordination)

- Absence of systemic solutions in communication with citizens and participation
- Non-functioning of the Youth Office
- Weak use of GIS in the management of urban development (insufficient training of personnel for the creation and use of spatial databases, non-systematic, non-networking and lack of use of existing databases)
- The decline of local self-government transparency in the last few years

potentials/possibilities

- Support of international, national, local institutions and organizations, for strengthening the capacity of local self-government in managing urban development
- Cross-border cooperation with neighboring municipalities/regions and linking interests around jointly defined projects
- Overlapping of a large number of jurisdictions in Smederevo - operational training ground
- Drafting of strategic documents as a framework for action (e.g. existing Water Management Strategy, urban and spatial plans, etc.)
- Development of essential participation mechanisms for the purposes of drafting planning documents and development projects
- Strengthening cooperation with LSGs in the surrounding area (for joint care of the environment, district competitiveness, partner implementation of joint projects, etc.), learning from good examples from the practice of other LSGs
- Networking at the regional, national and international level of the Danube
- Public-private partnerships in various fields (infrastructure, place branding, sustainable mobility, social protection, education, culture, development of sustainable tourism, etc.)

threats/risks

- Strategic decisions and capital investments for the development of the city are not in the domain of LSGs, but of the state - it is impossible to influence them
- Insufficient institutional capacities of LSGs for managing urban development and solving key problems
- Slow reformation of authorities for multi-level and multi-stakeholder management processes and lack of institutional support for public, civil and private sector synergy
- The outflow of quality staff from the management system and employment bans
- Misalignment of public and political interests
- Digital lack of training in the use of IT and GIS tools in the process of management and communication

needs

- Capacity building in integrated urban management
- Strengthening of institutional capacities for inter-municipal cooperation (RRA; coalition of KLERs, etc.)
- Coordination and organised application for international projects - training for local actors with the assistance of international mechanisms

- Essential participation of citizens and interested parties in the planning process beyond formal forms for quality urban management
- The use of GIS and ICT tools in planning urban development and for the participation of citizens and interested parties

7 VISION, OBJECTIVES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

7.1 VISION

SMEDEREVO IS... SMEDEREVO, CITY:

S	Of happy people
M	Of young people
E	European
D	Children, Danube
E	Environmentally
R	The river
E	Economically developed
V	Wine
O	Sustainable

Smederevo is a modern urban city on the Danube, a rich cultural, historical, industrial and wine place where Serbia flows into Europe. Smederevo is the capital of youth culture, a city of innovation and inspiration. Economically developed and competitive, a city of opportunities. A city with a unique identity with a rich cultural, historical, industrial and wine heritage. A city of happy, active and healthy citizens, clean air and green ideas, mobile, accessible and open.

7.2 THEMATIC OBJECTIVES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

The starting framework for formulating the objectives, specific objectives and measures of the urban area strategy (SUP) is represented by the new legislation of the European Commission, which establishes common indicators of achievement and results for the European Fund for Regional Investments (Investments in Jobs and Growth and Interreg) and the European Cohesion Fund⁷ (EC, 2021). The objectives of the new EU Cohesion Policy for the period 2021-2027 are: 1) A more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and ICT regional integration; 2) A greener, more resilient, low-carbon Europe, transitioning to a net-zero carbon economy by promoting the clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investments, circular economy, climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk management and its prevention, and sustainable urban mobility; 3) A more connected Europe by strengthening mobility; 4) A more inclusive Europe with a prominent social component by implementing the EU pillar of social rights, and 5) Europe closer to citizens by encouraging sustainable and integrated development of all types of areas and local initiatives.

The national framework for SUP consists of public policies, which are prepared and adopted in the process of Serbia's integration into the EU. They are listed chronologically starting from the

⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2021:231:FULL&from=EN>

most recent, namely: Draft Law on the Establishment and Functioning of the Cohesion Policy Management System, 2023⁸; Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030 with projections until 2050⁹; Strategy of deinstitutionalization and development of social protection services in the community for the period 2022-2026. year¹⁰ ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 12/2022); Adaptation Program to Changed Climate Conditions with Action Plan, Draft¹¹; Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035, Draft¹²; Strategy for youth in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030, Draft¹³; Integrated national energy and climate plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021 to 2030 with a vision until 2050¹⁴; Strategy for the development of information society and information security in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026¹⁵ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 86/2021); Strategy of scientific and technological development of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2025 "Power of knowledge"¹⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 10/2021); Industrial policy strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2030¹⁷ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 35/2020); Employment strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026¹⁸ ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 18/2021, 36/2021); Strategy for the development of education and upbringing in Serbia until 2030¹⁹ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 107/2021); Strategy of smart specialisation in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2027. year²⁰ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 21/2020); Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia with Action Plan, Draft²¹; Strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030²² ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 47/2019); Artificial intelligence development strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2025. year²³ ("Fig. Gazette of the RS", no. 96/2019); Strategy for the development of the culture of the Republic of Serbia from 2020 to 2029. Proposal²⁴; Public health strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2018-2026. year²⁵ ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 61/2018); Tourism development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2016 to 2025²⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 98/2016); Strategy of agriculture and rural development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2014-2024. year²⁷ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 85/2014); Strategy for supporting the development of small and medium-

8 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/vesti/2811/detaljnije/w/0/nacrt-zakona-o-uspostavljanju-i-funkcionisanju-sistema-za-upravljanje-kohezionom-politikom-na-portalu-ekonsultacije/>

9 <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/saopstenja/vesti/vlada-republike-srbije-usvojila-strategiju-niskougljenicnog-razvoja-do-2030-godine>

10 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2022/12/1>

11 <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/informacije-od-javnog-znacaja/javne-rasprave/javni-poziv-za-ucescje-javnosti-u-procesu-konsultacija-u-vezi-sa-izradom-programa-prilagodjavanja-na-izmenjene-klimatske-uslove-sa-akcionim-planom-0>

12 <https://www.mgsi.gov.rs/sites/default/files/PPRS%20Nacrt.pdf>

13 <https://www.mos.gov.rs/storage/2022/02/nacrt-strategije-za-mlade-za-period-od-2022-do-2030-godine.pdf>

14 <https://www.mre.gov.rs/dokumenta/strateska-dokumenta/integrisani-nacionalni-energetski-i-klimatski-plan-republike-srbije-za-period-2021-do-2030-sa-vizijom-do-2050-godine>

15 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2021/86/1/reg>

16 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2021/10/1/reg>

17 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2020/35/1/reg>

18 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/ispravka/2021/36/1>

19 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2021/63/1/reg>

20 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2021/10/1/reg>

21 <https://www.srbija.gov.rs/>

22 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2019/47/1/reg>

23 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2019/96/1/reg>

24 <https://www.kultura.gov.rs/extfile/sr/3993/strategija-razvoja-kulture-od-2020--do-2029-godine.pdf>

25 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2018/61/1/reg>

26 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2016/98/1>

27 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2014/85/1>

sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and competitiveness for the period from 2015 to 2020²⁸ ("Official Gazette of RS", number 35/15).

By harmonizing the objectives and measures from the EU and national policies, a framework for sustainable and integrated territorial development of urban areas was formulated, which consists of the following objectives:

- 1) Strengthening the urban identity and renewal of the urban area by encouraging sustainable and integrated development;
- 2) Promoting the transition to clean and fair energy, green and blue investments, climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility;
- 3) Promoting innovative and smart economic transformation, circular and low-carbon economy and ICT integration;
- 4) Improvement of social wellbeing, i
- 5) Improvement of urban development governance.

The "localisation" of objectives, specific objectives and measures was checked for each territory and adapted to the local context. It took place through workshops with local actors - members of working groups, as well as in public forums with citizens. After the cycle of checks on individual strategies, the next iteration was carried out where the proposals were sublimated and the specificities of local territories, problems, needs, project proposals were considered, and where the final correction of specific objectives and measures was carried out. The following text presents the goals, specific objectives and measures for the urban area.

Table 1: Thematic objectives, specific objectives and measures

Explanation of abbreviations used: **O** – objective, **SO** – specific objective, **M** – measure

O 1. Strengthening the urban identity and renewal of the urban area by encouraging sustainable and integrated development
SO 1.1 Improved and uniform quality of arrangement and accessibility of the urban area
M 1.1.1 Development, renovation and regeneration of underutilised buildings, zones and entire settlements, including the revitalization of brownfield sites
M 1.1.2 Urban regeneration of parts of the settlement that are exposed to devastating processes, including the consequences of climate change (flooding, heat islands, etc.)
M 1.1.3 Arrangement, preservation and connection of public spaces (areas and facilities) in accordance with the concept of accessibility and increasing accessibility to facilities of public services and services
M 1.1.4 Establishment of measures to improve the management, maintenance and promotion of the culture of housing in residential communities (multi-family buildings) and increase the accessibility of multi-storey residential buildings (ramps, elevators)
M 1.1.5 Improving security in urban areas
SO 1.2 Encouraging the protection of cultural and architectural heritage and the formation of a cultural landscape
M 1.2.1 Active protection of cultural heritage and recommendations for the character and intensity of acceptable activities in urban development planning

²⁸ <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2015/35/1/reg>

M 1.2.2 Restoration and protection of buildings and wholes of architectural and urban heritage that are not protected cultural assets (traditional types, vernacular architecture, industrial buildings, architecture and urban planning before and after World War II, etc.)
M 1.2.3 Preservation of the cultural diversity of the landscape
SO 1.3 Preservation and promotion of industrial heritage as the identity of the city
M 1.3.1 Diversification of the tourist offer based on the identity of the urban area with the sustainable use of natural and cultural assets, their more effective and comprehensive protection, and mitigation of the negative impacts of tourism
SO 1.4 Encouraging the development of sustainable tourism
M 1.4.1 Prevention of uncontrolled expansion of construction land at the expense of agricultural, forest and water land
M 1.4.2 Rehabilitation and renovation of existing substandard or unorganised residential areas and units through their infrastructural equipment, construction of public facilities and improvement of the quality of public spaces
M 1.4.3 Removal of illegal buildings in zones under protection regimes (sanitary protection of sources of drinking water, floodplains, wetlands, protected cultural and natural assets, near the Ironworks,...)
SO 1.5 Encouraging an integrated and sustainable approach in remediation of illegal construction and its prevention
M 1.5.1 Strict control of illegal construction on the river bank
M 1.5.2 Zoning of the coast for different purposes for active use (planned installation of rafts, use and docking of boats, recreation...)
SO 1.6 Strengthening and improving the management of urban-rural links
M 1.6.1 Maintenance of existing and construction of new green areas
M 1.6.2 Zoning and connection of green areas (coastal belt, parks, green corridors...)
M 1.6.3 Creation of a new identity of the network of public urban spaces
SO 1.7 Improving the city's identity and raising cultural and creative capacities
M 1.7.1 Improvement of scientific and educational activities
M 1.7.2 Improvement of cultural and artistic activities
M 1.7.3 Protection, enhancement and promotion of wine heritage
M 1.7.4 Protection, enhancement and promotion of industrial heritage
M 1.7.5 Development of creative industries

O 2. Promoting the transition to clean and fair energy, green and blue investments, climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility

SO 2.1 Improvement of energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

M 2.1.1 Establishing sustainable energy (using energy efficiency measures, using renewable energy sources and applying standards and innovative materials for environmental protection and reducing harmful effects on the climate)

M 2.1.2 Promoting the use of renewable energy sources

M 2.1.3 Integration of renewable energy sources (electrical and thermal)

SO 2.2 Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources
M 2.2.1 Application of examples of good practice for energy supply, which would result in the shutdown of individual boiler houses
SO 2.3 Development of smart energy systems, networks and storage
M 2.3.1 Introduction of smart energy grid, advanced energy storage and distribution systems, thermal energy (district heating), monitoring of energy efficiency, development of smart cities, energy-efficient lighting, sustainable biomass production, etc.
SO 2.4 Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk prevention, strengthening resilience to climate change, taking into account an ecosystem-based approach
M 2.4.1 Establishing new or improving systems for risk monitoring, increased preparedness, warning and response in case of natural disasters and hazards
M 2.4.2 Enhanced protection measures against climate change-related natural disasters (except floods and forest fires)
M 2.4.3 More effective protection against flooding by external waters (rivers and lakes)
M 2.4.4 Newly built or strengthened and improved protection against landslides and landslides
M 2.4.5 Built or improved green infrastructure to adapt to climate change
SO 2.5 Ensuring equal access to sanitation and water supply and promoting sustainable water management
M 2.5.1 New or improved systems to improve the quality of drinking water delivered to consumers in public water systems
M 2.5.2 New or improved public distribution water systems
M 2.5.3 New or improved public sewage collection systems
M 2.5.4 New or improved capacities for wastewater treatment and sewage sludge treatment
M 2.5.5 New or improved stormwater flood protection systems, including rainwater harvesting systems
SO 2.6 Improvement of waste management
M 2.6.1 Establishing a regional waste management system
M 2.6.2 Creation of a planning basis for the establishment of a waste management system
M 2.6.3 Development, adaptation and modernization of municipal infrastructure for waste management
M 2.6.4 Increasing capacity for waste management
M 2.6.5 Improvement of operation, recultivation and monitoring of waste landfills
M 2.6.6 Encouraging and introducing waste separation
M 2.6.7 Introduction of adequate management of household hazardous waste
M 2.6.8 Introduction of adequate construction waste management
M 2.6.9 Development and implementation of measures for the use of energy and materials from waste
SO 2.7. Strengthening the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, and reducing all forms of pollution
M 2.7.1 Systemic protection of green (plants) and blue infrastructure (water)
M 2.7.2 Identification of areas within the framework of preparation for NATURA 2000 networks covered by protection and restoration measures
M 2.7.3 Reclaimed land for green areas, housing support, economic or other purposes

M 2.7.4 Improvement and expansion of the areas covered by the installation of the air quality monitoring system
M 2.7.5 Clearly defining the areas covered by the protection against major chemical accidents and limiting the consequences of those accidents on human health and the environment through the control of the Seveso plant/complex
SO 2.8 Encouraging sustainable multimodal urban mobility
M 2.8.1 Introducing environmentally friendly vehicles into the collective public transport system
M 2.8.2 Provision of infrastructure intended for pedestrians (pedestrian paths) and bicycle traffic
M 2.8.3 Introduction of infrastructure for alternative fuels
M 2.8.4 Establishing a new or modernized digitalised system for monitoring and managing city transport
SO 2.9 Development of a smart, safe, sustainable and intermodal transport network of international and national importance that is resistant to climate change
M 2.9.1 Inclusion of population impact assessment in technical and planning documentation
M 2.9.2 Harmonization of spatial and urban planning documents at the level of LSGs and ITIs with the development of a traffic network of international and national significance
SO 2.10 Development and strengthening of sustainable, smart and intermodal national, regional and local mobility that is resilient to climate change, including better access to Corridor H and cross-border mobility
M 2.10.1 Improvement of the road network and road traffic
M 2.10.2 Improvement of the road traffic management system
M 2.10.3 Improvement of the railway network and railway traffic
M 2.10.4 Improvement of accessibility to the Danube and local river traffic, including the road pier on the Danube
M 2.10.4 New and modernized intermodal connections

O 3. Promoting innovative and smart economic transformation, circular and low-carbon economy and ICT integration
SO 3.1 Strengthening cooperation and initiation of research centres with the economy
M 3.1.1 Supporting companies and creating jobs, strengthening innovation capacities and applying advanced technologies in micro, small, medium and large companies
M 3.1.2 Support to researchers and scientific research organizations participating in joint research projects that have applications in the economy and public sector
M 3.1.3 Increasing the number and support of companies cooperating with scientific research organizations
M 3.1.4 Encouraging interregional investment for innovation
SO 3.2 Using the advantages of digitization for citizens, businesses, research institutions and public administration bodies
M 3.2.1 Improvement of digital knowledge and skills of citizens (including senior citizens over 65), raising the capacity of employees in the public and private sector to use new technologies and improving digital infrastructure in educational institutions
M 3.2.2 Digitization of services and business in the public and private sector

M 3.2.3 Support for the improvement of digital tools in order to make public services accessible to people with special needs
M 3.2.4 Improvement of information security of citizens, public administration and economy
SO 3.3 Strengthening sustainable growth and competitiveness of SMEs and job creation
M 3.3.1 Improved operations and development of SMEs, improved business infrastructure, strengthening of innovation and stimulation of business association and creation of value chains
SO 3.4. Development of competences for smart specialisation 4S, industrial transition and entrepreneurship, within the quadruple spiral of innovation (economy, science, public and civil sector - institutional participants)
M 3.4.1 Developing the capacity of institutions and institutions for the development of SMEs
M 3.4.2 Developing the competences of SMEs and institutional participants oriented towards innovation and entrepreneurship
M 3.4.3 Participation of SMEs and institutional participants in competitive calls
M 3.4.4 Connecting to a platform for the promotion of services, technologies and products in the areas of digital, innovative and creative activity
M 3.4.5 Improving private and public sector cooperation in activating brownfield sites in private ownership
M 3.4.6 Activating brownfields owned by the city for the needs of entrepreneurship development
SO 3.5 Strengthening digital connectivity
M 3.5.1 Provision of broadband access with high data transmission capacity
SO 3.6 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy
M 3.6.1 Education of business entities and encouragement of investments in circular economy solutions as growth generators (new capacity for waste recycling, investments in facilities for separate waste collection, waste processed for reuse, etc.)
M 3.6.2 Adapting the programs of secondary vocational schools in accordance with the modern needs of the economy
SO 3.7 Promoting the transition to a net-zero carbon economy
M 3.7.1 Encouraging investments in low-carbon economy solutions as generators of growth, more efficient use of material resources and energy efficiency
M 3.7.2 Promotion of encouraging investments in low-carbon economies

O 4. Improvement of social welfare

SO 4.1 Improving the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the labor market and access to quality employment and dignified work through the development of social infrastructure and the promotion of social entrepreneurship

M 4.1.1 Development of new or modernization of existing employment services and encouragement of social entrepreneurship

M 4.1.2 Creating opportunities and more favorable conditions for the employment of groups that are more difficult to employ (workers over 50 years old, workers with a lower level of education, women, etc.)

SO 4.2 Development of social infrastructure and services and encouragement of social inclusion and social innovation
M 4.2.1 Development of new or modernization of existing facilities for temporary reception and intervention care (homeless, begging children, victims of violence, migrants, etc.)
M 4.2.2 Development of new retraining programs
SO 4.3 Promoting socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low-income households and disadvantaged social groups, including persons with special needs, through integrated action that includes housing and social services
M 4.3.1 Increasing the volume, quality and variety of housing solutions for housing support users through the construction and other ways of acquiring new housing units in public ownership intended for lease, as well as through the development of alternative housing solutions
M 4.3.2 Raising the quality of life of marginalised groups by building communal infrastructure
SO 4.4 Promotion of integrated action for persons at risk of security
M 4.4.1 Development of new or modernization of existing child care services for preschool, primary and secondary education, training and lifelong education (continuing education)
M 4.4.2 Development of counseling and therapy services
SO 4.5 Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care
M 4.5.1 Development of new or modernization of existing health and social care services
M 4.5.2 Formation of the Institute for Public Health of the Danube District
SO 4.6 Encouraging social inclusion and social innovation
M 4.6.1 Improved access and expansion of the network of social services and social innovations in the community
SO 4.7 Ensuring equal access to sports and recreation services, programs and facilities
M 4.7.1 Establishment of continuous cooperation of cultural institutions and exchange of cultural content in the urban area
SO 4.8 Ensuring equal access to sports and recreation services, contents and facilities
M 4.8.1 Improving the quality of life through playing sports as an element of essential importance for the development of personality and a healthy lifestyle
M 4.8.2 Construction of sports fields
SO 4.9 Creating a stimulating environment for youth initiatives and activities
M 4.9.1 Designing and organizing the offer of programs and content for the quality use of young people's free time
M 4.9.2 Development of the "Youth Club" model
M 4.9.3 Encouraging young people to volunteer in various fields
SO 4.10 Improvement of the sports identity of the city
M 4.10.1 Development of new and improvement of existing sports events (city marathon, bicycle races...)

SO 4.11. Improving cooperation and connections between the public and civil sectors**M 4.11.1 Institutional support to the civil sector****O 5. Improvement of urban development management****SO 5.1 Encouraging development management at multiple levels - local, national, international, EU, etc.**

M 5.1.1 Strengthening public dialogue, more effective implementation of networks, partnerships, programs and projects of urban development management at multiple levels in order to improve the quality of work and introduce innovations

M 5.1.2 Capacity building for development management (development agency, KLER, urban planning company and/or urban planning department)

M 5.1.3 Creating a model for institutional support and project management

SO 5.2 Encouraging a multi-stakeholder approach - economy, science and education, public and civil sector

M 5.2.1 Application of the quadruple and quintuple helix model of innovation within the knowledge economy (Quadruple and quintuple Helix Model of innovation)

M 5.2.2 Application of public-private partnership as a model for realizing the interests of all participants in the development process

SO 5.3 Encouraging a participatory approach and community-led initiatives involving local actors

M 5.3.1 Raising the awareness of citizens and stakeholders about their right to be included in the decision-making process on urban development through information, consultation and active participation

M 5.3.2 Directing participation towards strengthening social responsibility and balancing public and private interests in decision-making processes

M 5.3.3 Improvement of citizen participation procedures and stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes in accordance with the Decree on the Promulgation of the Law on Confirmation of the Additional Protocol to the European Charter on Local Self-Government on the Right to Participate in the Affairs of Local Authorities and Standards of Open Administration

M 5.3.4 Encouraging the formal and informal involvement of young people in the process of creating urban development

SO 5.4 Encouraging interference (*blending*) urban development funding from different types of financing (domestic and international)

M 5.4.1 Support for the use of various sources of funding for the priority areas of the urban area strategy intervention

M 5.4.2 Application of EU Cohesion Policy instruments and others. - integrated territorial investments (*ITI – Integrated Territorial Investment*), sustainable urban development (*SUD – Sustainable Urban Development*), local development managed by LSGs (*CLLD – Community Led Local Development*)

SO 5.5 Strengthening the transparency of decision-making at the level of the urban area

M 5.5.1 Development of regional information systems (GIS) for the needs of territory development management (monitoring and evaluation of urban area strategy implementation)

M 5.5.2 Establishment of registers/records of public property and public goods, brownfield sites, underutilised sites and facilities, mapping of illegal construction, traffic monitoring, water management infrastructure, risk management, etc. and their regular updating

M 5.5.3 Involving citizens in projects that can provide quick results and feedback, that is, promoting the results of participation as motivation

M 5.5.4 Formation of the local ombudsman institute

M 5.5.5 Formation of a local medical-ecological team (cooperation between LSGs, CSOs, EU)

8 PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

8.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH AND SPATIAL DIMENSION

The central zones of cities and urban areas with different degrees of urbanization, in the network of rural settlements and areas of extensive agricultural production and natural landscapes, require increased capacities for the implementation of development policies. The overarching context, which is the framework for this condition, can be broken down into several key aspects. First, the different local contexts and conditions make it extremely difficult to formulate a single approach for policy making in these urban areas. These areas have a unique territorial capital, so this requires different strategies for conceiving potential directions of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development.

Second, these areas are predominantly under the influence of national and even supranational policies that are primarily organised by sector. And the understanding of their socio-economic and spatial dynamics and adapted policies are often limited to their main advantages or only sectoral issues: subsidies for industrial restructuring initiatives, investment promotion, preservation of natural resources and cultural heritage, etc. In the long term, this approach can foster the status quo and hinder flexibility in the implementation of innovative policies.

Finally, a movement advocating greater sensitivity to this diverse range of urban areas has emerged in the last few decades and has encouraged research focused on lagging regions and processes of spatial marginalization. The result has been several attempts to formulate recommendations for alternative policies. This change has led to an increased emphasis on spatial complexity and the application of a tailored approach to directing national and international (e.g. EU) resources to the different characteristics of each place.

In response to criticism of the neglect of the spatial aspect within territorial policies, a new orientation emerged. Place-based approach supports the development of specific locations, adapting interventions and investments to unique spatial contexts with the intention of releasing their underutilised potential. This approach accelerated a significant transition towards a strategically oriented attitude, with additional emphasis on participatory processes and extensive engagement of various actors. The approach is based on a clear understanding of different contexts, their vulnerabilities or their unique complexities, and implies a more comprehensive strategic orientation in shaping development policies. In this sense, two dimensions are important: the importance of the geographical context and the key role of actors' knowledge in the creation of spatial initiatives.

First, planning urban areas requires a thorough understanding of local characteristics and adapting strategies to local resources and capacities. This implies looking at the appropriate territory, with appropriate spatial coverage, to create a critical mass and effectively mobilize resources in a coherent manner.

Second, the knowledge of actors is crucial in shaping the structure and implementation of territorial policies. Given that no level of management possesses all the necessary

knowledge for effective action, the interaction between different administrative entities and actors becomes the most important. Knowledge is exchanged in numerous dialogue spaces of local communities, and this knowledge, rooted in everyday activities, is an invaluable resource.

These dimensions find their way to effective expression through a strategic approach, which serves as an operational framework for better utilizing the potential of urban areas by adopting a “challenge-oriented” mindset. This approach includes the formulation of transformative processes within public action, together with the definition of relevant socio-spatial goals that can be achieved within a limited time frame, all based on social agreement and activities that unite the efforts and resources of stakeholders.

This approach must be inherently pragmatic. A strategy cannot solve all development issues at once, and while it is crucial to strategically address selected problems, it should also aim to create an effective learning environment and testing ground for refining and evaluating vision and objectives. Accepting the strategy implies monitoring the decision-making process and the operational process, in which tangible actions and projects arise from a common spatial vision of the urban area. This process is created through the interaction of different actors.

Based on the above approach, the following are graphical representations:

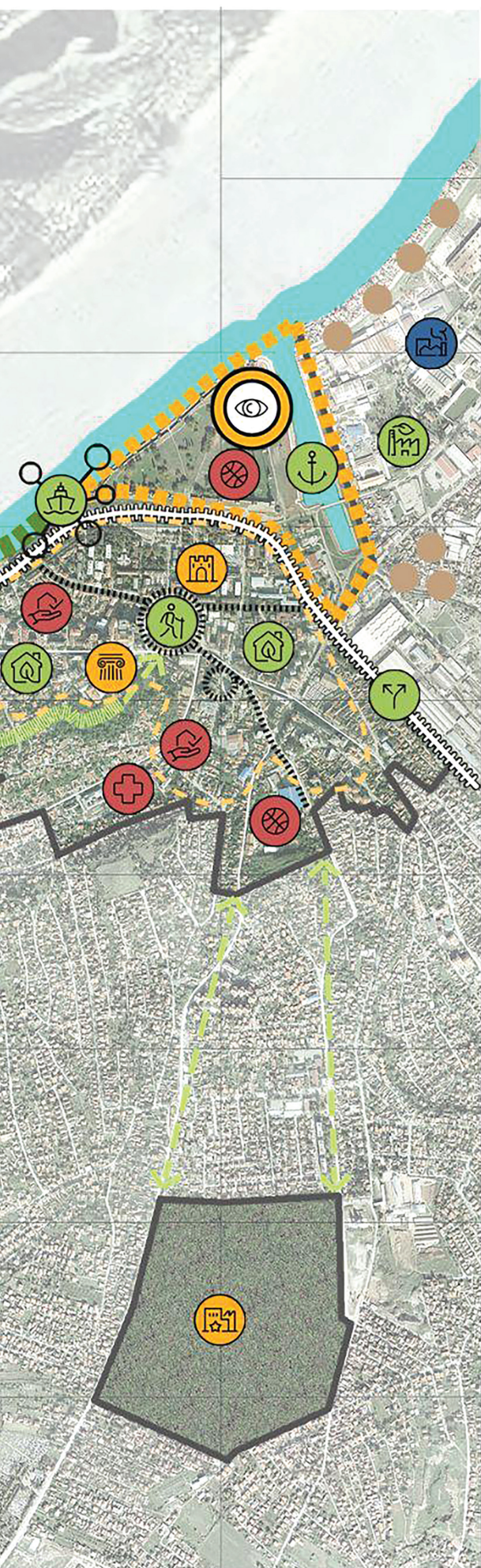
- priority areas of intervention (development generators, intervention areas, development routes and hubs, protection and development zones, development points and networks) and
- strategic projects (according to thematic objectives), which were reached through the participatory process of creating a territorial strategy.

8.2 PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION - FIGURE

TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF SMEDEREVO URBAN AREA

PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION





DEVELOPMENT GENERATORS



CENTRE OF CULTURE AND SMART SPECIALIZATION:
DANUBIA - Creative Community of the Danube
(science, contemporary art, heritage and creativity)



CENTRE FOR INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:
Old Iron Factory



CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT:
Smederevo Fortress

PRIORITY AREAS



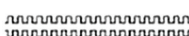
TRANSFORMATION ZONE OF BROWNFIELDS AND
UNUSED BUILDINGS



COASTAL REVITALIZATION ZONE: Smederevo Gate -
Fortress, park, sports, marina, passenger pier



GREEN-BLUE TANGENT: Linear park along the Danube - landscaping,
flood protection, park areas, sports, culture



RELOCATION OF THE RAILWAY: Axis of new urban mobility -
public transport, cycling route



SMART SPECIALISATION NETWORK

PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT ZONES



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



GREEN CORRIDORS AND CONNECTIONS



BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE



URBAN RENEWAL ZONE



SANITATION AND REMEDIATION ZONE



AREAS THREATENED BY ILLEGAL BUILDING



SPECIAL NATURE RESERVE: Salinački lug

DEVELOPMENT ROUTES AND HUBS



PEDESTRIAN ZONES AND ROUTES



CYCLING ZONES AND ROUTES



MARINA



INTEGRATED TRAFFIC



MULTIMODAL NODE:
PASSENGER PORT

DEVELOPMENT NODES AND NETWORKS



CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS: Center for Culture Smederevo



NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDMARKS



NETWORK OF ENERGY RECONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS - green roofs,
solar panels on public buildings



HEATING PLANT WITH ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE FUEL



BUSINESS ZONE



SPORTS CENTRES: sports hall, swimming pools, football and athletics
stadium, rowing and sailing club



HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS: "Sveti Luka" Health Center,
ambulances



SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS: Center for Social Work,
Red Cross

8.3 LIST OF STRATEGIC PROJECTS

8.3.1 Identity of the urban area

1. Reconstruction and arrangement Smederev TVrust and environment (UNESCO nomination)
2. Increasing the accessibility of the Danube and the coast - "Smederevo on the Danube"
3. Urban complex of science, contemporary art, heritage and creativity - DANUBE
4. Connection and arrangement of all green areas and formation Bfather's garden as the central park of the city
5. Reconstruction, conversion, regeneration, revitalization of the old industrial core of Stara železara
6. Danube Museum (Monopoly of Salt)
7. Relocation of the cargo port on the Danube
8. Urban regeneration of a brownfield site and restoration of railway land

8.3.2 Green and energy transition and urban mobility

1. Pollution Abatement Project (air quality, bull)
2. Green infrastructure in the function of reducing heat island effects in the city centre
3. Increasing resilience to climate change through the implementation of nature-based solutions (development of rain gardens and other storm water management models)
4. Development and optimization of public transport with the use of environmentally friendly fuel vehicles
5. Development of the waste management system (expansion to include waste collection, recycling yards, transfer stations,...)
6. Formation of a passenger pier on the Danube
7. Separation of sewers for waste and rainwater, reconstruction and extension of sewers for waste water
8. Improvement of the flood defenses of the Danube River
9. Establishment of a system for the use of renewable energy sources at public and individual facilities

8.3.3 Innovative and smart economy

1. Formation of clusters in the metal processing area
2. Establishing a platform for connecting the economy and scientific research institutions
3. Encouraging the development of the circular economy (metal waste, etc.)
4. Formation of clusters in the field of tourism
5. Formation of network for service trades with a central co-working space (utilization insufficiently used facilities and locations)
6. Promotion of wine heritage - bohemian-gastronomic park
7. Praising attractiveness for attraction digital nomads

8.3.4 Social wellbeing

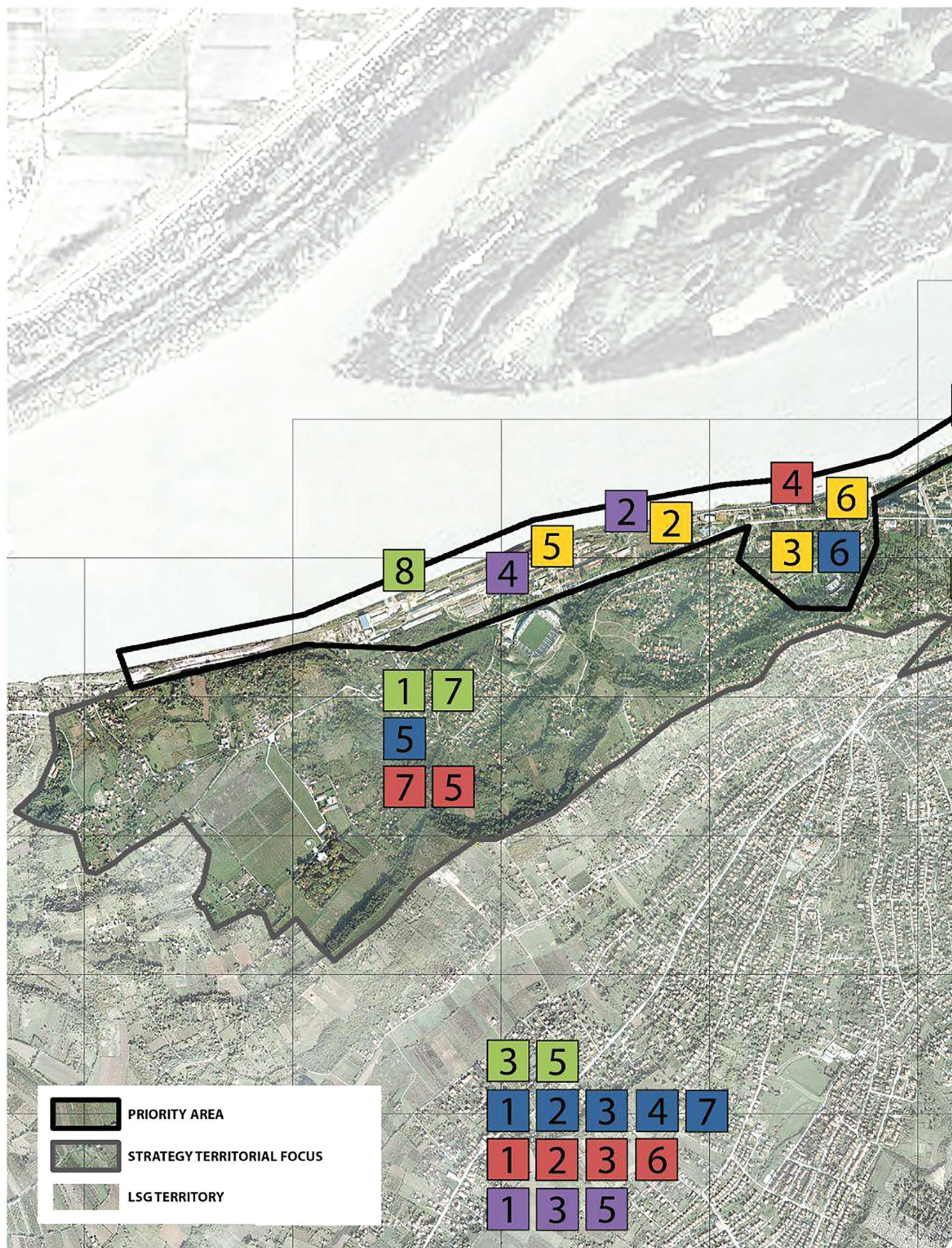
1. Education and retraining for deficient or current occupations and for more difficult employable categories of the population
2. Encouraging care for the elderly and socially vulnerable categories and their inclusion through renovation, revitalization and repurposing of existing public facilities in rural areas
3. Establishing a system of cultural stations - forming a network of cultural and communication spaces
4. Networking of water sports and establishment of new sports events (building swimming pools, rowing, regattas, etc.) Revitalization of the rowing and sailing club
5. Encouraging housing with support and creation of mechanisms for affordable housing
6. Renovation and equipping of existing health care facilities
7. Establishment of the Institute for Public Health
8. Activation of appropriate brownfield locations for the launch of a new cultural institution, especially intended for children and young people (Ukrasa building, Svetlost cinema)

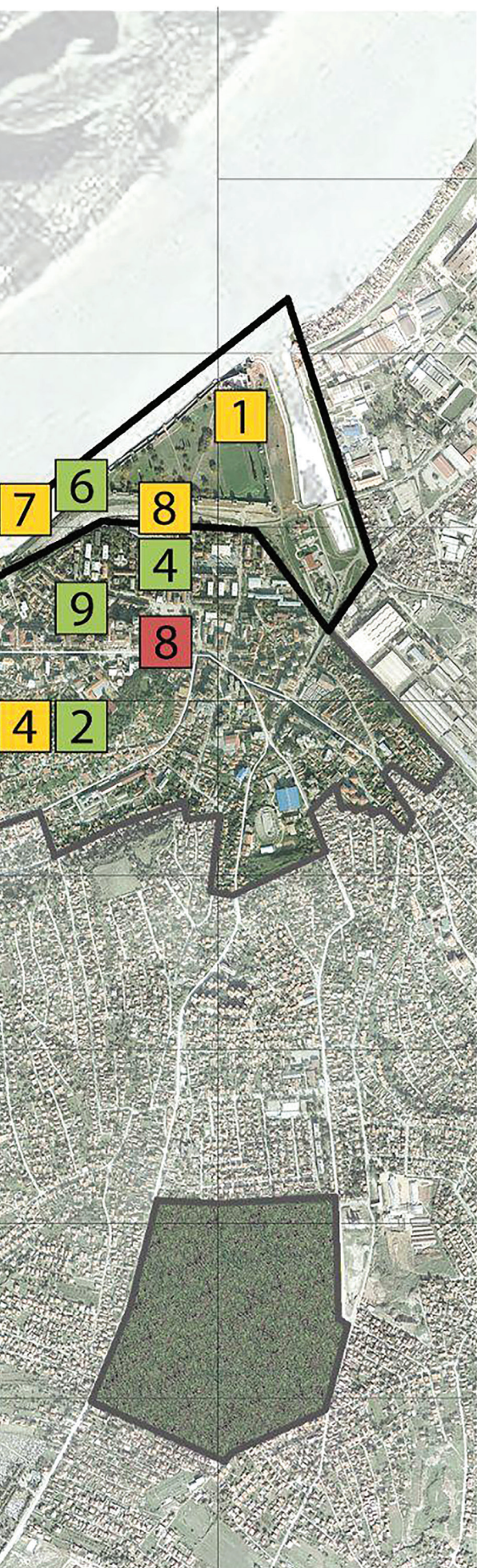
8.3.5 Urban/territorial development governance

1. Improving the capacity for managing integrated territorial investments, including the formation of a project coordination unit
2. Creation of integrated projects and training on the application of various funding sources as a model for the development of conflict areas (Danube coast)
3. GIS development project - mapping of pollutants, wild landfills, underutilised and neglected sites, brownfield sites that require land remediation, substandard settlements, non-conditional institutions for housing children and preschool education, missing capacities for health care, etc.
4. Encouraging the application of public - private - civil citizenship (hub hub kpoz *creative, youth*, control mechanism for the Old Ironworks)
5. Establishing a platform for the participation of citizens, the private and civil sector in making important decisions

TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF SMEDEREVO URBAN AREA

STRATEGIC PROJECTS





URBAN AREA IDENTITY

- 1 Reconstruction and setting of the Smederevo Fortress and its surroundings (UNESCO nomination)
- 2 Increasing the accessibility of the Danube River and the coast - "Smederevo on the Danube"
- 3 Urban complex of science, contemporary art, heritage and creativity - DANUBIA
- 4 Connection and arrangement of all green areas and formation of the Botanical Garden as the central park of the city
- 5 Reconstruction, conversion, regeneration, revitalization of the old industrial zone (Old Iron Factory - Stara Železara)
- 6 Danube Museum (Monopoly of Salt)
- 7 Relocation of the Cargo Port on the Danube
- 8 Urban regeneration of brownfield site and restoration of railway land

GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND URBAN MOBILITY

- 1 Pollution reduction project (air quality, noise)
- 2 Green infrastructure in the function of reducing the effects of the heat island in the city center
- 3 Increasing resistance to climate change through the implementation of nature-based solutions (development of rain gardens and other storm water management models)
- 4 Development and optimization of public transport with the use of environmentally friendly fuel vehicles
- 5 Development of the waste management system (expansion to include waste collection, recycling yards, transfer station,...)
- 6 Establishment of a Passenger Terminal on the Danube River
- 7 Separation of sewerage for waste water and rainwater, reconstruction and extension of sewerage for waste water
- 8 Improvement of flood protection system of the Danube River
- 9 Establishment of a system for the use of renewable energy sources at public and individual buildings

INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY

- 1 Establishment of a Cluster for metal processing
- 2 Establishment a platform for connecting the economy and scientific research institutions
- 3 Encouragement the development of the circular economy (metal waste, etc.)
- 4 Establishment of a Cluster for tourism
- 5 Creation of a service craft network with a central co-working space (use of underutilized facilities and locations)
- 6 Promotion of wine heritage - bohemian-gastronomic park
- 7 Improving attractiveness to digital nomads

SOCIAL WELL-BEING

- 1 Education and retraining for deficit or current occupations and for more difficult to employ categories of the population
- 2 Encouraging care for the elderly and socially vulnerable categories and their inclusion through renovation, revitalization and repurposing of existing public facilities in rural areas
- 3 Introduction a system of cultural stations - forming a network of cultural and communication spaces
- 4 Creation network of water sports and establishment of new sports events (construction of swimming pools, rowing, regattas, etc.) Revitalization of the rowing and sailing club
- 5 Encouraging housing with support system and creating mechanisms for affordable housing
- 6 Renovation and equipping of existing health care facilities
- 7 Establishment of the Institute for Public Health
- 8 Activation of appropriate brownfield locations for the launch of a new cultural institution, especially intended for children and young people (Ukras building, Svetlost cinema)

URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

- 1 Improving the capacity for managing integrated territorial investments, including the establishing of a project coordination unit
- 2 Creation of integral projects and training on the application of various sources of financing as a model for the development of conflict areas (Danube coast)
- 3 GIS development project - mapping of pollutants, illegal landfills, underutilized and neglected sites, brownfield sites that require land remediation, substandard settlements, non-conditional institutions for children's accommodation and preschool education, missing capacities for health care, etc.
- 4 Encouraging the utilization of public - private - civil partnership (HUB for creative youth, management mechanism for Old Iron Factory - Stara Železara)
- 5 Creation a platform for the participation of citizens, private and civil sector in making important decisions

9 SOURCES OF FUNDING

Urban and territorial development requires significant financial resources for project implementation. Currently available funding resources in LSGs in the Republic of Serbia (RS) are only sufficient to cover smaller projects. The situation regarding the possibility of developing long-term investment projects (Strategy of Sustainable Urban Development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030) is slowly changing, as evidenced by the data in the following text.

On the basis of concluded bilateral and multilateral international framework agreements on development cooperation and agreements on the implementation of various instruments and programs financed from international development aid funds, LSGs in the RS have at their disposal funds from various national and international funds that finance the implementation of strategic reforms in the process accession to the EU and their socio-economic development.

Domestic sources of funding are: funds, agencies, commercial banks, projects, programs of various ministries, budgets of LSGs, own funds of activity holders (companies), funds of interested domestic investors, and loans from investment and commercial banks in the territory of RS.

In particular, the possibility of using funds from the following sources is pointed out:

- Programs and incentive funds of the ministries of the RS (Ministry of Finance²⁹; Ministry of Economy³⁰; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management³¹, Ministry of Environmental Protection³²; Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure³³; Ministry of Mining and Energy³⁴; Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade³⁵; Ministry of Justice³⁶; Ministry of State Administration and Local Self-Government³⁷; Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue³⁸; Ministry for European Integration³⁹; Ministry of Education⁴⁰; Ministry of Health⁴¹; Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs⁴²; Ministry of Family Care and Demography⁴³; Ministry of Sports⁴⁴; Ministry of Culture⁴⁵; Ministry of Rural Care⁴⁶; Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation⁴⁷; Ministry of Tourism and Youth⁴⁸; Ministry of Information and Telecommunications⁴⁹; Ministry of Public Investments⁵⁰; The cabinet of the

29 <https://www.mfin.gov.rs/>

30 <https://privreda.gov.rs/>

31 <http://www.minpolj.gov.rs/>

32 <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/>

33 <https://www.mgsi.gov.rs/cir/projekti>

34 <https://www.mre.gov.rs/>

35 <https://must.gov.rs/>

36 <https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/>

37 <https://mduls.gov.rs/category/projekti-i-programi/>

38 <https://www.minljmpdd.gov.rs/>

39 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/>

40 <https://prosveta.gov.rs/>

41 <https://www.zdravlje.gov.rs/>

42 <https://www.minrzs.gov.rs/sr>

43 <https://minbpd.gov.rs/>

44 <https://www.mos.gov.rs/>

45 <https://www.kultura.gov.rs/>

46 <https://www.mbs.gov.rs/>

47 <https://nitra.gov.rs/>

48 <https://www.mto.gov.rs/>

49 <https://mit.gov.rs/>

50 <https://www.obnova.gov.rs/>

minister without portfolio in charge of improving the development of underdeveloped municipalities⁵¹; The cabinet of the minister without portfolio responsible for the coordination of activities and measures in the field of relations between the Republic of Serbia and the diaspora⁵²; Cabinet of the minister without portfolio in charge of balanced regional development⁵³), their bodies and agencies (Customs Administration; Free Zones Administration; Republic Water Directorate; Forestry Administration; Agricultural Payments Administration; Agricultural Land Administration; National Academy of Public Administration; Development Agency of Serbia⁵⁴; Port Management Agency⁵⁵) and funds (Development Fund of the Republic of Serbia⁵⁶; Fund for innovation activity⁵⁷; Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia⁵⁸;

- The local budget, as well as loans from commercial banks (Erste Bank A.D.⁵⁹; UniCredit bank⁶⁰; Banca Intesa⁶¹; NLB Komercijalna banka⁶²; Bank Poštanska štedionica⁶³; ProCredit bank⁶⁴) that operate on the territory of RS.

Foreign sources of funding are: EU funds and programs, credit lines (credit lines of foreign governments and credit lines of international financial institutions), development and other funds of non-EU countries, projects and funds of interested foreign investors. International development assistance of the RS includes support from bilateral and multilateral development partners, including financial support from international financial institutions, and is provided either in the form of grants or concessional loans, which are approved under significantly better conditions than market ones.

In the coming period, special attention should be paid to the possibilities of mobilizing funds from the following international funds and programs:

- IPA - Instrument for pre-accession assistance⁶⁵ (2021-2027; 2014-2020; 2007-2013), Programs of European territorial cooperation in the Republic of Serbia 2021-2027⁶⁶, Investment framework for the Western Balkans⁶⁷ (Western Balkans Investment Framework - WBIF), IPARD III⁶⁸, a multi-user IPA⁶⁹;

51 <https://rnro.gov.rs/javni-konkursi/>

52 <https://www.mbpdiijaspora.gov.rs/>

53 <https://rrrz.gov.rs/extfile/sr/472/%D0%88avni%20poziv.pdf>

54 <https://ras.gov.rs/>

55 <https://www.aul.gov.rs/>

56 <https://fondzarazvoj.gov.rs/cir>

57 <http://www.inovacionifond.rs/cir/>

58 <https://fondzanauku.gov.rs/>

59 <https://www.erstebank.rs/sr/Pravna-lica>

60 <https://www.unicreditbank.rs/rs/pi.html>

61 <https://www.bancaintesa.rs>

62 <https://www.nlbkb.rs>

63 <https://www.posted.co.rs/>

64 <https://www.procreditbank.rs/>

65 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc-2021-2027/>

66 https://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/publikacije/Brosure%20nove/22/Programi_evropske_teritorijalne_saradnje_u_RS_2021-2027.pdf

67 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/investicioni-okvir-za-zapadni-balkan-western-balkans-investment-framework-wbif/>

68 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/ipard-iii/>

69 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/src/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/visekorisnicka-ipa/>

- EU programs⁷⁰ (Digital Europe⁷¹, HORIZON Europe, SME Competitiveness Program - COSME, Employment and Social Innovation Program, ERASMUS, Creative Europe, Europe for Citizens, European Health Program III, FISKALIS 2020, CUSTOMS 2020, EU Civil Protection Mechanism, Connecting Europe Facility, Rights, Equality and Citizenship, European Facility for Democracy and Human Rights);
- Cohesion policy and other EU funds⁷² (New Cohesion Policy 2021-2027, MADAD, EU Solidarity Fund, Regional Housing Program) and the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans⁷³;
- International financial instruments-banks⁷⁴ (Council of Europe Development Bank - CEB, European Investment Bank - EIB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD, World Bank - WB⁷⁵, German Development Bank - KfW);
- Bilateral and multilateral cooperation, donor programs (United Nations Team in Serbia⁷⁶, German Agency for Technical Cooperation - GIZ⁷⁷, French Development Agency⁷⁸, Japan, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, China, Austria, France, Greece, India, Korea, Poland, Singapore, Slovenia, Turkey, Germany, United States of America, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Switzerland, etc.).

Available data on funding sources were collected by searching multiple sources: RS budget, medium-term plans of authorities, data on websites of RS authorities, websites of programs and projects, and available data on banks' websites. Data on the amount of funding are not publicly available for all sources.

The following table shows the available sources of funding for urban development, a detailed overview of which is given in Annex 4.

70 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/programi-unije/>

71 <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/digital-programme>

72 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/koheziona-politika/>

73 <https://balkangreenenergynews.com/rs/usvojeni-akcioni-plan-za-zelenu-agendu-za-zapadni-balkan-donosi-devet-milijardi-evra-grantova-rok-za-uskladjivanje-s-eu-ets-om-2024-godine/>

74 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/bilateralni-i-multilateralni-partneri/po-medjunarodnim-organizacijama/>

75 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/serbia/brief/green-livable-resilient-cities-in-serbia-program>

76 <https://serbia.un.org/sr/about/about-the-un>

77 <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/giz/>

78 <https://rs.ambafrance.org/AFD-4148>

Table 2: Sources of financing (as of July 2023)

NATIONAL SOURCES	NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SOURCES		
	Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Environmental Protection; Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure; Ministry of Mining and Energy; Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of State Administration and Local Self-Government; Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue; Ministry for European Integration; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs; Ministry of Family Care and Demography; Ministry of Sports; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Rural Care; Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation; Ministry of Tourism and Youth; Ministry of Information and Telecommunications; Ministry of Public Investments; The cabinet of the minister without portfolio in charge of improving the development of underdeveloped municipalities; The cabinet of the minister without portfolio responsible for the coordination of activities and measures in the field of relations between the Republic of Serbia and the diaspora; Cabinet of the minister without portfolio in charge of balanced regional development; Customs Administration; Administration for Free Zones; Republic Water Directorate; Forest Directorate; Administration for Agrarian Payments; Administration for Agricultural Land; National Academy for Public Administration; Development Agency of Serbia; Agency for Port Management) and funds (Fund for the Development of the Republic of Serbia; Innovation Fund; Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia		
	BANKS		
	Erste Bank A.D.; UniCredit Bank; Banca Intesa; NLB Komercijalna banka; Bank Poštanska štedionica; ProCredit Bank		
INTERNATIONAL SOURCES	EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS		
	IPA – Instrument for pre-accession assistance	EU programmes	Cohesion policy and other EU funds
	IPA 2021-2027 IPA 2014-2020 IPA 2007-2013) Programmes of European territorial cooperation in the Republic of Serbia 2021-2027 Investment framework for the Western Balkans IPARD III A multi-user IPA	Digital Europe HORIZON Europe SME competitiveness programme – COSME Programme for employment and social innovation ERASMUS Creative Europe Europe for citizens European Health Programme III FISCALIS 2020 CUSTOMS 2020 EU Civil Protection Mechanism An instrument for connecting Europe Rights, equality and citizenship European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	New cohesion policy 2021-2027 MADAD EU Solidarity Fund Regional housing programme Green Agenda for the Western Balkans
	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS-BANKS		
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS-BANKS	Council of Europe Development Bank - CEB, European Investment Bank - EIB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD, World Bank - WB, German Development Bank - KfW		
	BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION, DONOR PROGRAMMES		
	United Nations Team in Serbia, German Agency for Technical Cooperation - GIZ, French Development Agency, Japan, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, China, Austria, France, Greece, India, Korea, Poland, Singapore, Slovenia, Turkey, Germany, United States of America, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Switzerland		

The areas of activity for the establishment and operation of high-potential mechanisms for funding urban development at the local management level are:

- increasing available finances - by supporting them to collect funds for investment in urban development through bilateral cooperation, attracting EU and other donor funds (*raising*);
- management - creating conditions that enable private investment in sustainable urban development - by shaping the market, e.g. through tax mechanisms, other pricing mechanisms and/or supporting sustainable alternatives (*steering*);
- mixing/combining financial sources - attracting private financial capital using incentives and incentives from public finance to change the risk ratio - return on capital investment, PPP and so-called. “investment vehicle” can play an important role in establishing evidence or conditions for commercial return (*blending*).

For the area of increasing funds (*raising*) the local level of administration can support the implementation of the entire scale of high-potential financial instruments intended for urban development in several ways and use the following:

- *Real estate valuation* is a means of financing large development projects that raise the value of real estate. This increase in value can be used as a source of income;
- *Prices, regulation and standards* - they are of particular importance for sectors characterised by smaller amounts of required investment funds and where consumer choices are key investment drivers, such as distributed production from renewable energy sources, electromobility and green construction;
- *International investment vehicle* - international financial instruments also have significant potential for movements in the field of sustainable urban development (*raising*), and have the potential to mix different sources in case domestic sources have limited capacity;
- *Public-private partnership* - are particularly important because the effectiveness of PPPs largely depends on the appropriate identification of effects, structuring and maturity of projects, contractual arrangements and management capacities.

Examples from the past practice of combining funding sources are given in the following table.

Table 3: Examples from practice of combining funding sources

Priority areas of intervention (Strategy of sustainable urban development of the RS until 2030)	Funding sources used	
	National sources of financing	International sources of funding
Commercial and commercial zones and brownfield sites	Ministry of Economy IPA - competitiveness + RS Government PPP Banks Diaspora	European Investment Bank European Bank for Reconstruction and Development KfW Bank UN SDGs Switzerland, Japan GIZ EU PRO
Uncontrolled elemental expansion of urban settlements and degradation of rural areas	MGSI MDULSU Ministry of Public Investments	European Investment Bank UN SDGs
Endangered urban structures, urban matrices and central urban areas	Ministry of Culture MGSI PPP	Creative Europe European Investment Bank World Bank WB Green fund KfW UN SDGs GIZ/AMBERO EU PRO
Parts of urban settlements with a problem improvement of social standard or solving social problems	RS Housing programme for security forces Ministry of Public Investments	IPA European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bank of the Council of Europe CEB Regional housing programme UN SDGs SWISS PRO UNOPS
Settlements and parts of settlements exposed to problems environmental protection and climate change	Ministry of Mining and Energy Ministry of Public Investments	IPA European Bank for Reconstruction and Development GIZ + KfW UN SDGs bilateral cooperation
Units with immovable cultural heritage and architectural heritage, important rappers cultural and historical development of urban settlements, grouping of urban settlements	Ministry of Culture Ministry of Tourism	World heritage foundation Creative Europe IPA cross-border cooperation Transnational cooperation INTERREG ADRION DANUBE UN SDGs EU PRO

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The aim of this chapter is to provide a general framework of indicators for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the implementation of territorial strategies of the EU PRO Plus program. Monitoring and evaluation are important elements in the process of implementing territorial strategies and fulfil a number of important functions:

- **Efficiency and effectiveness strategy:** monitoring generates data and knowledge to monitor progress and provides a basis for revisions, and helps to evaluate the results of the measures contained in the strategies.
- **Transparency and accountability:** monitoring shows that activities and results follow the agreed objectives and makes the data transparent to all actors, including local communities.
- **Visibility and capacity:** showing what has been achieved strengthens local mobilization and ownership; engagement in monitoring by local actors affects capacity development and learning.

Successful monitoring depends on the quality and appropriateness of the indicators used. When choosing indicators, some basic principles should be kept in mind. Ideally, the indicators should be:

- **relevant** - closely related to the objectives of the strategy;
- **accepted** - by employees and relevant actors;
- **reliable** - for those who are not experts, unambiguous and easy to interpret;
- **easy** - monitoring is possible with low costs and acceptable administrative burden; and
- **indestructible** – in relation to manipulation.

The list of indicators below is designed in accordance with the five thematic objectives defined in the EU PRO Plus territorial strategies (table 4). Its purpose is to act as a “menu” for strategy “owners” to select appropriate indicators depending on their choice of objectives. Although indicators cover a wide range of objectives, they cannot capture all locally specific contexts. Thus, each urban area can select additional strategy-specific indicators to be included in the local strategy.

The proposed indicators are based on a number of different international and domestic sources. As far as possible, indicators are drawn from existing national sources, such as the Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2030 (SOURRS), the Smart specialisation Strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2020 until 2027 (SPSRs) and the Low Carbon Development Strategy (SNUR). However, most of the indicators are taken from the list of so-called common performance indicators (eng. *RCO*) and results (eng. *RCR*) defined in the context of the EU Cohesion Policy 2021-27. They are complemented by the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (COR).

Table 4: List of indicators (indicators) for monitoring and evaluating the progress of implementing territorial strategies

Objectives	Indicators	Unit of measure	Sources
Thematic objective 1			
SO 1.1 Improved and uniform quality of arrangement and accessibility of the urban area	- Strategies of integrated territorial development for which support has been received	Number of strategies	RCO 75 RCO 76 SOURRS
	- integrated territorial development projects for which support has been received	Number of contracted projects	RCO 114 RCR 52 SOURRS
	- Newly created or renovated open public spaces in urban areas	m ²	
	- Reclaimed land used for green areas, social (affordable) housing, economic or other purposes	m ²	
SO 1.2 Encouraging the protection of cultural and architectural heritage and promotion of sustainable construction	- Total funds spent for the protection, preservation and conservation of cultural and architectural heritage and vernacular architecture	Euro	SPRKRS COR 11 SRKRS SOURRS
SO 1.3 Encouraging the development of sustainable tourism and a unified tourist offer	- Visitors to cultural and tourist sites for which support has been received	Number of visitors increase	RCR 77 SRTSR PPRS
SO 1.4 Encouraging an integrated and sustainable approach in remediation of illegal construction and its prevention	- Rehabilitated, renovated and reused substandard or informal settlements and units	ha/m ²	SOURRS
SO 1.5 Strengthening and improving the management of urban-rural links	- integrated territorial development projects for ecosystem services that rural areas provide to urban settlements	Number of projects	RCO 76 SOURRS SPRRRS
Thematic objective 2			
SO 2.1 Improvement of energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	- Annual consumption of primary energy (of which: residential buildings, public buildings, companies, other)	Reduction (MJ)	RCR 26 RCR 29 SNURRS
	- Estimated greenhouse gas emissions	Reduction of t CO ₂	
SO 2.2 Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources	- Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal energy)	MWh	RCR 31 SNURRS
SO 2.3 Development of smart energy systems, networks and storage	-Users connected to smart energy systems	Number of users	RCR 33 SNURRS

SO 2.4 Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk prevention and resilience, strengthening resilience to climate change, taking into account an ecosystem-based approach	- Green infrastructure built or improved to adapt to climate change	ha/m ²	RCO 26 PPIKUAP SNURRS
	- Population benefiting from flood protection measures	Number of people	
SO 2.5 Ensuring equal access to sanitation and water supply and promoting sustainable water management	- Population connected to an improved public water supply network	Number of households	RCR 41 RCR 35 RCR 42 RCO 25 PPRS
	- Population connected at least to the secondary public network for wastewater treatment	Number of households	
	- Newly built or reinforced flood protection on the banks of rivers and lakes	Length in km/m	
SO 2.6 Improvement of waste management	- Separately collected waste	t	RCR 103 RCR 47 PUORSSNURRS
	- Recycled waste	t	
SO 2.7. Strengthening the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, and reducing all forms of pollution	- Green infrastructure for which support was received in order to protect biodiversity and preserve natural habitats	ha/m ²	RCO 36 RCO 37 RCO 38 RCO 39 RCR 50 RCR 95 PPIKUAP PPRSPZVRS
	- The area of the Natura 2000 network covered by protection and restoration measures	ha/m ²	
	- Area of restored land for which support was received	ha/m ²	
	- Area covered by air pollution monitoring systems	ha/m ²	
	- Population benefiting from air quality measures	Number of people	
	- A population that has access to new or improved green infrastructure	Number of people	
SO 2.8 Encouraging sustainable multimodal urban mobility	- Annual number of users of new or modernized public transport - Annual number of users of new or modernized tram lines and (underground) railway lines - Annual number of users of infrastructure intended for cycling	Increasing the number of users	RCR 62 RCR 63 RCR 64 PPRS

SO 2.9 Development of a smart, safe, sustainable and multimodal transport network of international and national importance that is resistant to climate change	- Annual number of users of newly built, renovated, improved or modernized roads	Increasing the number of users	RCR 55 RCR 58 RCR 59 RCR 60 SNURRS PPRS
	- Annual number of users of newly built, improved, renovated or modernized railways	Increasing the number of users	
SO 2.10 Development and strengthening of sustainable, smart and multimodal national; regional and local mobility that is resilient to climate change, including better access to the transport network of international and national importance and cross-border mobility	- Freight rail transport	t	
	- Freight transport by inland waterways	t	
Thematic objective 3			
SO 3.1 Development and strengthening of research and innovation capacities and application of advanced technologies	- Companies that received support (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	Company number	RCO 01 RCR (3)01 RCR 102 SNTRRS SRVIRS SIPRS SRSERS
	- Jobs created in entities that received support	Number of people	
	- Jobs created in the field of research in the entities that received support	Number of people	
SO 3.2 Using the advantages of digitization for citizens, businesses, research institutions and public administration bodies	- Users of new and improved public digital services, products and processes	Number of users	RCR 11 RCR 12 RCR 13 SRIDIB SNTRRS SRVIRS
	- Users of new and improved digital services, products and processes developed by businesses	Number of users	
	- Companies that have achieved high digital intensity	Company number	
SO 3.3 Strengthening sustainable growth and competitiveness of SMEs and job creation	- New businesses that survive on the market	Number of companies that survive on the market 2 years after opening	RCR 17 RCR 18 RCR 19 RCR 25 SPRMSPPK SIPRS
	- SMEs that use the services of the incubator after the creation of the incubator	Company number	
	- Companies with higher turnover	Company number	
	- SMEs with higher added value per employee	Company number	

SO 3.4. Development of competences for smart specialisation 4S, industrial transition and entrepreneurship, within the quadruple spiral of innovation (economy, education, science, public and civil sector - institutional participants)	<div>- Internships made possible by grants in SMEs</div> <div>- SME staff completing skills training for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by skill type: technical, managerial, entrepreneurial, green, other)</div>	Number of people	RCR 97 RCR 98 SPSRS SOURRS SNTRRS SRVIRS SIPRS SRSERS
SO 3.5 Strengthening digital connectivity	<div>- Residential buildings with a subscription to broadband access to a network of very high capacity</div>	Number of apartments	RCR 53 RCR 54 SRIDIB SNTRRS
	<div>- Businesses with a subscription to broadband access to a very high capacity network</div>	Company number	
SO 3.6 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy	<div>- Waste used as raw material</div>	Increase (t)	RCR 48 SNURRS PRCERS SIPRS PUMS
SO 3.7 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a net zero carbon economy	<div>- Estimated greenhouse gas emissions</div>	Reduction of t CO ₂	RCR 29 RCR 105 RCO 59 SNURRS SIPRS
	<div>- Estimated greenhouse gas emissions by boilers and heating systems converted from solid fossil fuels to gas</div>	Reduction of t CO ₂	
	<div>- Infrastructure for alternative fuels (filling/refueling points)</div>	Number of points	
	<div>- Afforestation</div>	ha/m²	
Thematic objective 4			
SO 4.1 Improving the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the labor market and access to quality employment and dignified work and encouraging social entrepreneurship	<div>- Area of new or modernized facilities for employment services</div>	m²	RCO 61 RCR 65 SZRS
	<div>- Annual number of users of new or modernized facilities for employment services</div>	Number of users	
SO 4.2 Development of social infrastructure and services and encouragement of social inclusion and social innovation	<div>- Annual number of users of new or modernized social protection facilities</div> <div>- The population covered by projects within the framework of integrated action for the socioeconomic inclusion of marginalised communities, low-income households and disadvantaged social groups</div>	Number of users	RCR 74 RCO 113 SDRUSZZ
SO 4.3 Promoting socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low-income households and disadvantaged social groups, including persons with special needs, through integrated action that includes housing and social services	<div>- Annual number of users of new or modernized social housing</div>	Number of households	RCR 67 SOURRS SDRUSZZ

SO 4.4 Improving equal access to inclusive and quality education services	- Annual number of users of new or modernized childcare facilities - Annual number of users of new or modernized educational facilities	Number of users	RCR 70 RCR 71 SROVRS
SO 4.5 Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering health system resilience	- Annual number of users of new or modernized e-healthcare services - Annual number of users of new or modernized health care facilities	Number of users	RCR 72 RCR 73 SIZRS
SO 4.6 Ensuring equal access to cultural services, programs and facilities	- Annual number of users of new or modernized cultural facilities	Number of users	SRKRS
SO 4.7 Ensuring equal access to sports and recreation services, contents and facilities	- Annual number of users of new or modernized sports and recreation facilities	Number of users	SMRS PPRS
SO 4.8 Creating a stimulating environment for youth initiatives and activities	- Annual number of beneficiaries of new or modernized youth initiatives and activities	Number of users	SMRS
Thematic objective 5			
SO 5.1 Encouraging development management at multiple levels - local, national, international, EU, etc.	- A project unit was established for the implementation of the Strategy	Yes/no	RCO 75 RCO 76 SOURRS
	- integrated projects of territorial development that include local, national, international and EU level, and include the application of various management instruments - collaborative, command, hybrid	Number of contracted projects	
SO 5.2 Encouraging a multi-stakeholder approach – economy, education, science, public and civil sector	- Application of the quadruple and quintuple innovation spiral models	Initiative number	SPSRS SOURRS SNTRRS
SO 5.3 Improvement of inter-municipal cooperation through institutional cooperation	- The population covered by projects within the strategy of integrated territorial development	Number of people	RCO 74
SO 5.4 Encouraging a participatory approach and community-led initiatives involving local actors	- Actors who participated in the preparation and implementation of integrated territorial development strategies	Number of participants	RCO 112 RCO 80 ZRR SOURRS
	- Community-led local development strategies for which support has been received	Number of participants	
	- Developed innovative solutions, such as an open innovation platform, a living laboratory, citizen science, etc.	Number of innovative solutions	
	- Application of a gender-responsive approach in the preparation and implementation of strategies	Number of participants	

SO 5.5 Encouraging mixing (<i>blending</i>) urban development funding from different types of funding (domestic and international)	- Application of different sources of funding of priority interventions in urban areas of territorial strategies	Euro	RCO 75 RCO 80 SOURRS
	- Implementation of public-private partnership	Number of PPP projects	
	- Strategies of integrated territorial development for which support has been received - Community-led local development strategies for which support has been received	Number of strategies	
SO 5.6 Strengthening the transparency of decision-making at the level of the urban area	- Development of an information system for the needs of territorial development management	Number of developed systems	SOURRS SRIDIB

Sources of indicators:

REGULATION (EU) 2021/1058 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund. Official Journal of the European Union L 231/60. Common output and result indicators for ERDF and the Cohesion Fund – Article 8(1)(1)	RCO – performance indicators; RCR – result indicators
Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), UN	COR
Law on Gender Equality, 2021	ZRR
Sludge management program in Serbia from 2023 to 2032	PUMS
Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030 with projections until 2050	SSNRRS
Strategy for young people in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030	SMRS
Strategy of deinstitutionalization and development of social protection services in the community for the period 2022-2026. year	SDRUSZZ
Air protection program in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030 with an action plan	PZVRS
Circular economy development program in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2022-2024. year	PRCERS
Waste management program in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2022-2031. year	PUORS
Program of adaptation to changed climatic conditions with Action Plan, Draft.	PPIKUAP
Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035, Draft	PPRS
Strategic priorities for the development of the culture of the Republic of Serbia from 2021-2025. year	SPRKRS
Integrated national energy and climate plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021 to 2030 with a vision until 2050	INEKPRS
Strategy for the development of information society and information security in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026	SRIDIB

Strategy of scientific and technological development of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2025 "Power of knowledge"	SNTRRS
Strategy for the development of the startup ecosystem of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2025	SRSERS
Industrial policy strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2030	SIPRS
Employment strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026	SZRS
Strategy for the development of education and upbringing in Serbia until 2030	SROVS
Strategy of smart specialisation in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2027. year	SPSRS
Strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030	SOURRS
Artificial intelligence development strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2025. year	SERVIRS
Public health strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2018-2026. year	SJZRS
Tourism development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2016 to 2025	SRTRS
Strategy of agriculture and rural development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2014-2024. year	SPRRRS
Strategy for supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and competitiveness for the period from 2015 to 2020	SPRMSPPK

11 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation period of this Strategy begins immediately after its final approval. Implementation has highly demanding governance requirements, mainly in order to:

- Prepare and prioritise projects
- Prepare and launch calls for proposals, and approve operations
- Procure projects for construction/delivery
- Implement and close projects
- Operate and manage/maintain projects

All these functions are bound to put the existing City of Smederevo structures and institutions under pressure, even more so where coordination between multiple LSGs would be required. The City of Smederevo does not have the required capacity, resources and know-how in place in order to perform these functions effectively. It is for this reason that a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be set up, to support the City of Smederevo to implement this Strategy.

The current governance arrangements for the Strategy drafting process involve:

- a Working Group (WG) which is effectively a stakeholder & sectoral partnership board
- a Development Council (DC), which is effectively a political coordination board

The DC's remit already covers the political aspect of project selection and strategy implementation. Therefore, the operation of the infrastructures created should be added to its remit, in order to facilitate Strategy implementation. The WG is tasked with supporting the DC during the drafting of the Strategy and it will be dissolved once the Strategy is approved.

Therefore, the Project Coordination Unit will follow on the steps of the WG in order to:

- Support the Development Council in the operation (project) identification process taking place between the different parties concerned (Urban Authority, Managing Authority/Intermediate Body, the EIB, the EBRD etc)
- Coordinate cross-sectorally all the studies needed to mature the project and the business planning process, with the involvement of other LSG departments if appropriate. Support the coordination between the ITI plan and the Municipal Capital Investment Programme. The PCU shall not be directly responsible for planning and programming at Municipal level but shall liaise closely with the competent department(s) and any other competent authority.
- In coordination with the City of Smederevo procurement services, establish and approve contracts with contractors and consultants for each project, including studies/surveys that are required for applications, authorizations, permits (i.e. EIA, ESIA, Traffic survey, etc.).
- Contract administration is the duty of each department under which the project is carried out (i.e. the Dept. of Cleaning & Recycling for Waste management contracts etc.). The PCU shall be involved in the coordination of the administration of service agreements and contracts with the different departments (and consultants).

- Liaise with permit-granting authorities and with consultants during the process of drafting and submission for approval/permit, in order to satisfy the requirements of the permit/licensing authorities and get the necessary approvals/permits/licences.
- Support the Urban Authority and the MA/IB in managing the project fund to prepare the required financial and technical documents/studies/expertise for disbursement requests and disbursement monitoring, within the relevant municipal accounting system and finance systems. This function should be closely aligned to the Financial Management of the whole municipality.
- Project management, to ensure projects meet planned objectives. The following tasks should be carried out by the PCU, as a minimum: Ensuring that projects meet overall programme objectives (urban planning as well as business planning) and specific key performance indicators as determined by the ITI policy framework; Coordinating regular progress meetings at local level and regional levels as well as with funding bodies and consultants; Take care of associated (EU-funded) project management administrative functions, from project identification and evaluation through to final project completion reports.
- Ensure that project-related capacity building objectives are met. This capacity-building might be for the PCU staff in some specific fields dealing with the management and coordination duties of the Unit, and in broader context for other relevant key parties/stakeholders that are involved in the investment programme and where a need for capacity building has been identified.
- Ensure that the necessary PR, publicity and communications activities are carried out, in coordination with and in support of the City of Smederevo communications and community engagement service. These activities should include appropriate communication and liaison with the community, with respect to project planning and implementation, to ensure buy-in and the long-term sustainability of the projects.
- Manage the monitoring database and prepare all necessary reports to the MA/IB. The PCU will be responsible for: Follow-up of the projects, during their implementation and after completion. Completion of the project shall be according to Serb and EU standards. Socio-economic impact assessments detailing how the investment programme has impacted on the communities and municipalities in terms of skills development, community involvement, municipal partnerships, local economic development and how the lives of the communities have improved. Carrying out such studies would be highly recommended. The facilitation and support of required studies and expertise (such as social and environmental impact assessments of projects when necessary, or risk assessment studies etc.).

To that end, the City of Smederevo has one of the following three options in order to suit the PCU up:

- a) Set up the PCU as a special task force which will utilise existing members of staff, who will be transferred to the PCU. In this case, the PCU would 'borrow' human and other resources from existing LSG administrative units.

- b) Set up the PCU as a new administrative unit within the LSG structure. In this case new members of staff could be hired in order to resource the PCU, but existing members of staff and resources could be transferred to the new unit.
- c) Base the PCU on an existing administrative unit whose scope and remit could be suitably adjusted to also cover the PCU tasks and functions.

In any case, the PCU should have a clear mandate by the city Mayor and be directly accountable to the Mayor's Office. The following personnel are required within the municipality to resource the functions of the PCU as a minimum:

- Head of the PCU;
- Project Manager;
- Engineer/Project implementation expert;
- Procurement Officer;
- Financial Manager or Administrator;
- Data Capture IT specialist;
- Community officer & Communications liaison officer;
- Policy and Sectoral Coordination Officer;⁷⁹

After project closing, the City of Smederevo would have to Operate and Maintain the facilities created. In the case of 'soft' projects, the LSG should consider the implementation of the project's exit strategy. Usually this would mean that either an existing LSG service would take over or a special unit would be created, or civil society /CSO would be given responsibility. It is therefore imperative that Operation and Maintenance as well as exit strategies are given due consideration when feasibility studies are carried out for any project, and that the City of Smederevo uses the project delivery period to put in place the systems and institutions which would ensure the long-term operation of the projects concerned. It would be the responsibility of the PCU to ensure that the municipality has the resources to fulfil the Operations and Maintenance obligations for all capital projects. The PCU will assist directly or indirectly wherever possible with regard to the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) programmes.

⁷⁹ This person would facilitate the alignment between policy, strategy, projects and funding sources. It would support the DC with operation/project identification. It would also facilitate cross-sectoral coordination, and coordination between the ITI investment plan and the Municipal Capital Investment Plan, in the context of EU cohesion policy objectives.

12 SOURCES

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13 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - DECISION ON ACCESS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF SMEDEREVO URBAN AREA

На основу члана 12. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/2018), члана 13. став 6. а у вези са чланом 21. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/2007, 83/2014 - др.закон, 101/2016 - др.закон, 47/2018, 111/2021 - др.закон), члана 20. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), Правилника о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа јавности у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и аката „Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 51/2019), Стратегије одрживог урбаног развоја Републике Србије до 2030. године („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 47/2019), чланова 14. и 19. Статута града Смедерева („Службени лист града Смедерева“, број 2/2019-пречишћен текст) и Меморандума о разумевању, закљученог између Града Смедерева и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 9.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева,

Скупштина града Смедерева, на 14. седници одржаној 29. јуна 2022. године, донела је

ОДЛУКУ

О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА СМЕДЕРЕВА

Члан 1.

Град Смедерево приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева (у даљем тексту: Стратегија) у смислу ове Одлуке подразумева се плански документ развоја, а у складу са правилима Европске Уније.

Члан 3.

Циљ израде Стратегије је да допринесе одрживом развоју територије заснованом на унапређењу социјалних, економских, климатских, културних и просторних аспеката развоја, као и аспеката животне средине. Посебна пажња се посвећује проналаску решења за аспекте животне средине и климатске изазове, прелаз на климатски неутралну економију, боље коришћење потенцијала дигиталних технологија у иновационе сврхе, те подстицање развоја урбаних подручја. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог урбаног развоја, доприноси максимизирању вредности финансирања и развијању веза унутар и изван окружења.

Члан 4.

Полазну основу за формулисање Стратегије представљају дефинисани правци развоја Републике Србије и Европске уније и Града Смедерева, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика, програма и пројеката који се реализују у Смедереву.

2.

Процес израде Стратегије подразумева следеће фазе:

- а) Израда анализе стања/SWOT анализе и идентификација потреба и потенцијала;
- б) Дефинисање визије, циљева, пакета мера, усклађених са циљевима из хијерархијски надређених аката стратешког планирања;
- в) Идентификација приоритетних пројеката;
- г) Дефинисање приоритетних подручја интервенције;
- д) Дефинисање управљачког механизма за спровођење Стратегије;
- ђ) Спровођење Стратегије.

Члан 5.

Кроз процес израде Стратегије промовисаће се интегрални и партиципативни приступ планирању развоја, међусекторска сарадња и размена информација, укључивање и координација јавног, приватног, цивилног сектора и научно- истраживачког сектора у процесу одлучивања и партнерство међу институцијама.

Члан 6.

У циљу спровођења ове Одлуке и израде Стратегије, образоваће се Савет за развој урбаног подручја града Смедерева (у даљем тексту: Савет) и Радна група за израду Стратегије (у даљем тексту: Радна група).

Члан 7.

Савет има задатак да координира и надзире процес израде Стратегије, да разматра Стратегију по фазама припреме, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт, прибавља мишљења релевантних институција и упућује коначни Нацрт стратегије на усвајање. Затим, Савет даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја, учествује у успостављању управљачког механизма за спровођење Стратегије и координира процес спровођења Стратегије.

Савет чине градоначелник и изабрани чланови: представници Градске управе и Скупштине града (нарочито градских служби задужених за послове урбанизма и урбаног развоја), представници јавних предузећа, установа и институција, представници привредног сектора, организација цивилног друштва и научно-истраживачких институција из области урбанизма, као и релевантне регионалне развојне агенције.

Градоначелник именује чланове Савета посебним решењем/одлуком. Радом Савета руководи градоначелник.

Савет доноси Пословник о раду на првој седници Савета, која ће се одржати најкасније у року од месец дана од дана доношења ове Одлуке.

Члан 8.

Радна група има задатак да спроведе све фазе у процесу израде Стратегије, дефинише кључне циљеве и приоритете развоја и предложи стратешке пројекте Савету.

Чланове и координатора Радне групе именује градоначелник.

3.

Члан 9.

Одељење за урбанизам, грађевинарство и инвестиције пружа стручну подршку и административно-техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије, кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са Градском управом, прикупљање и достављање свих званичних релевантних података и др.

Члан 10.

Током израде Стратегије биће организовани тематски округли столови, радионице, форуми за стручне и јавне расправе, на којима ће се усаглашавати предложена решења. У њихов рад могу бити укључени и сви остали заинтересовани учесници, како би се обезбедила партиципација и транспарентност процеса одлучивања и правовремено обавештавање јавности.

Члан 11.

Рок за израду Стратегије је 8 (осам) месеци од дана ступања на снагу ове Одлуке.

Члан 12.

Реализација ове Одлуке обезбеђује се кроз програм ЕУ ПРО Плус. За реализацију ове Одлуке задужена је Организациона јединица Градске управе града Смедерева надлежна за послове урбанизма.

Члан 13.

О овој Одлуци информисаће се јавност у складу са одредбама Закона о планском систему, Закона о локалној самоуправи и Правилника о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа јавности у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и аката, објавом на службеним страницама јединице локалне самоуправе.

Члан 14.

Сви појмови у овој Одлуци употребљени у граматичком мушком роду подразумевају мушки и женски природни род.

Члан 15.

Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу града Смедерева“.

Број 350-253/2022-09
У Смедереву, 29. јуна 2022. године

СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА СМЕДЕРЕВА

ПРЕДСЕДНИК
СКУПШТИНЕ ГРАДА

Тачност преписа оверава:



СЕКРЕТАР СКУПШТИНЕ

Горан Милентијевић

Весна Киш Костић, с.р.

ANNEX 2 - LIST OF PROJECT IDEAS

C 1. IDENTITY OF THE URBAN AREA	
1.	Reconstruction of the Smederevo fortress and its surroundings
2.	Marina development project
3.	Arrangement of the Danube bank by zones
4.	Reconstruction, repurposing, regeneration, revitalization of the old industrial core - the Old Ironworks
5.	<p><i>DANUBE</i> – Creative community of the Danube (science, contemporary art, heritage and creativity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science complex / science park • Cultural and artistic complex / art park - multimedia district “Ukras grada” (Patos) • Wine heritage complex / bohemian-gastronomic park • Complex of creative industries / creative incubator and park
6.	Danube Museum (Monopoly of Salt)
7.	DANUBIA - Creative community of the Danube (science, contemporary art, heritage and creativity)
8.	Science complex / science park
9.	Cultural and artistic complex / art park - multimedia district “Ukras grada” (Patos)
Ts 2. GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND MOBILITY	
10.	Improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings - public and individual
11.	Installation of solar power plants
12.	Introduction of incentive measures for the use of renewable energy sources at individual facilities
13.	Investigation of the potential and use of geothermal energy
14.	Construction of a new heating plant on environmentally friendly fuel
15.	Conversion of individual fireplaces with incentive measures
16.	Improvement of existing and establishment of new green areas in the urban area with the primary task of reducing air pollution
17.	Improvement of the flood defenses of the Danube River
18.	Improvement of landslide protection
19.	Reconstruction and extension of the water supply network
20.	Reduction of water losses from the water supply system
21.	Separation of sewers for waste and rainwater, reconstruction and extension of sewers for waste water
22.	Development of storm sewerage with the application of rainwater control methods (infiltration, retention,...) and the establishment of a system for using rainwater (e.g. for watering)
23.	Construction of the main collector and city wastewater treatment plant
24.	Relocation of the existing water supply pipeline from the waste dump area
25.	Development of the waste management system (expansion to include waste collection, recycling yards, transfer stations,...)

26.	Relocation of existing activities from the Old Ironworks to the industrial zone
27.	Moving the freight port on the Danube to a new location
28.	Relocation of the railway from the city centre
29.	Formation of a passenger pier on the Danube
30.	Construction of bicycle paths
31.	Development and optimization of public transport with the use of environmentally friendly fuel vehicles
32.	Reconstruction of the intersection of roads and railway "Lipska Rampa"
C 3. INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY	
33.	Creation of the Local Economic Development Program
34.	Formation of clusters in the metalworking area (raising awareness, etc.)
35.	Formation of a platform for connecting the economy and scientific research institutions
36.	Formation of clusters in the field of tourism
37.	Creation of a platform for networking supply and demand (local and regional)
Ts 4. SOCIAL WELLBEING	
38.	Educational workshops focused on the employment of less employable population categories (for employers and the unemployed)
39.	Establishment of a social enterprise
40.	Increasing awareness of social protection rights and services
41.	Retraining courses for professions that are in short supply or current
42.	Program of early intervention and stimulation of children's development in preschool institutions
43.	Construction of a residential community for socially vulnerable families
44.	Renovation of existing facilities and procurement of medical devices and equipment (magnetic resonance imaging, mammography ...)
45.	Smederevo Marathon
46.	Smederevo bicycle race
47.	Construction of bicycle paths
48.	"Sports Week" organization
49.	Construction of a closed swimming pool

C 5. MANAGEMENT OF URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

50.	Establishing a system to support and inform individual users about renewable energy sources and energy efficiency
51.	Creation of a new traffic study
52.	Encouraging associations (institutional support, education, training, campaigns, promotions, etc.) especially in the field of tourism
53.	Public-Private Partnership (PPP) project for the development of the Old Ironworks
54.	Creation of integrated projects and application of various sources of financing as a model for the development of conflict areas (Danube coast)
55.	GIS development project
56.	Establishment of a Hub (HUB) for public - private - partnership (creative, youth) (Cultural centre)

ANNEX 3 – PARTICIPANTS IN DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

Participants in the Strategy development process

Jovan Beč, Nevena Matić, Živana Luković, Patrik Aksentijević, Lidija Maćesić, Nina Janjanin, Aleksandar Savić, Dragan Stojanović, Saša Botić, Lidija Bruj, Ivan Lazić, Srđan Popović, Jadranka Vuković, Nataša Maksović, Jelena Lazić, Darko Radojković, Dejan Tomić, Stefan Jovčić, Slavica Stošić, Đulijeta Sulić, Biljana Janković, Darko Radojković, Marija Arsenov, Tatjana Marković, Mirjana Janković, Uroš Milićević, Anika Živanović, Biljana Gvozdenović, Gordana Kovjanić, Jasmina Beočanin, Nevena Bančov, Goran Joksimović, Jelena Došlić, Jelena Miljković, Milica Ristic, Jovanka Graf, Marija Lukić, Miroslav Janković, Tatjana Janković, Vladislav Nešić, Milica Ristović, Luka Ivić, Anja Markovski, Nenad Zivanović, Slobodanka Đenko, Višeslava Lazić, Tijana Điko Đurić, Tanja Markovski, Vladeta Antić, Vladan Đukić, Ružica Đurđević, Božidar Jagodić, Vesna Petrović, Aleksandra Đorđević, Jelena Dabulhanić, Slobodanka Ivić, Snezana Đičić, Aleksandar Mišić, Zoran Kuzmanović, Ivana Gvozdenović, Saša Perišić, Vladislav Nešić.

ANNEX 4 - NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF FUNDING URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

August 2023.

1 NATIONAL SOURCES OF FUNDING URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MINISTRY OF MINING AND ENERGY

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

MINISTRY OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE

MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

MINISTRY OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT, VETERANS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

MINISTRY OF FAMILY CARE AND DEMOGRAPHY

MINISTRY OF SPORTS

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

MINISTRY OF RURAL CARE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND YOUTH

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT A PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF PROMOTING THE
DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED MUNICIPALITIES

CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF COORDINATING ACTIVITIES
AND MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA WITH THE DIASPORA

CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT A PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF EVEN REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA: CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION; ADMINISTRATION
FOR FREE ZONES; REPUBLIC WATER DIRECTORATE; ADMINISTRATION FOR FORESTS;
ADMINISTRATION FOR AGRARIAN PAYMENTS; ADMINISTRATION FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND,
NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SERBIA,
PORT GOVERNANCE AGENCY

FUNDS: DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, INNOVATION FUND, FUND FOR SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, CENTER FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE (CPN)

BANKS: Erste Bank A.D.; UniCredit Bank; Banca Intesa; NLB Komercijalna banka; Bank Poštanska štedionica; ProCredit Bank.

1.1 MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA⁸⁰

1.1.1 MINISTRY OF FINANCE⁸¹

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support to local self-government - non-purpose transfers determined by Article 37 of the Law on Local Self-Government, financing and transfers for equalization - transfer of solidarity, which is determined in accordance with Article 38 of the Law on Local Self-Government Financing.
- Expropriation of land for the purpose of building capital projects - the funds are intended for expropriation, that is, the administrative transfer of real estate - land and buildings that may be subject to expropriation by law, for the purpose of building capital projects.
- Document management system - system for document management - electronic business.

1.1.2 MINISTRY OF ECONOMY⁸²

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Financial support program - use of standards to more competitive products. The program is designed as a form of necessary support, primarily for small and medium-sized enterprises, in order to encourage them to increase the use of standards in production and business organization, to certify products and management systems and use other services in the field of IC, which will result in an increase in competitiveness economy as a whole. The program includes an instrument of financial support to economic entities in the form of subsidies. The available funds are approved individually to the users, with a refund, as co-financing in the amount of 40% or 60% of justified costs without VAT for each project activity;
- Encouraging regional development - financial support that serves the purpose of supporting the development of business infrastructure through infrastructural equipping of the business zone and their connection with the environment, as well as the improvement of infrastructure capacities in order to develop tourism and other economic activities. Program activities strengthen the capacities of local self-government units and accredited regional development agencies, and connect all subjects of regional development, at the national, regional and local level, in order to implement the policy of regional development;

⁸⁰ <https://www.srbija.gov.rs/link/2497>

⁸¹ <https://www.mfin.gov.rs/>

⁸² <https://privreda.gov.rs/>

- Support program for small businesses for the purchase of equipment - grants are awarded for investments in new production equipment to micro and small businesses, entrepreneurs and cooperatives for the purpose of strengthening their competitiveness, improving and improving their business and internationalization, as well as creating new jobs. The program is a combination of grants from the budget (25%), loans from commercial banks and leasing companies (70%) and the client's own funds (5%);
- Program to encourage the development of entrepreneurship through financial support for beginners in business - grants are awarded for financial support to newly founded entrepreneurs, micro and small businesses, which have been registered in the Agency for Economic Registers for the earliest two years in relation to the year of application submission. The support is a combination of 30% grants from the budget and 70% loans from the Development Fund, as well as non-financial support through a standardized set of services from accredited regional development agencies - education and assistance in creating a business plan;
- Support through a standardized set of services for MSMEs related to training, advisory services, as well as promotion of available types of support for small and medium at the local level, free of charge The program is implemented by 17 accredited regional development agencies, with the coordination of the Development Agency of Serbia;
- Support for industrial development, industrial restructuring in the direction of approaching innovative and technology-intensive and moving away from labor-intensive sectors and improvement and digitization of business models of industrial production;
- Incentive program to support the digital transformation of industry - Continuous co-financing of the implementation costs of approved projects proposed within the digital transformation strategy of individual economic entities (improvement/introduction of new business processes, business models, products, services);
- Incentives for industrial business entities for the development of innovative solutions through cooperation projects with the scientific and research community;
- Support program for industrial economic entities for the procurement of first generation technological equipment;
- Infrastructure development support program for the needs of industrial zones;
- Investments of special importance - allocation of funds to business entities that invest in fixed assets or create a large number of new jobs, in relation to the object of investment and the territorial concentration of certain economic branches and economic activities;
- Credit support to companies in the privatization process, which ensures the efficient continuation of the company's privatization process, i.e. the company's survival until the end of the process;
- The Podrinje Development Program - a joint initiative of the governments of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Srpska, is predominantly of an economic nature, foresees the possibility of joint activities and cooperation in the implementation of projects in the field of economic development. The following LSGs are participating from the Republic of Serbia: Šid, Sremska Mitrovica, Bogatić, Šabac, Loznica, Mali Zvornik, Krupanj, Valjevo, Osečina, Ljubovija, Kosjerić, Bajina Bašta, Užice, Čajetina, Priboj and Koceljeva.

1.1.3 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WATER MANAGEMENT⁸³

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Incentive for investments for the improvement and development of rural public infrastructure - incentives include support for investments in the construction and equipping of facilities:
 1. for water supply;
 2. road infrastructure;
 3. for storage and processing of agricultural products.
- The right to incentives is exercised by the local self-government unit, if the investment in question is realized in a populated place with less than 10,000 inhabitants.
- Incentive for the improvement of the system of creation and transfer of knowledge through the development of technical-technological, applied, developmental and innovative projects in agriculture and rural development. A legal entity registered in the Register of Scientific Research Organizations, a research and development center, an innovation center, an accredited faculty, an entrepreneur and a legal entity that meets the conditions for performing advisory and expert work in agriculture are entitled to incentives.
- Incentive to support programs related to the preparation and implementation of local strategies for rural development (LSRR).
- Incentives include support for programs, namely:
 1. incentives for preparing LSRR;
 2. incentives for the implementation of LSRR.
- The right to incentives is exercised by the Partnership for Territorial Rural Development (an association of representatives of the public, private and civil sectors of a certain rural area, which was established in accordance with the law regulating associations).
- Incentive for the implementation of activities aimed at increasing competitiveness through the certification of food quality systems, organic products and products with geographical origin.
- Regulation of watercourses and protection against harmful effects of water - undertaking measures and activities for protection against flooding by external and internal waters and ice, protection against erosion and torrents and elimination of the consequences of such effects of water and management of risks from the harmful effects of water, as well as preparation of technical documentation for the above objects.

Other projects implemented by the Ministry, which are financed from other sources:

- The project for competitive agriculture in Serbia - funded by the World Bank. The project refers to the improvement of productivity and promotion of entrepreneurial spirit on family farms, cooperatives, cooperatives, associations and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises through financial support and capacity development of advisory services, business and financial planning. The Ministry, through the Administration for Agrarian Payments, is issuing a public call for investments related to improving the

⁸³ <http://www.minpolj.gov.rs/>

competitiveness of primary livestock production in the areas of milk production, meat production, beekeeping and aquaculture.

- Instrument of pre-accession assistance for rural development (IPARD) - funds of the European Union. Within the IPARD program, the following measures were implemented:
 1. Investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings
 2. Investments in physical assets related to the processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products
 3. Ecologically oriented and organic agriculture
 4. Implementation of local development strategies—LEADER approach
 5. Diversification of agriculture.
- Program for resilience to climate change and irrigation in Serbia - phase II - funds from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The project finances the construction and rehabilitation of critical irrigation infrastructure in local governments.
- The project of integrated development of the Sava and Drina river corridors - funds from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The goal of the Project is to improve flood protection and enable cross-border cooperation in the area of water on the Sava and Drina river corridors. The project finances flood protection, investment in environmental management, dams and related activities in selected priority areas along the Sava and Drina river corridors.
- Construction of the irrigation system - first phase - funds from the Abu Dhabi Development Fund. The project finances the construction, reconstruction, arrangement and rehabilitation of water facilities and irrigation systems, namely regional irrigation hydrosystems and dual-purpose systems in the area of Srem, Bačka and Banat and hydromelioration systems in the area of Šabac, Čačak, Pančevački Rit and Topola.
- Environment and climate - funds IPA program 2020. Taking measures and activities to protect and improve the quality of surface and underground water through the construction of a wastewater treatment plant for the agglomeration of Loznica; construction of new collectors and reconstruction of existing ones, construction of pumping stations and pressure pipelines and construction of parts of the new atmospheric sewage, as well as through the construction of systems and facilities for the collection, removal and purification of waste water in Sokobanja.

1.1.4 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION⁸⁴

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Incentives for the purchase of environmentally friendly vehicles - subsidized purchases of new vehicles that have an exclusively electric drive, as well as vehicles that run with atmospheric and electric hybrid drive, in order to protect and improve air quality,
- Reducing air pollution in Serbia from individual sources - reducing the release of polluting substances from individual sources into the environment with the aim of implementing measures to improve air quality and undertaking preventive measures in segments important for protecting air from pollution, through cooperation with local self-government units

⁸⁴ <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/>

- Protection and preservation of water as a natural resource - preservation of the quality of water as a natural resource, elimination of the consequences of pollution and application of preventive measures prescribed by the law on environmental protection through cooperation with local self-government units.
- Procurement, replacement, reconstruction and rehabilitation of boiler rooms for heating - reduction of the release of polluting substances into the environment, from boiler rooms for heating within the facilities that are under the jurisdiction of local self-government units, with the aim of improving air quality, undertaking preventive measures in segments important for air protection from pollution and protection and improvement of the environment.
- Incentives for management programs of protected natural assets of national interest - co-financing of management programs for national parks and protected areas.
- Afforestation for the purpose of protecting and preserving landscape diversity - co-financing the purchase of seedlings and the execution of works for the afforestation of the land with indigenous species of trees and shrubs, on land under the jurisdiction of local self-government units.
- Preservation and protection of soil as a natural resource - prevention or elimination of harmful changes in the soil, which aims to preserve the surface and functions of the soil as a natural resource and to prevent or eliminate harmful changes in the soil that may occur as a result of: erosion processes, reduction content of organic matter in the soil, acidification, salinization and alkalization of soil, soil compaction, landslides and landslides, fires and chemical accidents, pollution.
- Reducing the carbon footprint of local communities by applying circular economy principles - co-financing the development of innovative projects and business models based on circular economy principles that contribute to low-carbon development.
- Integrated management of waste, waste water, chemicals and biocidal products - establishment of a system for regional waste management and improvement of the waste management system, establishment of a system for waste water management at the level of local governments and water protection.
- Rehabilitation and closure of unsanitary landfills - support to local self-government units that are unable to independently finance the rehabilitation and closure of unsanitary landfills on their territory,
- Removal and permanent disposal of hazardous waste - solving the issue of removing hazardous waste in companies undergoing restructuring and bankruptcy, as well as removing other hazardous historical waste.
- Prevention of illegal dumping of waste and removal - by providing support to local self-government units in preventing illegal dumping of waste and preventing the creation of new illegal landfills.
- Waste management and circular economy - support to local governments in the application of innovative technologies and solutions in recycling and reuse of waste, reducing the use of natural resources and improving the quality of the environment through the reduction of emissions of pollutants into the environment.
- Procurement of collection and recycling equipment - raising the capacity of local and regional PUCs in order to increase their efficiency and improve waste management.

- Support for civil society projects in the field of environmental protection - financing of projects in the field of environmental protection carried out by associations and other civil society organizations, which were selected through a competition.
- Incentives for the reuse and utilization of waste - incentives for enterprises to encourage the reuse and utilization of waste as a secondary raw material, or to obtain energy, as well as to encourage the production of biodegradable bags.
- Technical assistance in the preparation of project documentation for infrastructure projects in the field of environment - preparation of the necessary planning and project documentation for infrastructure projects in certain local governments.
- Improvement of infrastructure for environmental protection - construction of waste water treatment facilities including collectors and sewage network.

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

- IPA 2010 - Support to municipalities in the Republic of Serbia in the preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects;
- IPA 2017 - Environmental Protection Sector;
- IPA 2018 - Environmental Protection Sector;
- IPA 2020 - Environment and climate;
- Construction of regional centers for waste management - funds of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- District heating project in Kragujevac - funds from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

1.1.5 MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE⁸⁵

- From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:
- Road transport, roads and traffic safety - development of road transport reflected in easier access to the international transport market
- Railway and intermodal transport - improvement and development of railways (including cable cars) and intermodal transport through the arrangement of railway and intermodal transport systems.
- Realization of infrastructure projects of importance for the Republic of Serbia - and realization of construction and reconstruction projects of traffic infrastructure and infrastructure projects.
- Program of integral development of Southwestern Serbia - financing of projects in the field of tourism, environment and infrastructure.
- Water supply and waste water treatment program in medium-sized municipalities in Serbia and Green Cities - construction of drinking water treatment plants and waste water treatment plants, as well as rehabilitation and expansion of the municipal water supply, waste water collection and disposal system.
- Reconstruction of the railway line Nis - Dimitrovgrad.
- Program of integrated solid waste management in Serbia - improvement of municipal infrastructure for efficient management of municipal solid waste in selected cities.

⁸⁵ <https://www.mgsi.gov.rs/cir/projekti>

- Project for the construction of municipal (sewage) infrastructure and infrastructure for the disposal of municipal solid waste - a project with the working title "Clean Serbia", the construction of a sewage network and facilities for the processing of waste water and rehabilitation, reconstruction, recultivation and construction of landfills with solid waste treatment.

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

- IPA 2020 - Support for EU integration.
- IPA 2020 - Democracy and Governance.
- The project to improve the trade and transport of the Western Balkans with the application of a multi-phase programmatic approach - funds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- Rehabilitation of roads and improvement of traffic safety - funds International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- Modernization of the railway sector in Serbia - funds from the World Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

1.1.6 MINISTRY OF MINING AND ENERGY⁸⁶

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Public call for the allocation of funds for the financing of the Program of Energy Rehabilitation of Family Houses and Apartments implemented by local self-government units, as well as city municipalities.
- Public call for the allocation of funds for the financing of energy efficiency improvement projects in facilities of public importance in local self-government units, as well as city municipalities.
- Energy efficiency and energy management in municipalities in Serbia - systematic and comprehensive energy management through the introduction of the European Energy Award certificate, improvement of the energy efficiency of public buildings in Kruševac and Užice.
- Improving the energy management system to increase investments in the energy efficiency of public buildings in Serbia - reducing GHG emissions through improving energy efficiency and promoting the use of renewable energy sources in public buildings with a special focus on state-owned buildings.

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

- Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources - development of the biomass market, funds from the German Development Bank KfW. The project is implemented in the relevant local self-government units that were included in previous justification studies based on their own initiative, potential and previously taken steps in order to use biomass and geothermal energy.

⁸⁶ <https://www.mre.gov.rs/>

- Rehabilitation of the district heating system in Serbia - funds from the German Development Bank KfW. The project envisages the rehabilitation and modernization of 7 heating plants through the implementation of projects in the field of construction/improvement/replacement of thermal energy production facilities, replacement/expansion of heating pipes, improvement/replacement/installation of substations and installation/improvement/expansion of modern SCADA systems.

1.1.7 MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN TRADE⁸⁷

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Incentives for the development of the national brand of Serbia and the preservation of old crafts - subsidies to economic entities for the development and preservation of traditional crafts.
- Support for programs of consumer associations and out-of-court settlement of consumer disputes - financing or co-financing of programs of registered consumer associations, which include activities of providing information, education, advice and legal assistance to consumers, as well as conducting independent research.

1.1.8 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE⁸⁸

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Public competition for the allocation of funds collected on the basis of the postponement of criminal prosecution - for projects prepared by natural persons, legal persons, authorities, organizations, public institutions, entrepreneurs, associations, funds, humanitarian organizations, which realize the public interest in the field of health, culture, education, humanitarian work.

1.1.9 MINISTRY OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT⁸⁹

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support for the development and functioning of the local self-government system - establishment of a better system of local self-government, realization of infrastructure projects of local self-government units, improvement of the work of LSGs and good administration, improvement of the efficiency of the work of local self-government in the area of personnel capacities, modernization of the work of local self-government units in terms of IT and technical equipment.
- Local self-government for the 21st century - support for the implementation of functional analysis and functional organizational models, building and strengthening the capacities of LSGs, development and improvement of inter-municipal cooperation through the Fund for Inter-Municipal Cooperation.

⁸⁷ <https://must.gov.rs/>

⁸⁸ <https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/>

⁸⁹ <https://mduls.gov.rs/category/projekti-i-programi/>

- Partnership for local development - improvement of service provision in selected municipalities: renovation of public institution buildings, reconstruction/construction of local markets, establishment of a municipal center for monitoring the provision of local services by local public utility companies, reconstruction of public space - (sports fields, parks, pedestrian paths , etc.), construction/replacement of lighting.
- Management of the public administration reform - establishment of unique administrative positions through support to local self-government units and city municipalities whose purpose is to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of the work of the authorities, in situations where, in order to exercise one or more rights, the actions of one or more authorities are required.
- Budget fund for the Program for Local Self-Governments - improvement of infrastructure, work efficiency and quality of life in LSGs.
- Establishing solid coordination mechanisms for the development and functioning of e-Government and rounding off the legal framework and procedures for the development of e-Government - awarding grants to a maximum of 35 LSGs for the development and implementation of procedures and procedures relevant to the introduction of e-Government, training and mentoring support for the provision of e-Government services - Management, and support for data opening.
- Improving the function of human resource management (HRM) in state administration and local self-government through the introduction of new instruments and strengthening the capacity for HRM - Building the capacity of cities and municipalities to implement and improve the function of human resource management in local self-government.
- Improving the sustainability of public finances through reforming and developing public property management - Implementation of LSG projects within the grant scheme for improving public property management at the local level, implementation of 20 packages of direct technical support to municipalities for improving public property management at the local level.
- Improvement of the process of planning and budget preparation at the local level - raising the capacity of LSGs to implement program budgeting in accordance with the methodology for program budgeting through the creation of instructional documents for the preparation of the program budget, the organization of 24 regional trainings for all LSGs and direct technical support for 12 LSGs selected by competition.
- Raising awareness of the rights of national minorities - encouraging the establishment and effective functioning of councils for inter-ethnic relations at the local level in all municipalities with ethnically mixed populations through trainings and meetings with LSG representatives.
- Empowerment of civil society organizations - competition for the allocation of funds from the Budget Fund for National Minorities for programs and projects from a specific priority area of funding.

1.1.10 MINISTRY OF HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE⁹⁰

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- The rights of national minorities to self-governance - strengthening of civil society organizations and business companies by announcing tenders for financing programs and projects of organizations whose founders are national councils of national minorities that deal with the protection and promotion of the rights of national minorities in areas where national councils of national minorities are entrusted with the exercise of public powers.
- Encouraging environment for the development of civil society - implementation of measures and activities with the aim of improving the legal, institutional and financial framework for the development of civil society and raising the capacity of public administration bodies and civil society organizations in order to improve mutual cooperation.
- Public competition for financing programs of associations that contribute to greater involvement of civil society organizations in the creation of gender-responsive policies.
- Competition for civil society organizations, for projects related to the implementation of the Prevention and Protection Against Discrimination Strategy.
- Informative, educational and promotional activities to encourage women and girls to participate in innovative activities related to the digital, circular and green economy through research teams as experts, but also as entrepreneurs in these fields.
- Informative, educational and promotional activities for the increased participation of women in the protection of intellectual property and patents, increasing knowledge and information about the protection of intellectual property and innovation activity.
- Informative, educational and promotional activities for increased inclusion of women and girl soldiers in science and technology parks, innovation incubators and similar centers.
- Competition for financing scientific-research projects in the field of gender equality.
- Programs and projects by which Roma men and women are informed and educated on the topic of access to rights and preservation of identity.
- Training programs that include the topics of gypsyism as a form of racism and discrimination for employees of LSGs.
- Campaign to increase the representation of Roma men and women in political decision-making bodies at the local level.
- Formation of local councils for the social inclusion of Roma and Roma women.
- Forming new mobile teams for the inclusion of Roma in all local governments with a significant share of Roma and ensuring capacity building for members of the mobile teams.
- The program of educational work and other forms of work and services provided by the preschool institution with the aim of supporting families and children up to three years of age.
- Partnership between LSGs, preschool institutions and CSOs in the implementation of programs to encourage the development and learning of children, as well as the development of parenting skills in the community.

⁹⁰ <https://www.minljmpdd.gov.rs/>

- Training for employees in public administration bodies on the inclusion of CSOs in the process of drafting, implementing, monitoring the implementation and evaluating the effects of public policies and regulations.
- Training for CSOs to understand the role, competences and functions of public administration and participation in the process of drafting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policy documents and regulations.

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

- Support for participation in EU programs - IPA program funds. Providing financial support to associations and other civil society organizations for the implementation of projects previously approved by the European Union.

1.1.11 MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION^{91,92}

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support for the effective use of Instruments for EU pre-accession aid and development aid.
- Call for project ideas from the Territorial Strategy for the collection of project concepts within the Integrated Territorial Strategy (Interreg VI-A) Program Bulgaria-Serbia 2021-2027.

1.1.12 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION⁹³

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances and co-finances the following program activities and projects:

- Modernization of the infrastructure of primary and secondary schools, institutions of higher education and institutions of student standards by implementing projects of construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, adaptation, projects to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings by applying energy efficiency measures, projects of investment maintenance of school buildings, as well as the implementation of projects to equip newly built and existing school facilities and institutions and school contents
- Support for the digitization program in the area of the national education system
- Construction of educational and scientific centers Inclusive preschool upbringing and education The Ministry provides support for integration into the European educational space through the programs Erasmus+ (Erasmus+), iTwinning (eTwinning), Juridajs (Eurydice), Euroguidance, EPALE, Europass and EOK (EQF).

The Ministry realizes the following projects from the funds of contracted loans and credits:

- Dual Education Training Center, Council of Europe Development Bank funds;
- Associated schools in Serbia B, funds of the European Investment Bank;
- School modernization program, funds of the European Investment Bank;

91 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/>

92 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/pozivi/165/detaljnije/w/0/raspisan-prvi-poziv-za-projektne-ideje-iz-teritorijalne-strategije/>

93 <https://prosveta.gov.rs/>

- Education for social inclusion, funds from the Development Bank of the Council of Europe;
- Inclusive preschool education and upbringing, funds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- Student housing in Serbia, Development Bank of the Council of Europe;
- Improvement of university education, Council of Europe Development Bank funds;

Other projects in which the Ministry participates

1. The project of accelerating innovation and encouraging the growth of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Serbia (SAIGE)

The project to accelerate innovation and encourage the growth of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Serbia (SAIGE) supports the further reform of the scientific research sector, the strengthening of links between the economic and academic sectors, and the development of innovative companies.

Funds for the implementation of the SAIGE Project were provided on the basis of a joint investment by the Republic of Serbia, i.e. the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development) through a loan and technical support from the World Bank in the amount of 43 million euros and non-refundable financial support from the European Union in the amount of 41.5 million euros .

The SAIGE project is implemented jointly by the Ministry of Education, the World Bank and the European Union, and the beneficiaries are the scientific community, scientific research organizations, the innovative economy, as well as the Fund for Science and the Fund for Innovation Activities.

The SAIGE project provides support to the competitive programs of the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia and the best scientific research projects that were chosen based on an independent international selection.

Project activities:

- Support for scientific research

The support includes grants for basic and applied research, which are implemented within the framework of two programs, the Special Program for Research on COVID-19 and IDEA.

Through the Program for Cooperation with the Serbian Diaspora, the SAIGE project finances the connection and cooperation of Serbian science with the community of the Serbian diaspora in order to improve the ecosystem of research, innovation and entrepreneurship in Serbia. The program should attract promising scientists, researchers and entrepreneurs from the Serbian diaspora community to transfer knowledge and skills through various activities. It will include networking, advisory participation in the creation of strategies, vouchers for exchange of knowledge for Serbian researchers, grants for joint basic and applied research, development and transfer of technologies, protection of intellectual property and commercialization of research.

The project provides technical assistance to the Science Fund in terms of developing new programs and strengthening internal capacities and procedures.

- Empowerment of innovative startup companies

In order to strengthen the startup community in Serbia, the Innovation Activity Fund, within the SAIGE Project, launched the Catapult acceleration program.

Through this program of the Fund, innovative entrepreneurship is encouraged, it provides access to sources of financing for the development of innovative companies and attracts private investments.

Catapult is the first accelerator in Serbia that provides young companies with intensive, three-month mentoring and connections with investors.

The Catapult program helps innovative, growth-oriented companies to position themselves in the global market, as well as to improve their business development capabilities, which will increase the possibility of attracting private investment.

- Support for the reform of the science and research sector

The SAIGE project supports the reform of scientific and research organizations through the design and implementation of institutional transformation plans by providing incentives, financial and technical support for undertaking the planned steps of institutional reforms.

Through a phased approach, scientific institutes that have expressed interest in transformation and have been approved by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development to participate in the process, undergo an independent international expert assessment and, based on the assessment results, receive detailed transformation plans, with concrete expected results.

2. Program of institutional financing of accredited institutes founded by the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province, unit of local self-government and institutes founded by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and Program of institutional financing of institutes of national importance for the Republic of Serbia.

The programs regulate issues of importance for their implementation and develop priorities and indicators for evaluating the work of accredited institutes founded by the Republic of Serbia, an autonomous province, a unit of local self-government and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and institutes of national importance for the Republic of Serbia, as well as other issues of importance for the implementation of these programs including the rights and obligations of researchers at accredited faculties regarding the establishment and duration of the employment relationship.

The aim of these programs is to strengthen scientific research institutions in order to be more recognizable and competitive at the national and international level, to strengthen research teams for participation in competitive projects, to achieve dynamic development of science, technological development and innovation, to increase the efficiency of the use of resources of the scientific research system.

1.1.13 MINISTRY OF HEALTH⁹⁴

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Improving the availability of health care for the Roma population - engaging health mediators and supporting projects that are implemented in cooperation with Roma citizens' associations in order to improve the health of Roma men and women.
- Support for the activities of citizens' associations in the field of health care - support for the work of associations that deal with activities of importance for health care, financing the organization of expert meetings at the regional level, organizing national meetings, meetings with international participation, implementing projects that include certain health care systems, maintaining courses and continuous education.
- Support for the activities of citizens' associations in the field of HIV infection prevention and control - a contracting mechanism with citizens' associations for the selection of implementers, who are engaged on an annual basis based on an open call for submission of project proposals in the field of HIV infection prevention and control,
- Programs of the Serbian Red Cross - aimed at socially vulnerable populations, especially children, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons, and include first aid, preventive health activities, education and training for young people, care for the elderly, psychosocial support for families of missing and kidnapped persons .
- Construction and equipping of state-owned health institutions founded by the Republic of Serbia - investment investment, investment maintenance of premises, medical and non-medical equipment and means of transport, procurement of medical and other equipment necessary for the operation of health institutions, means of transport, procurement of equipment for the development of integrated health information system.
- Public call for project financing for the implementation of program 1802 "Preventive health care" project 0012 "Support to the activities of citizens' associations in the field of health care".
- Public call for project financing for the implementation of program 1802 "Preventive health care" project 0010 "Improving the availability of health care for the Roma population".
- Public call for project financing for the implementation of program 1802 "Preventive health care" project 4013 "Support to the activities of citizens' associations in the field of prevention and control of HIV infection".

The Ministry realizes the following projects from the funds of contracted loans and credits:

- Reconstruction of university clinical centers - funds of the European Investment Bank.
- Health development - funds from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Program "Interreg" IPA Romania - Serbia 2021-2027.

⁹⁴ <https://www.zdravlje.gov.rs/>

1.1.14 MINISTRY OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT, VETERANS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS⁹⁵

- From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:
- Public call for the allocation of support packages to local self-government units for the improvement of social protection - support to local self-government units for the improvement of the social protection system at the local level and financial support in the form of grants for the establishment/expansion of at least one social protection service.
- Public call for project proposals in the field of veterans-disabled protection - funding of projects by citizens' associations to improve the position of veterans, disabled veterans, civilian war veterans and families of fallen veterans and to improve the area of nurturing the traditions of the liberation wars.
- Public call for project proposals for the investment maintenance of war memorials of importance for nurturing the traditions of Serbia's liberation wars - for the competent Institutes for the Protection of Cultural Monuments
- Public competition for submitting program proposals to the permanently open competition for the improvement of the position of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia in 2023 - financing of programs implemented by citizens' associations registered on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.
- Public competition for submitting program proposals to the Program competition for the improvement of the position of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Serbia in 2023.
- Carrying out the activities of social welfare institutions - performing entrusted tasks in centers for social work and providing social welfare services in institutions founded by the Republic.
- Support for the work of foster parents - financing placement in foster families on the basis of the allowance for the maintenance of the beneficiary and the allowance for the work of the foster parent.
- Support for the work of social protection institutions - investments in facilities and equipment in institutions and provision of missing funds in order to smoothly carry out activities in cases where problems arise in the settlement of obligations based on the costs of communal services and energy sources, extraordinary and occasional costs based on judicial and administrative proceedings, decision of courts or authorities state bodies.
- Rights of users outside the network of social protection institutions - assistance for job training of asylum seekers, financial assistance for accommodation in special hospitals.
- Support to associations in the field of family and child protection - co-financing of citizens' associations to help children - grants to encourage programs and activities of public interest in the field of family and child protection.
- Support to associations and local communities - financing of associations and local communities that include the affirmation of various activities aimed at improving social protection in the community.
- Support for associations in the field of veterans and disabled protection - financial support for projects of associations with various programs, interests and activities

⁹⁵ <https://www.minrzs.gov.rs/sr>

related to the field of veterans and disabled protection, protection of their families, as well as nurturing the tradition of Serbia's liberation wars, based on a public tender.

- Support to companies for the professional rehabilitation of persons with disabilities - wage subsidies for employees with disabilities and funds for improving working conditions in these companies with the aim of strengthening the capacity to carry out professional rehabilitation, employment and maintenance of employment of persons with disabilities.
- Protection of the position of persons with disabilities - a public tender of public importance for the submission of program proposals for the improvement of the position of persons with disabilities.
- Support for the development of social entrepreneurship - an incentive for the development of social entrepreneurship, which aims to increase the work activation of able-bodied persons who are in the social protection system, less employable unemployed persons in accordance with the regulations in the field of employment and other less employable persons from particularly sensitive categories.

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

- Public call for providing comprehensive support for the establishment / improvement of local mechanisms for the inclusion of Roma and Roma women - funds of the IPA 2020 Program.

1.1.15 MINISTRY OF FAMILY CARE AND DEMOGRAPHY⁹⁶

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Public call for the allocation of grants designated for the co-financing of population policy measures and support in the area of family and children to local self-government units.
- Support to associations in the field of family and child protection - co-financing of citizens' associations to help children - grants to encourage programs and activities of public interest in the field of family and child protection.
- Public call for submission of program proposals to the permanently open call for grants intended for projects of family law protection of citizens, support for families and children - for the use of grants to non-governmental organizations for projects of family law protection, citizens, support for families and children.
- Public competition for submitting program proposals to the permanent open competition for the awarding of grants intended for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and policy implementation in the field of demography - for the use of grants to non-governmental organizations for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and policy implementation in the field of demography.
- Public call for submission of program proposals to the permanently open call for grants intended for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and

⁹⁶ <https://minbpd.gov.rs/>

implementation of population policy - for the use of grants to non-governmental organizations for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and implementation of population policy.

- Public call for submission of program proposals to the permanently open call for grants intended for projects of family law protection of citizens, support for associations in the field of family and child protection - for the use of grants to non-governmental organizations for projects of family law protection of citizens, support for associations in the field of family protection.

1.1.16 MINISTRY OF SPORTS⁹⁷

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Special programs in the field of sports - financing the activities of organizations in the field of sports that are carried out with the aim of providing security
- conditions for free and safe sports, especially for children, women, young people and people with disabilities.
- Construction and capital maintenance of sports infrastructure - projects of construction, equipping and maintenance of sports facilities in local self-government units from the 4th development group are specially financed.
- Public call for submission of program proposals, i.e. projects related to the construction of sports facilities for the needs of people with disabilities and adaptation of existing sports facilities to the needs of people with disabilities.
- Public call for submission of program proposals, i.e. projects in the field of sports through the construction, equipping and maintenance of sports facilities that are important for the development of sports in the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia.

1.1.17 MINISTRY OF CULTURE⁹⁸

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support for improving the capacity of the cultural sector at the local level - Co-financing of the Cities in Focus program through a public call that will improve the area of culture and art in local areas, encourage the development of creativity and recognize the specifics of cultural identity and sustainable development of local communities.
- Support for research, protection and preservation of immovable cultural heritage - competition in the field of protection, preservation and use of immovable - architectural and archaeological heritage. Supported projects include work on the preparation of technical project documentation, implementation of technical protection measures and conservation work on immovable cultural assets, research and protection of archaeological sites and work related to the presentation of architectural and archaeological cultural heritage, publication of materials as well as other activities on the protection of immovable inheritance.

⁹⁷ <https://www.mos.gov.rs/>

⁹⁸ <https://www.kultura.gov.rs/>

- Digitization of cultural heritage - financing of the work of institutions in the field of culture, for projects related to equipping laboratories for digitalization of cultural heritage, as well as projects related to the process of digitization of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Serbia and strengthening the infrastructure capacities of institutions.
- Support for research, protection and preservation of intangible and movable cultural heritage - Competition in the field of protection, preservation and presentation of museum heritage, Competition in the field of protection, preservation and presentation of archival materials, Competition in the field of protection, preservation and presentation of old and rare library materials and Competition in areas of protection, preservation and presentation of intangibles cultural heritage.
- Support for the development of library and information activities and the library and information activities of the Association of the Blind of Serbia - Competition in the field of library and information activities for financing the procurement of information and communication technologies for public libraries, publication of professional publications, digitization of library materials, support for the education of librarians, improvement of storage conditions and protection of library and information materials, support for interactive programs for children and young people.
- Support for the work of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Historical Archives.
- Strengthening cultural production and artistic creativity - public competition for financing and co-financing of projects in all artistic fields / music, drama, dance, visual arts, literature, film, etc., and through cultural activities of sensitive groups/national minorities, persons with disabilities , children, young people. financing and co-financing of the work and program activities of cultural institutions founded by the RS in the field of musical arts, performing arts /drama, opera, artistic dance and traditional folk art/, film art and audio-visual creativity, and through scientific research programs in culture and art .
- Support for the development of literary creativity and publishing
- Support for the development of musical creativity - support and stimulation of projects and programs in the field of musical art, their presentation and affirmation, continuous raising of the level of cultural needs of the population, institutions and engaged individuals.
- Support for the cultural activities of socially sensitive groups - support for projects that contribute to greater social cohesion, fostering intercultural dialogue, developing conditions for the diversity of cultural expressions and identities, and strengthening the availability of cultural content.
- Support for the development of artistic play - financing and co-financing of institutional and independent production, implementation of domestic and international exchange and professional development of artists (participation in conferences or masterclasses) in the field of artistic play.
- Support for the strengthening of theater art - financing and co-financing of institutional and independent productions, implementation of domestic and international exchange and professional development of artists (participation in conferences or masterclasses) in the field of theater art.

- The Capital of Culture of Serbia - strengthening the operational and professional capacities of local self-governments in the field of culture through the preparation of strategic documents for the development of culture (Strategy and Action Plan), support for the improvement of infrastructure, human resources and programs with the aim of raising them to a higher level.
- Support for the work of institutions in the field of protection and preservation of cultural heritage - preparation of technical project documentation, implementation of technical protection measures and conservation work on immovable and movable cultural assets, research and protection of archaeological sites and work related to the presentation of architectural and archaeological cultural heritage.
- Digitization in the field of protection and preservation of cultural heritage - public tender for financing the work of institutions in the field of culture, for projects related to equipping laboratories for digitalization of cultural heritage, as well as projects related to the process of digitization of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Serbia and strengthening the infrastructure capacities of institutions.
- Public call for the allocation of incentives to an investor to produce an audiovisual work in the Republic of Serbia.
- Competition for financing or co-financing of projects in the field of protection of old traditional crafts and their modern application.
- Competition for financing and co-financing of projects in cinematography for 2023 in the category: pre-digitalization and digitalization of cinema.

1.1.18 MINISTRY OF RURAL CARE⁹⁹

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support for the development of cooperatives - a public tender for the allocation of grants for old and newly formed agricultural and agricultural cooperatives, agricultural and agricultural cooperatives whose registered activity is rural tourism (tourist cooperatives) or whose registered activity is the production of traffic or the activity of performing old and artistic crafts (crafts cooperatives), that is domestic crafts.
- Support for the organization of events in the villages of the Republic of Serbia - a public competition for the implementation of the grant award program can be in the field of dramatic arts, literature, literary skills and other arts (competitions in singing, recitation, acting, painting, etc.), holding sports competitions, promoting , preservation and improvement of old crafts and cultural-artistic heritage, creation of art and domestic crafts, as well as other activities in which the inhabitants of the village can show their knowledge and skills and compete in them.
- Support for the adaptation of multifunctional facilities - adaptation of facilities in rural areas to provide a clinic, pharmacy, post office, club for the elderly, children's club, cinema hall, municipal administration counter, local community office, etc.
- Incentive for the purchase of minibusses for the transportation of the rural population - grants are intended for the purchase of minibusses that can be used exclusively for

⁹⁹ <https://www.mbs.gov.rs/>

the transportation of the rural population from one village to another village or from the village to the city/municipal headquarters.

- Public competition for the allocation of grants for the organization of the event called “Miholjski susreti village”.

1.1.19 MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION¹⁰⁰

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support for the realization of interests in innovation activity - providing support for the development or significant modification of existing innovative products, technologies, processes and services, in order to encourage the application and commercialization of scientific research results, as well as providing support for the use of modern technologies and the construction of innovative organizations for infrastructural support of innovation activities.
- Support for the digitization program in the area of the national scientific research system - equipping and maintaining the software resources needed for keeping electronic records.
- Support for the work of NTP Niš.
- Support for education and training of young talents - awarding high school students for the results achieved in national and international competitions and providing scholarships to students for studies in the country and abroad.
- Research and development in the public sector - adaptation of existing buildings and laboratories, construction of science and technology parks in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš; construction of residential buildings for rent to young scientists in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac, construction of centers of excellence in priority areas (stem cells, nano-sciences, agricultural-biology center, biomedicine), procurement of new capital equipment for research, construction of science centers .

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

- IPA 2018 – Competitiveness
- The project of acceleration of innovation and encouragement of the growth of entrepreneurship - SAIGE
- IPA Support for participation in EU programs
- IPA 2019 - Competitiveness and Innovation

1.1.20 MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND YOUTH¹⁰¹

- From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:
- Support of LSGs in the implementation of youth policy - cooperation with local self-governments in the development of an institutional framework for the improvement of youth policy at the local level, providing support for the formation of youth offices, local youth councils, the development and implementation of local action plans for

¹⁰⁰ <https://nitra.gov.rs/>

¹⁰¹ <https://www.mto.gov.rs/>

youth, the formation of sustainable youth clubs and the establishment of local youth services, establishment of KZM work standards and assessment, monitoring and improvement of KZM work.

- Programs and projects supporting young people in education, upbringing, safety, health and participation - funding or co-financing of programs and projects aimed at providing support for youth networking and improving the conditions for participation in decision-making through a sustainable institutional framework, based on the needs of young people and in partnership with to young people, raising the awareness of young people about healthy lifestyles, safety and environment.
- Programs and projects to support youth in employment - financing or co-financing of programs and projects to encourage and stimulate various forms of employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship of young people, developing services and mechanisms that promote employability and employment of young people through intersectoral cooperation and empowering young people to acquire skills for active, responsible and efficient career management.
- Incentives for the construction of infrastructure and superstructure in tourist destinations - financing/co-financing of tourism development projects to encourage the quality of the tourist offer implemented by companies and entrepreneurs registered to perform activities in the field of tourism, as well as registered agricultural farms. Financial support for the realization of these projects is provided by granting loans.
- Incentives for projects of promotion, education and training in tourism - co-financing of tourism development projects, promotion of tourist products and tourist areas of Serbia and encouragement of a receptive tourist-hospitality offer, improvement and implementation of statistical research and methodology of satellite accounts, as well as education and training in tourism.
- Incentives for the improvement of the receptive tourist and hospitality offer - incentives for travel agencies, travel organizers, as a way of support for promotional and marketing activities that are necessary to reach the required level of traffic of foreign tourists.

1.1.21 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS¹⁰²

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Development of ICT infrastructure in institutions of education, science and culture
- Construction of broadband communication infrastructure in rural areas
- Digitization of Serbia's tourist offer - preparation of infrastructural communication and application bases for the implementation of long-term goals of digitization of tourist locations.
- Support for the achievement of public interest in the field of information - co-financing through competitions, media projects, independent productions, associations and organizations engaged in the production of media content for projects that contribute to the diversity of media content and the pluralism of ideas and values, the development of media creativity in the fields of culture, education and science , information and improving the position of all segments of society.

¹⁰² <https://mit.gov.rs/>

- Support for informing national minorities in their own language - co-financing through tenders for media projects, productions and associations aimed at informing members of national minorities.
- Support for the information of persons with disabilities - co-financing through the competition of media projects, productions and associations intended for the information of persons with disabilities.

1.1.22 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INVESTMENTS¹⁰³

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following program activities and projects:

- Restoration and construction of public purpose buildings and remediation of the consequences of natural disasters - restoration and renovation of public purpose buildings in public ownership.
- Renovation and construction of public facilities in the field of healthcare.
- Renovation and construction of public purpose buildings in the field of education and science.
- Renovation and construction of public facilities in the field of sports infrastructure.
- Renovation and construction of public facilities in the field of social protection.
- Renovation and construction of public purpose buildings in the field of culture.
- Renovation and construction of public facilities in the field of local communal infrastructure.

1.1.23 CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT A PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED MUNICIPALITIES¹⁰⁴

From the RS budget, the Cabinet of Ministers without portfolio finances the following program activities and projects:

- Public call for submission of project proposals to the Program for financing projects of public interest implemented by associations from the territories of extremely underdeveloped municipalities (units of local self-government from the fourth group).
- Public call for application of projects for the Development Support Program of extremely underdeveloped municipalities (units of local self-government from the fourth group)
- Support for the implementation of measures of balanced regional development - preparation of project-technical documentation, planning documentation and strategic documents under the jurisdiction of local self-government units.

¹⁰³ <https://www.obnova.gov.rs/>

¹⁰⁴ <https://rnro.gov.rs/javni-konkursi/>

1.1.24 CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF COORDINATING ACTIVITIES AND MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA WITH THE DIASPORA¹⁰⁵

From the RS budget, the Cabinet of Ministers without portfolio finances the following program activities and projects:

- Protection of the rights and interests of members of the diaspora and Serbs in the region - co-financing projects of citizens' associations, professional education and legal assistance to the diaspora and Serbs in the region.
- Competition for co-financing of projects that contribute to the preservation and strengthening of ties between the home country and the diaspora, as well as between the home country and the Serbs in the region - support for the organization of schools, camps (programs aimed at getting to know the mother country), summer schools of the Serbian language, educational workshops and educations (for the improvement Serbian language classes) intended to preserve the cultural and linguistic identity of children and youth in the diaspora and the region.
- Competition for the co-financing of projects that, with their quality, contribute to the preservation and strengthening of ties between the home country and the diaspora, as well as between the home country and the Serbs in the region.

1.1.25 CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT A PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF EVEN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT¹⁰⁶

From the RS budget, the Cabinet of Ministers without portfolio finances the following program activities and projects:

- Public call for applications for projects for the Regional Growth Promotion Program in the Republic of Serbia for funds for the co-financing of development documents of regional development and for co-financing of projects of importance for regional growth - the right to use funds for the co-financing of development documents at the level of LSGs and regional areas has one or more LSGs and ARRA or LSGs independently, who participate in projects together.

1.2 AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

1.2.1 CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION¹⁰⁷

From the RS budget, the Customs Administration finances the project:

- Construction of the complex of the customs office at GP Gradina.

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.mbpdiijaspora.gov.rs/>

¹⁰⁶ <https://rrrz.gov.rs/extfile/sr/472/%D0%88avni%20poziv.pdf>

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.carina.rs/>

1.2.2 ADMINISTRATION FOR FREE ZONES¹⁰⁸

From the RS budget, the Administration for Free Zones finances the project:

- Promotion, development, control and supervision of free zones - additional benefits of local self-government for investments in the area of the free zone, expansion of the area of free zones, promotion of free zones.

1.2.3 REPUBLIC WATER DIRECTORATE¹⁰⁹

From the RS budget, the Directorate finances the following program activities and projects:

- Arrangement and use of water - construction, reconstruction of water facilities for the supply of drinking water and sanitary hygiene needs, plants for the preparation of drinking water, main pipelines and reservoirs, in order to provide healthy drinking water in sufficient quantity for settlements and industry in municipalities and cities.
- Protection of water from pollution - protection and improvement of the quality of surface and underground water, which enables the protection of the environment and human health through the reduced risk of water epidemics, as well as the protection of water sources through the construction and reconstruction of water facilities for the collection, removal and purification of waste water.
- Regulation of watercourses and protection from the harmful effects of water - protection from flooding by external and internal waters and from ice, protection from erosion and torrents and elimination of the consequences of such water effects and risk management from the harmful effects of water.
- Electrification of the irrigation system - construction of the missing power facilities, in order to create the conditions for the connection of facilities of agricultural producers.
- Project of Integrated Development of the Sava and Drina Corridor - financing of flood protection, investment in environmental management, dams and related activities in selected priority areas along the Sava and Drina River Corridor and providing support for the implementation of waterway improvements by demining the right bank of the Sava and Drina River Corridor.
- Construction of irrigation systems - construction, reconstruction, arrangement and rehabilitation of water facilities and irrigation systems, on regional irrigation hydrosystems and dual-purpose systems in the area of Srem, Bačka and Banat and hydromelioration systems in the area of Šabac, Čačak, Pančevački Rit and Topola.
- Completion of the existing network for public water supply in settlements, with its extension to suburban areas - Implementation of the Program for the Improvement of the Water Supply System in the Cities and Municipalities of Sombor, Vršac, Šabac, Pančevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Loznica, Smederevo, Kraljevo, Jagodina, Trstenik, Aleksinac, Vranje, Piroć Leskovac, Paraćin, Knjaževac, Vrbas and Kikinda.

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.usz.gov.rs/>

¹⁰⁹ <https://rdvode.gov.rs/>

Other projects implemented by the Directorate, which are financed from other sources

- Environment and climate - funds of the IPA Program, protection and improvement of the quality of surface and underground water through the construction of a wastewater treatment plant for the agglomeration of Loznica.

1.2.4 ADMINISTRATION FOR FORESTS¹¹⁰

From the RS budget, the Administration finances the following program activities and projects:

- Sustainable development and improvement of forestry - forest protection, planting of forest trees in autumn of the current year and spring of the following year, forest care, construction of forest roads, production of forest seeds and production of forest planting material.
- Competition for the allocation of funds under the Annual program of the use of funds for sustainable development and improvement of forestry - the right to the allocation of funds belongs to the owner, that is, the user of forests and forest land, a legal entity and entrepreneur, and a scientific research institution.
- Competition for the allocation of funds under the Annual Program for the Construction and Reconstruction of Forest Roads - the right to the allocation of funds belongs to the owner, that is, the user of forests and forest land, a legal entity and an entrepreneur.
- Competition for the allocation and use of funds for the sustainable development and improvement of hunting for subsidies in the field of hunting.

1.2.5 ADMINISTRATION FOR AGRARIAN PAYMENTS¹¹¹

From the RS budget, the Administration finances the following program activities and projects:

- Direct payments - payments that are directly awarded to producers through certain support measures, namely through the milk premium, incentives for crop and livestock production and the realization of recourse.
- Measures of rural development - increase in competitiveness (including reaching a higher level of added value and quality standards, as well as risk management), improvement of the environment, diversification of income and improvement of the quality of life in rural territories.
- Public call for submission of applications for exercising the right to incentives in agriculture and rural development.
- Credit support in agriculture - through subsidizing a part of the interest rate for approved loans in the field of agricultural production, intended for the development of animal husbandry, farming, fruit growing, viticulture, vegetable growing and flower growing, as well as various forms of investments and procurement of agricultural machinery and equipment.
- Special incentives - incentives for the production of planting material and certification and clonal selection, incentives for the implementation of breeding programs, in order to achieve breeding goals in animal husbandry, as well as incentives for the

¹¹⁰ <https://upravazasume.gov.rs/>

¹¹¹ <https://uap.gov.rs/>

implementation of scientific research, development and innovation projects in agriculture.

Other projects implemented by the Administration, which are financed from other sources:

- The project of market-oriented agriculture - funds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, intended for the financing of a grant scheme for agricultural producers and the establishment of a unique information system of the Ministry of Agriculture and its constituent bodies.

1.2.6 AGRICULTURAL LAND ADMINISTRATION¹¹²

From the RS budget, the Administration finances the following program activities and projects:

- Support for the development of agricultural land - financial support through tenders for the performance of works in the area of development of agricultural land through: melioration of meadows and pastures, cultivation of agricultural land, construction of irrigation systems, construction of drainage systems.
- Competition for the distribution of funds for the execution of works on the protection, arrangement and use of agricultural land.
- Support for the protection and use of agricultural land - financial support through tenders to local self-government units and scientific institutions for the development of programs, projects and study research works of importance for LSGs and the Republic of Serbia.

1.2.7 NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION¹¹³

From the RS budget, the Academy finances the following program activities and projects:

- Professional training in public administration - preparation, implementation and development of general professional training programs and training programs for managers and employees.
- Strengthening the professional capacities of civil servants in their positions.

1.2.8 DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SERBIA¹¹⁴

- Public call for participation in the competitiveness development support program - financing of projects to increase the level of use of standards in production and business organization, product certification, management systems and increase the use of other services in the field of quality infrastructure.
- Public call for participation in the Program for the Improvement of Cooperation and Capacity Building at the Regional and Local Level - financing of projects for the improvement of economic and regional development through the strengthening of inter-institutional cooperation and the capacity of accredited regional development agencies and local self-government units.

¹¹² <https://upz.minpolj.gov.rs/sadrzaj/>

¹¹³ <https://www.napa.gov.rs/>

¹¹⁴ <https://ras.gov.rs/>

- Public call for the allocation of incentive funds in order to attract direct investments in the automation of existing capacities in the area of the food industry.

1.2.9 PORT MANAGEMENT AGENCY¹¹⁵

From the RS budget, the Academy finances the following program activities and projects:

- Public call within the cross-border and transnational cooperation program “Transnational Danube Program” (INTERREG) for financing coordination projects for priority areas within the EU strategy for the Danube region.

1.3 FUNDS

1.3.1 DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA¹¹⁶

- Investment loans to clients who need funds to finance the purchase of equipment, machines, plants, then the construction or purchase of production or business premises.
- Permanent working capital required for financing current obligations that arise in the regular business activities of the end user of the loan, and refer to the procurement of raw materials and materials, supplies, as well as other production costs, receivables from customers, obligations to suppliers.
- Loans for business entities operating in underdeveloped and extremely underdeveloped areas.

1.3.2 FUND FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITY¹¹⁷

The Fund supports the development of innovations through appropriate instruments of financial, technical and advisory support, with the aim of empowering innovative companies and strengthening the connection between research and development on the one hand and the business sector on the other, respecting the highest ethical, financial and business standards and practices.

- **Voucher program in the 4S areas** - The “Innovation Vouchers” program is a simple financial mechanism that enables small and medium-sized enterprises to, using the services of the scientific research sector, raise the level of innovation of their products and become more competitive on the market. The maximum amount approved for the innovation voucher is up to 800,000 dinars, that is, the innovation voucher covers up to 60% of the total costs of the service. Innovation vouchers are awarded on the basis of a public call.
- **Science and business cooperation program in the areas of 4S** - aims to advance industrial research by encouraging private sector enterprises and public sector (majority state-owned) scientific research organizations to carry out joint research and

¹¹⁵ <https://www.aul.gov.rs/>

¹¹⁶ <https://fondzarazvoj.gov.rs/cir>

¹¹⁷ <http://www.inovacionifond.rs/cir/>

development projects with the idea of creating new or improving existing commercially viable products and services, like and innovative technologies with significant impact on future development and market potential. Beneficiaries of the funds are consortia developing new commercially applicable technologies, services and products in the priority areas of smart specialization. Consortia must be composed of at least one private company and one public scientific research organization, and may have a maximum of five members. Through this program, the Fund for Innovation Activities awards co-financing in the maximum amount of up to 300,000 euros per project, i.e. a maximum of 70% of the total project budget, with mandatory co-financing of the consortium in the amount of at least 30% of the total project budget, when the main member of the consortium is a micro or small company.

- **Program for financing development and innovation projects of companies in the areas of 4S** - the innovation co-financing program is intended for companies from the 4S area that need significant financial resources for the realization of the development cycle of technological innovations and covering the high costs for the transfer of research into a commercially viable product. The applicants are micro, small and medium-sized private companies established in the Republic of Serbia, which develop a technological innovation for which there is a market need and have the potential to create new intellectual property, as well as a competitive position in the global and domestic environment. The amount allocated by the Fund cannot exceed the amount of 300,000 euros, and the implementation of the projects can last no longer than 24 months. The funds allocated by the Fund for Innovation Activities within this program cover a maximum of 60% of the total approved project budget, while at least 40% must be provided by the applicant (enterprise) from other private sources, independent of the Fund.
- **Accelerator and subprogram intended for startups in the 4S area** - the program will consist of two components: one for the early stage (idea) and the other for companies in the scale-up stage (increasing the volume of business). Each component will include 20 companies (teams of two founders) per year, selected on a competitive basis by participating investors (including business angels, early-stage venture capital funds, etc.). Each component will have intensive training and mentoring programs lasting two to three months. The program will be implemented with the support of the World Bank in the amount of 8,000,000 dollars.
- **Proof of concept, program for researchers from scientific research organizations** - this measure is intended to support innovations from the earliest stages of development, created in scientific research organizations. This program provides financial and mentoring support to determine the emergence of a new product, process or technology with commercial potential. Thanks to this program, project teams that have been approved for funding will have a mentor at their disposal for product definition, business model development and future development.
- **Early Development Program** - is intended for private companies that develop a technological innovation for which there is a need on the market and that have the potential to create new intellectual property. The goal is to provide financing for the development of innovative technologies, products and services with market application

to encourage innovative entrepreneurship and enable business survival during the critical phase of research and development. The applicant can be a private micro or small company owned by a Serbian majority, established in the Republic of Serbia and no older than five years at the time of application, as well as a team consisting of a maximum of five members. The allocated funds can cover a maximum of 70% of the total approved project budget, while the amount of funding from the Fund for Innovation Activity cannot exceed 80,000 euros for projects lasting up to one year. At least 30% of the total approved project budget must be provided by the applicant (enterprise) from other private sources, independent of the Fund.

1.3.3 FUND FOR SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA¹¹⁸

The primary goal of establishing the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, as a special organization, is to provide support for scientific research activities and development activities in the Republic of Serbia, management and provision of financial resources, as well as providing professional support to researchers from accredited scientific research organizations in the realization of scientific projects within the program announced by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia. Program activities of the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia are implemented through the following published programs:

- **Program for excellent projects of young researchers (PROMIS)** aims to involve young researchers in scientific research work, to strengthen the professional capacities of young researchers, to train young PhDs in project management, to train young researchers to apply for other research projects, especially in the European Union, to create new project teams, as well as to provide support for excellent ideas and scientific research work that will affect society and the economy. The program to support the development of projects in the field of artificial intelligence is designed to encourage the excellence and relevance of scientific research in the Republic of Serbia in the field of artificial intelligence, to encourage the application of the results of scientific research in the field of artificial intelligence in the development of the economy of the Republic of Serbia, to promote the excellence and development of human resources in the field of artificial intelligence for science and economy of the Republic of Serbia and promotes international cooperation in the subject domain of science and innovation.
- **Serbian science cooperation program with the diaspora** - vouchers for knowledge exchange, aims to enable the establishment of scientific cooperation with the diaspora for the purpose of improving and exchanging knowledge, establishing or improving scientific cooperation, joint work on scientific research and research and development problems and challenges, publication of joint works and patents, support for the development of new services, product commercialization, technology transfer, network expansion and cooperation with the diaspora, as well as the preparation of proposals for joint projects for applying to foreign funds.
- **IDEA program** aims to finance projects based on excellent ideas that may in the future have a significant impact on the development of science and research, the economy and/or society as a whole, the involvement of excellent researchers in scientific

¹¹⁸ <https://fondzanauku.gov.rs/>

research work, the strengthening of the professional capacities of researchers and the creation of new project teams.

All programs implemented by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia through public calls should ensure a high scientific level, innovative results, competitiveness at the international level and relevance in relation to the challenges of society as a whole. Funds for the work of the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia are provided from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, and additional funds are provided through an international agreement with the World Bank.

1.3.4 CENTER FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE (CPN) ¹¹⁹

The Center for the Promotion of Science is a public institution, with the aim of promoting science and technology through cooperation with research and educational institutions in the country and around the world, with the private sector, the media, and state authorities. The role of CPN is to establish a link between science and society by bringing together all relevant actors and the general public in the process of research and innovation. The ultimate goal is the integration of society into research processes in order to gain the best possible insight into the needs of citizens and to face social challenges as adequately as possible.

From 2011, until 2020, the Center for the Promotion of Science through a public call finances projects for the promotion and popularization of science on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. In the indicated period, a total of 527 projects were approved and financed, and 113,445 million dinars were allocated for these purposes. From 2020, the Center for the Promotion of Science is specifically financing projects that are implemented through the established network of 15 science clubs⁵⁸ at regional centers for professional training (1,855 million dinars).

1.4 BANKS

1.4.1 Erste Bank A.D.¹²⁰

- Financing of the public sector - local self-government and public enterprises.
- Financing of renewable energy projects.
- Financing of investment projects based on the principles of project financing.
- Support programs for small and medium-sized enterprises to open and maintain sustainable businesses.

1.4.2 UniCredit bank¹²¹

- Financing of companies dedicated to improving the social impact of their business as well as employment opportunities for different categories of women, young people and segments of the population that face greater obstacles to entering the labor market.
- Qualified investments and investments in energy efficiency related to improving the energy efficiency of buildings and the industrial sector.

¹¹⁹ <https://www.cpn.edu.rs/>

¹²⁰ <https://www.erstebank.rs/sr/Pravna-lica>

¹²¹ <https://www.unicreditbank.rs/rs/pi.html>

- The COSME program is intended for small and medium-sized enterprises, according to the EU segmentation, with the aim of supporting the strategy for sustainable and comprehensive growth.

1.4.3 Banca Intesa¹²²

- Loans for the improvement of energy efficiency - the loan is intended for investments in the installation of insulation, installation of new windows, doors, heat pumps, solar panels, replacement of lighting and numerous other energy-efficient solutions.
- Intesa Casa green loans - housing loan for the purchase of energy-saving apartments, with an energy passport of category A or B.

1.4.4 NLB Komercijalna banka¹²³

- ECG Investment loans are intended for financing energy efficient measures, measures for renewable energy sources, inclusion projects, circular economy.
- Investment loans are intended for financing the purchase of equipment, machines, vehicles, financing the purchase, construction of business premises for own use, refinancing of investment loans in other banks, refinancing of own investment - legalization of built objects - other investments in fixed assets for the purpose of carrying out activities.

1.4.5 Bank Poštanska štedionica¹²⁴

- Investment loans are intended for financing the long-term investment needs of companies. It can be investment in fixed assets, vehicles, plants, machines, equipment, construction or purchase of business premises, refinancing of own investment.
- Roma entrepreneurship promotion program, loans to small and medium-sized companies whose founders are residents of Roma nationality, as well as to entrepreneurs of Roma nationality.

1.4.6 ProCredit bank¹²⁵

- Credits for energy efficiency.
- Business loans for solar panels.
- Grants for new machines.

¹²² <https://www.bancaintesa.rs/>

¹²³ <https://www.nlbkb.rs/>

¹²⁴ <https://www.posted.co.rs/>

¹²⁵ <https://www.procreditbank.rs/>

2 INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

2.1 EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS

2.1.1 IPA - INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE

Since 2007, the European Union (EU) has provided financial support to the countries of the “Western Balkans” through the unique Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA), which united all previous pre-accession financial assistance instruments: PHARE, SAPARD, ISPA, CARDS. In the period 2021-2027. 14.162 billion euros will be made available to all IPA beneficiaries. Total budget for the period 2014-2020. in 2015 it amounted to EUR 11.668 billion, and Serbia was allocated around EUR 200 million in non-reimbursable aid from the IPA 2015. Total IPA budget for the period 2007-2013. was 11.468 billion euros. In the period 2007-2013. 1.4 billion euros was allocated to the RS.

2.1.1.1 INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE IPA 2021-2027.

Following the political agreement between the European Parliament and the Council of the EU regarding the IPA III instrument, the Regulation on the IPA III instrument for the period 2021-2027 was adopted on September 15, 2021. The general objective of IPA III is to support the beneficiaries in the implementation of political, institutional, economic and social reforms necessary for their alignment with the values and rules of the EU and the achievement of EU membership. In addition, the regulation contains a list of specific objectives grouped into five categories (so-called “Windows”).

- 1) Rule of law, fundamental rights and democracy (15.1%);
- 2) Good governance, alignment with EU acquis, strategic communication and good neighborly relations (16.6%);
- 3) Green agenda and sustainable connectivity (42.4%);
- 4) Competitiveness and inclusive growth (22.3%);
- 5) Territorial and cross-border cooperation (3.5%).

In order to achieve a balanced distribution of funds among IPA beneficiaries, the European Commission (EC) proposed the principle of “fair distribution” to be measured during the entire period of implementation of IPA III (2021 - 2027), and not on an annual basis. However, in addition to the aforementioned principle, access to funds will be based on criteria such as: compliance with the strategic framework and the IPA III program framework, the readiness of projects / programs for implementation and their expected impact and progress in the process of European integration with special attention to the rule of law, fundamental rights and good governance.

The existing IPA structures should serve as a basis for the efficient use of this instrument as well as other potential sources of EU funds. In this way, as well as the implementation of the IPA program based on the model of indirect management, the strengthening of capacities necessary for the transition to the use of Cohesion Policy funds will continue. The main partners in the planning and programming process of the IPA III instrument will be, as before, the National IPA Coordinator and the EU Delegation¹²⁶.

¹²⁶<https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/instru->

2.1.1.2 IPA II - INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE 2014 - 2020

IPA II represents the framework for EU pre-accession support for the period 2014-2020. One of the changes in the programming and implementation of the IPA II instrument in relation to IPA I in the period 2007-2013. refers to the structure of the IPA II program, in which instead of the 5 components, which were characteristic of IPA I, policy areas were introduced ("*policy areas*"). The policy areas within IPA II are: reforms as part of preparations for EU membership and building institutions and capacities; socio-economic and regional development; employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality and development of human resources; agriculture and rural development, and regional and territorial cooperation.

About 200 million euros of non-reimbursed aid was intended for Serbia from the IPA 2015, from which projects in the fields of energy and transport, rule of law, state administration reform and agriculture would be financed. For the period 2014-2020, pre-accession aid in Serbia had two main pillars: Democracy and the rule of law and Competitiveness and development.

2.1.1.3 INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE IPA 2007-2013.

Implementation of IPA 2007-13. was intended to provide financial assistance through five channels (known as "*components*"): transition assistance and institution building; cross-border cooperation ("*Cross border cooperation*"- CBC); regional development; human resource development and rural development.

2.1.1.4 EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA 2021-2027.

Territorial cooperation programs¹²⁷ or Interreg programs represent financial support for the cooperation of border territories of neighboring states (cross-border cooperation) or the cooperation of parts or whole states (transnational and interregional cooperation) to solve issues of common interest - environmental protection, waste management, provision of services in various sectors, cultural and economic cooperation, tourism, traffic, etc. The basis for implementing the program is a seven-year operational program or cooperation program that consists of an analysis of the territory covered by the program, the challenges faced by that territory and an analysis of which of those challenges can be overcome through cooperation with institutions from other parts of the country covered by the program.

In the financial period 2021-2027. year, Serbia participates in ten programs of European territorial cooperation, namely: Hungary-Serbia, Romania-Serbia, Bulgaria-Serbia, Croatia-Serbia, Serbia-Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia-Montenegro, Serbia-North Macedonia, IPA Adriatic-Ionian program, the Program for the Danube Region and the URBACT Program. Also, there is a possibility that additional territorial cooperation programs will be approved for Serbia during this financial perspective.

The following text shows the programs that are available to cities and municipalities of the EU PRO plus program (all except the Hungary-Serbia cross-border cooperation program).

ment-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc-2021-2027/

https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/enlargement-policy/overview-instrument-pre-accession-assistance/how-does-it-work_en

¹²⁷ https://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/publikacije/Brosure%20nove/22/Programi_evropske_teritorijalne_saradnje_u_RS_2021-2027.pdf

2.1.1.4.1 ROMANIA - SERBIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMSupport area¹²⁸

Priority 1: Environmental protection and risk management

The specific objectives within this thematic priority are:

- Improving the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
- Promotion of renewable energy in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001. including the sustainability criteria set out therein;
- Promotion of energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions i
- Promoting adaptation to climate change and disaster risk prevention, adaptability in line with ecosystem-based approaches.

Priority 2: Social and economic development

The specific objectives within this thematic priority are:

- Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through the development of accessible infrastructure, as well as strengthening adaptability for distance and online education and training;
- Ensuring equal access to health care and improving the adaptability of health systems, including primary care, and promoting the transition from institutional to family and community-based care and
- Strengthening the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation.

Priority 3: Increasing border management capacity

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of public authorities, especially those authorized to manage a certain territory and interested parties.

Financial sources

IPA	74,566,827.00 euros
Total (IPA + co-financing)	87,725,678.82 euros

2.1.1.4.2 BULGARIA - SERBIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMSupport area¹²⁹

Priority 1: Competitive border region

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Improvement of sustainable growth and competitiveness of SMEs and creation of new jobs in SMEs, including productive investments.

¹²⁸ <https://www.romania-serbia.net/>¹²⁹ <http://www.ipacbc-bgrs.eu/>

Priority 2: Integral development of the border region

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Encouraging integrated and inclusive social, economic and environmental development, culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and security in non-urban areas.

Priority 3: A more resilient border region

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience taking into account ecosystem-based approaches.

Financial sources

IPA	32,398,938.00 euros
Total (IPA + co-financing)	38,116,397.65 euros

2.1.1.4.3 CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM CROATIA - SERBIA

Support area¹³⁰

Priority 1: working for a smarter programming area

The specific goal within this thematic priority is:

- development and improvement of research and innovation capacities and adoption of advanced technologies.

Priority 2: working for a greener program area that is resistant to climate change

Specific goals within this thematic priority are:

- Promotion of renewable energy in accordance with the directive on renewable energy (EU) 2018/2001, including the sustainability criteria specified therein;
- Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches.

Priority 3: Coworking for a healthier and more inclusive program area

The specific goal within this thematic priority is:

- Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering the resilience of health systems, including primary care, and promoting the transition from institutional to family- and community-based care.

Priority 4: Coworking for more sustainable and socially innovative tourism and culture

The specific goal within this thematic priority is:

- Highlighting the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation.

¹³⁰ www.croatia-serbia.com

Financial sources

IPA	38,281,653.00 euros
Total (IPA + co-financing)	45,037,238.82 euros

*2.1.1.4.4 CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM SERBIA - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA*Support area¹³¹

Priority 1: Encouraging tourism and cultural and natural heritage

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Develop and promote joint tourist offers based on cultural and natural heritage

Priority 2: Investing in youth, education and skills

The specific objectives within this thematic priority are:

- Improve youth activism and youth socio-economic participation
- Increase the employability of certain groups by providing new skills.

Financial sources

IPA	14,000,000.00 euros
Total (IPA + co-financing)	16,223,529.41 euros

*2.1.1.4.5 SERBIA - MONTENEGRO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM*Support area¹³²

Priority 1: Encouraging employment, labor mobility and social and cultural inclusion in the program area

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Improve the quality of public health and social services to include marginalized groups in the program area.

Priority 2: Encouraging tourism and cultural and natural heritage

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Improve and promote a jointly coordinated cross-border tourism offer based on protected cultural and natural heritage.

Financial sources

IPA	8,400,000.00 euros
Total (IPA + co-financing)	9,734,117.65 euros

¹³¹ <http://srb-bih.org/>

¹³² www.cbcsrb-mne.org

2.1.1.4.6 SERBIA - NORTH MACEDONIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM

Support area¹³³

Priority 1: Employment, labor mobility and social and cultural cross-border inclusion

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Improvement of social and cultural inclusion and health

Priority 2: strengthening tourism and cultural and natural heritage

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Improvement of cultural and natural heritage towards the sustainable development of tourism.

Financial sources

IPA	8,400,000.00 euros
Total (IPA + co-financing)	9,734,117.65 euros

2.1.1.4.7 ADRIATIC - IONIAN TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAM

Support area¹³⁴

Priority 1 – Support for a smarter Adriatic-Ionian region

- Development and improvement of research and innovation capacities and adoption of advanced technologies
- Developing skills for smart specialization, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Priority 2 – Support for a greener Adriatic-Ionian region more resistant to climate change

- Promoting adaptation to climate change and disaster risk prevention, building resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches
- Promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy
- Improving the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution
- Promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility, as part of the transition to a net zero carbon economy

Priority 3 - A more connected Europe with better mobility (CP 3)

- Development and improvement of sustainable, climate-resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

Priority 4 - Support for the management of the Adriatic-Ionian region (ISO1 - Better management of Interreg)

- Support for the management of the EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region (EUSAIR) and the institutional capacities of authorities.

¹³³ <https://eu.rs-mk.org/>

¹³⁴ www.adrioninterreg.eu

Financial sources

ERDF (EU Member States)	65,848,129.00 euros
IPA	70,840,386.00 euros
Total EU funds (ERDF+IPA)	136,688,515.00 euros
Total co-financing	24,121,502.65 euros
Total program	160,810,017.65 euros

*2.1.1.4.8 TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DANUBE REGION*Support area¹³⁵

Priority 1 – A smarter Danube region

- Specific objective 1.1 Development and improvement of research and innovation capacities and use of advanced technologies
- Specific objective 1.2 Developing skills for smart specialization, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Priority 2 – A greener Danube region with low carbon emissions

- Specific objective 2.1 Promotion of renewable energy in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001, including sustainable criteria defined by the directive
- Specific objective 2.2 Promotion of capacities for adaptation to climate change in the Danube region and management of natural disasters at the transnational level in relation to ecological risks, taking into account ecosystemic approaches
- Specific objective 2.3 Sustainable, integrated, transnational water and sediment management in the Danube river basin, ensuring a good quality and quantity balance between water and sediment deposits
- Specific objective 2.4 Protection and preservation of biodiversity in ecological corridors and eco-regions of transnational importance in the Danube region

Priority 3 – Socially oriented Danube region

- Specific objective 3.1 Accessible, inclusive and effective labor markets
- Specific objective 3.2 Quality, accessible and inclusive services in education, training and lifelong learning
- Specific objective 3.3 Strengthening the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation

Priority 4 – Better management of cooperation in the Danube region

- Specific objective 4.1 Support the management of the EUSDR
- Specific objective 4.2 Strengthening institutional capacities for territorial and macro-regional management.

135 www.interreg-danube.eu

Financial sources

ERDF (EU Member States)	165,424,228.00 euros
IPA	30,000,000.00 euros
NDICI (neighboring countries of the EU)	19,623,629.00 euros
Total EU contribution	215,047,857.00 euros
Total program	268,809,822.00 euros

2.1.1.4.9 URBACT PROGRAM

URBACT¹³⁶ is one of the programs of interregional cooperation. The goal of the program is to encourage sustainable integral urban development in cities across Europe, and the projects are implemented by municipal administrations in partnership forming cooperation networks. URBACT's mission is to enable cities to work together and develop integral solutions to urban challenges, by networking, learning from each other's experiences, drawing lessons and identifying good practices to improve urban policies.

Support area

Priority: Promoting integral sustainable urban development through cooperation

- Specific objective: Improving the institutional capacity of local government, especially those who have a mandate to manage a certain territory, as well as other interested parties.

Financial sources

ERDF (EU Member States)	79,769,799.00 euros
IPA	5,000,000.00 euros
Total IPA	5,160,000.00 euros

2.1.1.5 WESTERN BALKANS INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (WBIF)

Investment framework for the Western Balkans¹³⁷ (The Western Balkans Investment Framework - WBIF) encourages socio-economic development and the process of accession to the European Union throughout the Western Balkans, by providing financial resources and technical assistance for strategically important investments. It represents a joint initiative of the European Union, international financial institutions (EIB, EBRD, CEB, KfW, AFD and WB), bilateral donors and the Western Balkan Six. The investment framework for the Western Balkans is considered the main regional instrument for providing support in the preparation and implementation of strategically relevant projects in the field of transport, energy, environmental protection and social infrastructure in "countries in the EU accession process". From February 2014 to December 2021, Serbia was awarded: 30 grants for technical assistance with a total value

¹³⁶ <https://urbact.eu/>

¹³⁷ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/investicioni-okvir-za-zapadni-balkan-western-balkans-investment-framework-wbif/>

of over 54 million euros; 6 investment grants worth 134.45 million. EUR, whereby the total investment value of the co-financed infrastructure projects amounts to 605 million. euros.

Table: Overview of investment grants by sector

	Traffic	Investment amount. grant
1	Modernization of the railway line Nis-Dimitrovgrad-border with Bulgaria section: Sićevo-Staničenje-Dimitrovgrad	43,730,000 euros
2	Modernization of the Niš-Dimitrovgrad railway - border with Bulgaria - electrification and signaling	27,770,000 euros
3	Construction of the highway route E80 Niš-Medare (Phase I Niš-Pločnik)	40,600,000 euros
	Environment	
4	Makiš - extension of the drinking water processing plant	2.940865 euros
	Energy	
5	Construction of the 400 kV transmission line Kragujevac - Kraljevo with raising the voltage level to 400 kV at the Kraljevo 3 substation, Trans-Balkan Corridor - Phase I: Section II	6,600,000 euros
6	Construction of a new double 400 KV transmission line Obrenovac - Bajina Bašta, with the reconstruction of the existing Obrenovac and Bajina Bašta substations and raising the voltage level of the Bajina Bašta substation to 400 kV	12,800,000 euros
7/8	2 regional projects - part of the Regional Program for Energy Efficiency for the Western Balkans	2 investment grants in the amount of 28,765,972 euros

In 2021, a document titled “Strategic Orientation of the WBIF for the Western Balkans (EFSD+)” was presented. This document includes: policy context, legal basis and instruments, including the new EU connectivity strategy called “Global Gateway”, guiding principles and a description of the areas of intervention that will be supported through the European Fund for Sustainable Development plus (eng: The European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus EFSD+ and budget guarantees as well as combining loans and grants for the public and private sectors. Recommendations of the so-called of informal expert working groups (NRG) for accelerating the implementation of WBIF projects, the Green Agenda and socially responsible public procurement, information was provided on the addition of the Regional Energy Efficiency Program (REEP+) in the amount of over 100 million euros, information on priorities for support in the following period, rates of co-financing of projects with EU investment grant funds.

2.1.1.6 IPARD III

Within the instrument for pre-accession assistance IPA III period 2021-2027, which applies from January 1, 2021, there is also a special Program IPARD III¹³⁸ for support in the field of rural development. The EC has established a budget in the amount of 288,000,000 euros for this Program for the period 2021-2027. The governing body of IPARD submitted the final version of the IPARD III program to the European Commission on January 21, 2022. Of the 13 measures offered by the EC to the candidate countries for EU membership, the Republic of Serbia decided to implement seven measures within the IPARD III program. In relation to the IPARD II program and measures accredited so far, the following measures will be available to users:

- Measure 4 - Agroecology - climate and organic agriculture;
- Measure 5 - Implementation of local rural development strategies - LEADER approach;
- Measure 6 - Investments in rural public infrastructure.

It is planned to introduce new sectors through the IPARD III program, such as the fishing sector, the sector for the processing of grains and industrial plants, and within Measure 7, in addition to the rural tourism sector, new sectors are planned, namely: Direct sale of agricultural and local products and service sector in rural areas.

2.1.1.7 MULTI-USER IPA

The development of regional cooperation is one of the important prerequisites in the EU accession process, and at numerous summits between the EU and the Western Balkans, it was confirmed that the rapprochement of the EU will go hand in hand with the development of regional cooperation. In addition to individually supporting candidate countries and potential candidates for membership, the EU provides financial and technical support with the aim of realizing common (regional) priorities of the beneficiaries of the IPA II instrument. This support is provided from the Multi-user IPA instrument¹³⁹ (Multy Beneficiary IPA), whose goal is to improve regional cooperation and solve issues of general interest for all IPA beneficiaries. In accordance with the relevant EU procedure, the main guidelines in the process of defining regional projects/actions are presented in the document EU Program Framework for IPA III, which defines the general priorities, measures and areas that will be financially supported as part of this instrument in the period 2021- in 2027 The support provided under this IPA III component is focused on four priority areas:

- support for regional investments;
- support for territorial cooperation through the implementation of cross-border and transnational cooperation programs;
- support to regional structures and organizations i
- horizontal support to the common priorities of the beneficiaries from the region.

138 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/ipard-iii/>

139 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/src/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/visekorisnicka-ipa/>

2.1.1.8 DEVELOPMENT OF THE COHESION POLICY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IPA 2015)

Project “Development of the Cohesion Policy Management System in the Republic of Serbia”¹⁴⁰ is financed with EU funds through the IPA for 2015 in the amount of almost 2.7 million euros. It aims to prepare the state administration of the RS for the effective implementation of the Cohesion Policy (KP) of the EU. The basic purpose of the project is to improve the capacities of institutions in the RS at the national and sub-national level for efficient preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects financed from structural funds and the cohesion fund of the European Union. It consists of three basic components:

- establishing a legislative and institutional framework for the implementation of KP;
- preparation of relevant planning and program documents for the implementation of KP, i
- raising the capacity of institutions and bodies nominated for the implementation of KP, as well as partners and potential users at the national and subnational level.

In this way, the project should also contribute to the successful implementation of the measures defined by the Action Plan for negotiation chapter 22, which is the basic criterion for the opening of this chapter. The implementation of the project began in July 2019 and will last a total of 36 months. The main user and coordinator of the activity is MEI.

2.1.1.9 EU PRO PLUS

EU program for local development - EU PRO Plus¹⁴¹ contributes to a more balanced socio-economic development of 99 local governments in two regions: Šumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia. The program works on improved management of territorial development, economic growth and improved social infrastructure and social cohesion.

For this three-year program, which began in January 2021, the EU has allocated funds in the total amount of 40 million euros, initially 30 million for contracted development activities and an additional ten million aimed at supporting local governments, small businesses and the health system in recovery from the consequences caused by the covid 19 pandemic. The program is led by MEI, a implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The direct beneficiaries of the EU PRO Plus program are MEI, 99 local governments, local government structures, regional development agencies, other business support organizations, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). The end users of the program are residents of 99 cities and municipalities.

EU PRO Plus is based on the National Priorities for International Aid in the RS until 2025 (NAD), crucial for economic and social development and the EU integration process, while it especially contributes to the preparation for meeting the requirements from Chapter 22 of the EU acquis - Regional Policy and coordination of structural instruments. EU PRO relies on the good practices and achieved results of its predecessors, the development programs EU PROGRES, European PROGRES and EU PRO.

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/projekti-ministarstva-za-evropske-integracije/razvoj-sistema-za-upravljanje-kohezivnom-politikom-ipa-2015/>

¹⁴¹ <https://www.euproplus.org.rs/onama/o-programu>

2.1.2 PROGRAMS OF THE UNION

Union programs¹⁴² represent a series of integrated measures that are intended to strengthen cooperation between the member states of the European Union and candidate states in various fields. The programs of the Union are financed from the common budget of the EU, with funds intended for the development of various priority areas: environmental protection, energy, transport, development of entrepreneurship, competitiveness, culture, education, etc.

The Republic of Serbia signed the Framework Agreement on participation in European Union programs on November 22, 2004. Participation in Union programs is an opportunity for the RS to become familiar with EU policies, European institutions, laws and their application in practice, as well as value systems and EU functioning mechanisms. According to EC rules, competent domestic institutions - ministries, associations, organizations, offices - are responsible for the participation of the RS in Union programs, which have a mandate for this. The coordination of participation in each individual program of the Union for which the Republic of Serbia has paid a financial contribution to the general budget of the EU is entrusted to the national contact points from the respective national institutions. MEI coordinates the process of European integration in the Republic of Serbia, which includes cooperation with relevant ministries regarding negotiations for appropriate negotiation chapters as well as in the management of EU programs, from which it follows that MEI is responsible for reporting to the Government and informing the public about all international development assistance, including and Union programs. In the previous period, the Republic of Serbia participated in thirteen programs of the Union, and from June 30, 2023. can also participate in the Digital Europe program:

2.1.2.1 DIGITAL EUROPE

Digital Europe Program (DIGITAL)¹⁴³ is a new program financed by the EU and aimed at connecting digital technologies to business, citizens and public administration. In June 2023, the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Serbia was signed on Serbia's participation in the European Union's Digital Europe program for the period until 2027.¹⁴⁴ On the basis of this agreement, legal and natural persons with residence or headquarters in Serbia will be able to apply for project financing in the European Union and will be on an equal footing with subjects from full member countries when it comes to granting grants from EU funds. IT companies and scientists will be able to apply for the following areas of digitization: artificial intelligence, High Performance Computing (HPC), advanced digital skills, and the development and application of digital capabilities and interoperability. The total value of the Digital Europe program is estimated at 7.5 billion euros.

2.1.2.2 HORIZON EUROPE

Horizon 2020 is the EU's largest integrated program for research and innovation, bringing together all programs previously funded by the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Program (CIP), the Seventh Framework Program for Research and Innovation (FP7) and the European Institute

142 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/programi-unije/>

143 <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/digital-programme>

144 <https://www.srbija.gov.rs/vest/716373/potpisan-sporazum-o-ucescu-srbije-u-programu-digitalna-evropa.php>

for Innovation and Technology (EIT). By bringing together innovation and research, the program seeks to make progress in three priority areas: Excellence in Science, Industry Leadership and Societal Challenges. The program is intended to build a society and economy in the EU based on knowledge and innovation. It is planned that - through the mobilization of additional funds for research, development and innovation, including the allocation of 3% of GDP for research and development throughout the EU by 2020 - the goals related to research and development will be achieved. The ultimate goal of this financial instrument is to create an innovative Union - by supporting the development of world science, removing barriers to innovation and making it easier for the public and private sectors to work together.

2.1.2.3 SME COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAM – COSME

The program for the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises is a program for the promotion of the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. The goals of the program are: strengthening the competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, encouraging entrepreneurial culture and promoting the establishment and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises. Measures also supported by this program include project writing trainings, activities that enable access to new markets, as well as the promotion of as many transnational partnerships as possible. The program also supports educational exchange between entrepreneurs (*Erasmus* for young entrepreneurs). As part of this program, 1.4 billion euros were allocated from the budget for companies, so that they could access loans more easily. This objective is implemented through direct financing or by providing loan guarantees.

2.1.2.4 PROGRAM FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATIONS

The program for employment and social innovation aims to reach a high level of quality and sustainable employment, while ensuring adequate social protection and social inclusion. Also, the program helps to prevent and reduce poverty, as well as to improve working conditions in the period from 2014 to 2020.

2.1.2.5 ERASMUS

Erasmus is a European Union program that provides funding for cooperation projects in three areas: education, youth and sports. In the broadest sense, the Erasmus program in the field of education has the following priorities: to promote and support the development of all levels of education, to strengthen the links between formal, non-formal and informal learning, to strengthen the connection between education and the world of work, to create additional values for the European area of education, to connect member countries in defining educational policies. The focus of the Erasmus program is to strengthen the potential of young people for active participation in civil society, the development of leadership skills, solidarity and understanding between cultures. From 2014 until now, educational institutions and youth organizations from Serbia have been coordinators or partners in projects with a total value of over 83 million euros. So far, according to available data, 7,644 individuals from educational institutions, organizations and institutions dealing with youth and non-governmental

organizations have been on exchanges in Erasmus member countries. It is responsible for the implementation and promotion of the Erasmus program in the RS Tempus Foundation.

2.1.2.6 CREATIVE EUROPE

Creative Europe is an EU program to support the culture and media sectors. The program consists of two sub-programs: Culture - for the promotion of the cultural sector and the Media program - for the support of the audiovisual sector.

Through the Culture sub-programme, the cooperation of cultural and creative organizations between different countries is promoted, initiatives are supported to translate and promote literary works throughout the European Union, as well as to develop networks that enable the competitiveness and international activity of the cultural and creative sector. Platforms for the promotion of new artists and the encouragement of European programs for cultural and artistic works are also being established. The sub-program Culture includes four competitions: European cooperation projects, European platforms, European networks and Literary translation projects.

The Media Program finances activities that include: the development of the European audiovisual sector, respecting and presenting the European cultural identity and heritage, the promotion of European audiovisual works within and outside the borders of the EU, strengthening the competitiveness of the audiovisual sector, facilitating access to financing and the promotion of the use of digital technologies. This fund will finance the European Capital of Culture and the European Heritage Label, as well as European awards for literature, architecture, heritage protection, film art and pop and rock music.

2.1.2.7 EUROPE FOR CITIZENS

The Europe for Citizens program aims to promote European identity and European citizenship. It is intended for citizens' associations, civil society organizations and local self-government units. The general objectives of the program are the financing of projects aimed at a better understanding of the EU, its history and diversity, as well as the promotion of European citizenship and the improvement of civic and democratic participation at the EU level. The Europe for Citizens program is divided into two areas: European memory and democratic engagement, and civic participation. The goal of the first area is awareness of historical continuity, common European values and goals. The purpose of the second area is to support the democratic participation of citizens in life and development in Europe.

2.1.2.8 EUROPEAN HEALTH PROGRAM III

The program is the main instrument used by the EC to implement the EU health strategy. The main goals of the program are to improve the health system and reduce inequality in providing/receiving health care. The program provides support in four areas: 1) Health promotion, healthy lifestyle and disease prevention; 2) Protect EU citizens from serious cross-border threats to health; 3) Contribution to the creation of innovative, efficient and sustainable healthcare systems and 4) Easier access to better and safer healthcare for EU citizens.

2.1.2.9 FISCALIS 2020

Fiskalis 2020 is a program that deals with the exchange of information and experiences between the tax authorities of European countries. The goal of the program is to, in partnership with other European countries, develop a trans-European information system and build a network between users of national authorities. The program supports the fight against tax evasion and avoidance, the planning of tax policy and the implementation of EU legislation in the field of taxation. This is achieved through the exchange of information, support for administrative cooperation and the increase of the administrative capacities of the participating countries, with the aim of reducing the administrative burden of tax authorities and harmonizing costs for taxpayers.

2.1.2.10 CUSTOMS 2020.

Customs 2020 is a program that supports the cooperation of customs authorities between EU member states and candidate countries. The goal is to improve their efficiency, by achieving better cohesion, in order to avoid damaging the Customs Union. The program supports the following measures: joint actions, seminars and workshops, project groups, teams of experts, building administrative capacities in customs administrations, studies, information campaigns, development of IT skills, training for developing the necessary professional skills and knowledge in the field of customs.

2.1.2.11 CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The aim of EU activities in the field of civil protection is to support efforts to prevent disasters and ensure the readiness of civil protection units to act in cases of disasters - at the national, regional and local levels. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism offers RS numerous opportunities for cooperation: application of tools for monitoring and early warning systems, participation in joint trainings and exercises, exchange of experts, participation in disaster prevention projects, direct communication with other civil protection authorities, exchange of information and best practices, etc.

In the new financial perspective from 2021 to 2027, most of the Union's programs are the successors of the previous programs, but changes, new programs, new rules for implementation, monitoring and reporting, as well as new criteria for participating in the programs have also been introduced.

2.1.2.12 INSTRUMENT FOR CONNECTING EUROPE

The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) aims to support the achievement of EU policy objectives in the transport, energy and digital sectors, and in relation to trans-European networks, enabling or accelerating investments in projects of common interest, as well as supporting cross-border cooperation in the production of renewable energy. It aims to maximize synergies between the sectors covered by the CEF and other EU programmes.

2.1.2.13 RIGHTS, EQUALITY AND CITIZENSHIP

The overall goal is to contribute to the creation of an area in which the rights of persons contained in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union are promoted and protected. Specifically, this program should promote the rights deriving from European citizenship, the principles of non-discrimination and equality between women and men, the right to the protection of personal data, the rights of the child, the rights deriving from the consumer legislation of the Union and from the freedom of doing business in the internal market.

2.1.2.14 EUROPEAN INSTRUMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) aims to support the promotion of democracy and human rights in non-EU countries. The key objectives are: improving respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reforms, supporting and strengthening the international and regional framework for the protection of human rights, justice, the rule of law and the promotion of democracy, building trust and increasing reliability and transparency of democratic elections process, especially through the monitoring of election processes, etc.

2.1.3 COHESION POLICY AND OTHER FUNDS

Cohesion policy¹⁴⁵ (KP), also known as Regional Policy, represents the EU's main investment policy, which contributes to creating new jobs, improving the quality of life of citizens and increasing the overall economic development of both member states and the EU as a whole. It is also an expression of solidarity, given that support is directed to less developed regions and EU member states - with the aim of strengthening the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the Union. In December 2013, the legal framework for KP for the period 2014-2020 was established. year. For the mentioned period, the budget of the KP amounted to 351.8 billion euros, and it was distributed among 28 member states. RS will be able to use funds from the mentioned funds when it becomes a member of the EU. Negotiations for the accession of the RS to the EU in the area of KP, in terms of the fulfillment of requirements and principles, and preparations for its effective implementation, are conducted through Chapter 22 - Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments. The Government of the RS adopted the Action Plan, which is a benchmark for opening negotiations under Chapter 22¹⁴⁶. The EU project "Development of the EU Cohesion Policy Management System in Serbia" is being implemented for the implementation of activities and support for making the necessary

¹⁴⁵ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/koheziona-politika/>

¹⁴⁶ The key decisions and/or activities within Chapter 22 for the next period are: 1) Preparation of the negotiating position that will also reflect the new legal framework for the KP EU (first unofficial draft prepared); 2) Preparation and adoption of a law that will create a legal basis for the establishment of a system for the management of CP EU funds and the preparation of program documents (a working group was formed, a draft of the structure of the law was prepared); 3) Identification of institutions that will be the main bearers of tasks and responsibilities in the context of the management of cohesion policy funds in Serbia - management and intermediary bodies for the first goal of the KP "Investments for jobs and growth" (an option document for establishing an institutional framework for management has been prepared KP funds for the purpose of "Investments for jobs and growth"); 4) Making a decision on the number and structure of programs that Serbia will prepare for the European Fund for Regional Development, the European Social Fund+ and the Cohesion Fund; 5) Continuation of investment in capacities at the local and regional level, in cooperation with regional development agencies (in continuity).

decisions (see 2.1.8). In addition, the “EU Program for Local Development - EU PRO Plus” is implemented, which promotes the concept of integral urban and territorial development and contributes to the development of LSG capacities for balanced socio-economic development and the improvement of territorial development governance, economic growth and improved social infrastructure and social cohesion (see 2.1.1.9). The use of KP funds depends on the ability of users from the public and private sectors - such as local governments, companies, the civil sector, etc. to use these funds. MEI actively cooperates with other institutions at the national and local level, in order to enable these subjects to use the mentioned funds¹⁴⁷.

2.1.3.1 NEW COHESION POLICY 2021-2027 (ERDF, ESF, CF)

New cohesion policy of the EU¹⁴⁸ contributes to the strengthening of economic, social and territorial cohesion in the EU. It aims to correct imbalances between countries and regions. It fulfills the political priorities of the Union, especially the green and digital transition. In relation to the previous program period, novelties were introduced. The new EU Cohesion Policy for the period 2021-2027 strengthens the urban dimension (EC, New Cohesion Policy, 2021-27). The adopted five policy objectives focus on the following topics:

- 1) competitive and smart Europe (with a focus on innovation, digitalization, economic transformation and support for small and medium-sized enterprises);
- 2) green Europe (with the implementation of the Paris Agreement and investment in the energy, low-carbon transition towards an economy with net zero carbon emissions, renewable energy sources and the fight against climate change);
- 3) connected Europe (equipment with strategic transport and digital networks);
- 4) inclusive Europe (achieving social rights and supporting quality employment, education, skills acquisition, social inclusion and equal access to health and social care), and
- 5) Europe closer to the citizens (with support for the development of local strategies and sustainable urban development).

The new goal of “Europe closer to citizens” was introduced into the main political framework as an increased commitment to integral territorial development and includes the encouragement of sustainable urban development. Local actors are given opportunities to take the lead in recognizing and solving various challenges, but above all, to use their endogenous (locally specific) development potentials.

Through these goals, significant investments in urban areas are mobilized. At least 8% of the funds of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in each member state will be

¹⁴⁷ In this sense, special priority is given to cooperation with the Development Agency of Serbia (Sector for Regional Development) and the network of accredited regional development agencies, which represent a link between the central and local levels and a means for the active participation of local governments in the processes of planning and identification of development priorities on the one hand sides and preparation of projects that should be supported from the funds of the mentioned funds in in order to realize the defined priorities. This is particularly evidenced by cooperation in the field of cross-border cooperation, which confirms the importance of continuous support to local self-governments. For this reason, MEI concluded the Agreement on cooperation in the field of European integration with the Development Agency of Serbia and Agreements on cooperation with regional development agencies, trying to ensure their active participation in the processes that should ensure the efficient absorption and use of EU development funds at the local level. In this way, in accordance with the best European practice, as well as the expressed mood of regional development agencies, long-term cooperation with the aim of sustainable local development is ensured.

¹⁴⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/2021-2027_en

invested in priority projects that the cities themselves define based on the local strategy of sustainable urban development.

Asset priorities

- The European Regional Development Fund will support the investments of all 5 policy objectives, but 1 and 2 are the main priorities;
- The main priority of the European Social Fund+ is 4;
- The Cohesion Fund supports policy objectives 2 and 3;
- The Just Transition Fund provides support within dedicated specific objectives;
- Interreg programs have 2 additional policy objectives at their disposal (Article 14 of the Interreg Regulation): “Better cooperation in development management” and “A safer and more secure Europe”.

The basic instruments through which support is implemented and directed to specific programs and operations are:

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF)

It provides support to EU member states and their regions with the aim of eliminating major regional inequalities and achieving self-sustaining growth. First of all, it is aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of the economy - through investments in research, development and innovation, investments in production and infrastructure, urban and local development, improving the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises and supporting the transition to an economy based on low carbon dioxide emissions in all sectors.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND (ESF)

It provides support to EU member states and their regions in achieving employment policy goals. It is aimed at investing in human resources through supporting the employment of as many people as possible, encouraging equal access and equal opportunities for everyone, encouraging entrepreneurship and activation on the labor market, integrating immigrants, ensuring gender equality, fighting poverty, strengthening social inclusion, improvement of education and lifelong learning. Through the Youth Employment Initiative from the ESF, activities aimed at people under the age of 25, who are not employed, are supported in education or training.

COHESION FUND (CF)

It provides support to the least developed EU member states whose GNI per capita does not exceed 90% of the EU-27 average. Large projects in the field of transport infrastructure and environmental protection are financed from this fund. In the program period 2014-2020, it provides support to the following member states: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

2.1.3.2 HELP

In 2014, the EC established the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the crisis in Syria - the Madad Fund¹⁴⁹ (EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis, the “Madad Fund”). The original goal of this fund was to support refugees from Syria and their countries of residence (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey). The fund was later expanded to include refugees and migrants from other vulnerable countries, as well as support for non-EU countries affected by the migrant crisis, which gave RS the opportunity to apply for funds. For the RS, in 2016 and 2017, from the funds of the Madad fund, support was approved for the financing of current operational costs, nutrition, provision of health services and access to education for migrant children and improvement of the conditions for the accommodation of refugees and migrants in reception centers - primarily in cooperation with by the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and social issues, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

2.1.3.3 EU SOLIDARITY FUND - FSEU

The EU established the Solidarity Fund¹⁵⁰ (FSEU), with the aim of providing support to member states and countries that are in the process of negotiations for EU membership to more easily overcome the consequences of large-scale natural disasters. This expresses European solidarity with regions and countries within Europe that are affected by natural disasters. By covering parts of public expenditures, the FSEU contributes to the efforts of countries to implement activities for the reconstruction of the country and the rehabilitation of damage caused by natural disasters.

The Republic of Serbia, as a country in the process of negotiations for EU membership, submitted an application for funds from the EU Solidarity Fund on July 30, 2014, in order to repair the damage and restore the areas affected by the floods of May 2014.¹⁵¹ Since the EU has adopted amendments to the regulation establishing the EU Solidarity Fund and its purpose is extended to cases of general threat to public health, the RS submitted an application for support from the EU Solidarity Fund in 2020. After a detailed assessment of applications for support from the EU Solidarity Fund, on March 11, 2021, the EC proposed to the European Parliament and the Council the mobilization of EUR 530 million in non-reimbursable support for 17 member states and 3 candidate states for membership in order to support measures to combat the coronavirus, of which Serbia should have received almost 11.9 million euros of non-refundable support from this Fund. Based on the decision of the EC and the accompanying communication, the Ministry of Finance, with the support of the MEI, initiated the process of determining which costs will be submitted for the allocated funds, given that it was designated as the coordinating body for this phase of the process during the preparation of the application¹⁵².

149 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ostali-fondovi/>

150 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ostali-fondovi/>

151 On December 17, 2014, the European Parliament and the Council approved the proposal of the decision of the European Commission, which allocated funds to Serbia for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected by the May floods in the amount of 60.2 million euros (60,224,605 euros).

152 http://www.obnova.gov.rs/uploads/useruploads/Documents/Solidarnost_na_delu_preview.pdf

2.1.3.4 REGIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Regional housing program¹⁵³ is a joint initiative of four countries - Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro - which aims to provide permanent housing solutions for the 27,000 most vulnerable refugee families (74,000 individuals) in the region. Of these, 16,780 families (about 45,000 individuals) are in Serbia. The program is implemented as part of the "Sarajevo Process", based on the "Belgrade Declaration", which was signed in 2011 by the ministers of foreign affairs of the four beneficiary countries of the program. These countries were the most affected by the war conflicts of the 1990s and therefore have a significant refugee population. In the RS, the Program is implemented on the basis of the Framework Agreement, concluded on October 25, 2013, between the RS and the Development Bank of the Council of Europe. The agreement regulates the basic settings of the program, the implementation mechanism, the obligations of the participants in the program and the amount of funds that will be engaged. The Program is managed by the Development Bank of the Council of Europe, which administers a multi-donor fund formed for the purpose of implementing the Program. The largest donor of this fund is the EU, which provides the largest part of the funds through the multi-user and national IPA. The total announced contribution to the EU fund is 235 million euros. Other donors are USA, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Turkey, Cyprus, Hungary, etc. The entire program is under the jurisdiction of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the RS. Through the Program, a large number of different housing solutions are provided: the allocation of building material packages, the construction of prefabricated houses, the purchase of rural houses and the construction of residential buildings. In this way, it is ensured that refugee families solve their housing issue in the way that suits them best in their current place of residence, bearing in mind that the Program is implemented in over 120 municipalities in the Republic of Serbia. The donation agreement for the first subproject in the amount of 2,212,500 euros was signed in 2014. The following 8 donation contracts and associated amendments in the total value of EUR 169,930,645 (of which EUR 137,398,681 are donations from the Fund) were signed by the national IPA coordinator. These agreements collectively foresee the provision of a total of over 7,700 housing solutions¹⁵⁴.

2.1.4 GREEN AGENDA FOR THE WESTERN BALKANS

After signing the Sofia Declaration, the heads of state and government from the Western Balkans reached an agreement with the EU on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Green Agenda¹⁵⁵, which paves the way for them to realize the economic and investment plan for the region worth 30 billion euros. They committed to put sustainable development, resource conservation, nature protection and climate action at the center of all economic activities and to align with EU goals. The Council for Regional Cooperation (RCC) was in charge of coordinating the drafting of the document, and it was adopted in Slovenia at the EU Summit - Western Balkans. In the Action Plan for the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans for the period up to 2030, the most important segments are the collection of greenhouse gas

153 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ostali-fondovi/>

154 www.regionalhousingprogramme.com; www.kirs.gov.rs

155 <https://balkangreenenergynews.com/rs/usvojeni-akcioni-plan-za-zelenu-agendu-za-zapadni-balkan-donosi-devet-milijardi-evra-grantova-rok-za-uskladjivanje-s-eu-ets-om-2024-godine/>

emissions, plans for the gradual cessation of coal use, regional integration, pollution control and environmental protection.

The investment package consists of nine billion euros in grants and 20 billion euros of investments, which will be implemented through the new Western Balkans Guarantee Facility. The countries of the region should implement economic and social reforms as well as strengthen the rule of law, the EU leaders stated and also pointed to the benefits for competitiveness and digital transition.

The EU announced that together with the 600 million euros that the European Commission will propose as part of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), it will make available 1.1 billion euros by the end of the year for the implementation of the Economic and Investment Plan. The Western Balkans has the task of declaring energy and climate aspirations that will match the EU's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55 percent by the end of the decade, as well as other related goals, for which a massive transformation is necessary. The countries of the region will have to overcome the challenges that come with the gradual cessation of the use of coal, such as unemployment, disruptions in the economy and labor migration, the declaration from the summit states. Decarbonization will be achieved "through the use of fuels from renewable sources or fuels with reduced carbon emissions," the document states. Leaders of the 27-nation bloc have pledged to provide technical and financial assistance to develop a carbon charging system in the context of the Carbon Cross-Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which is essentially a carbon tax on imported goods and electricity.

The action plan for the Green Agenda has five pillars:

- 1) Decarbonization
- 2) Circular economy
- 3) Cleaning from pollution
- 4) Sustainable agriculture and
- 5) Protection of nature and biodiversity.

In the decarbonization part, the indicative deadline for harmonization with the European Climate Law and the adoption of the vision of achieving climate neutrality is 2025, and 2024 is set for harmonization with the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the introduction of other carbon charging instruments. The countries of the Western Balkans have agreed to include among the priorities, which they will finance, energy efficiency measures, the abolition of coal subsidies and programs to combat energy poverty.

The segment of the circular economy implies that by 2023 at the latest, strategies will be developed that will encompass the entire product life cycle. Governments have pledged to raise awareness of waste prevention and separation and sustainable consumption.

On the pollution cleanup front, measures include the ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols by 2025. The implementation of air quality strategies and the construction of the necessary infrastructure for the processing of waste water by 2030 at the latest are also planned.

As for sustainable agriculture, the indicative time frame sets 2026 as the horizon for adopting standards on food safety, plant and animal health and welfare, and waste management, as

well as supporting organic and pollution-free food cultivation and reducing the amount of synthetic chemicals products in food production. Among the measures in agriculture will have to be the use of renewable energy sources and the reduction of emissions.

The countries of the region have taken responsibility for the preparation of plans for the restoration of the forested landscape until 2024, including a financial component.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS-BANKS

2.2.1 DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CEB¹⁵⁶

Council of Europe Development Bank¹⁵⁷ (BSE) is a multilateral development bank with a social orientation. It was founded in 1956 in order to solve the problems of refugees, and later expanded the range of activities to the entire field of social development. RS joined this international bank in 2004. BSE provides concessional (favorable) loans and consulting services for socially oriented investment projects in the areas of:

- Sustainable and inclusive growth;
- Integration of refugees, displaced persons and migrants i
- Environmental protection.

Cooperation between RS and BSE is achieved primarily through projects financed through favorable loans such as: improvement of educational and scientific infrastructure and provision of accommodation for young researchers, reconstruction of housing infrastructure (landslides), construction of housing units for families affected by the earthquake in Kraljevo, construction and equipment new ones prison capacities in Pančevo and Kragujevac, etc. In addition to its own funds intended for lending, BSE also has funds entrusted to it for management by other donors. In this sense, as part of the response to the migrant crisis, the RS made available the “Fund for Migrants and Refugees”, through which the most urgent needs of migrant centers in Šid, Kanjiža and Preševo and other places are financed. In addition, the bank participates in the Investment Framework for the Western Balkans (see 2.1.1.5) and in this sense is responsible for part of the grants granted to the RS from this instrument, and is also in charge of managing the Regional Housing Care Program intended to solve the housing problem of refugees (see 2.1.3.4), whose biggest user is the RS.

2.2.2 EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK EIB

European Investment Bank¹⁵⁸ (EIB) is an EU financial institution that plays a significant role in financing long-term investment projects. Outside the borders of the EU, the bank supports projects that contribute to economic development in countries that have signed a Stabilization and Association Agreement or a cooperation agreement with the EU or one of its members. The EIB provides support primarily through loans, but also through technical assistance, guarantee schemes and microfinancing. Loans are granted to the state as well as the private

¹⁵⁶ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/bilateralni-i-multilateralni-partneri/po-medjunarodnim-organizacijama/>

¹⁵⁷ www.coebank.org

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.eib.org/>

sector. Beneficiaries of loans in a broader sense can be municipalities and cities, ministries, state-owned companies, but also private companies and large corporations.

In accordance with the mandate defined by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, the EIB finances investments in the RS through loans (whereby the EIB can cover up to 50% of project costs), concluded directly with the project holder (individual loans) or indirectly, mainly through other banks (intermediate loans). In practice, individual loans are approved for strategically relevant projects and programs worth more than 25 million euros, while intermediate loans are credit lines to banks and financial institutions intended to help finance small and medium-sized enterprises and local projects with justified investment programs or projects worth up to 25 million euros. Loans are approved to support projects that are economically justified in the areas of transport, energy, environmental protection, industry and services, health and education, research and development, information and communication technology.

Currently, current projects in the Republic of Serbia financed by the EIB are:

- Construction of the Niš - Pristina highway. So far, the Republic of Serbia, with the support of the EIB, has received about 5 million through the Investment Framework for the Western Balkans. euros of grants.
- Modernization of the railway line Nis - Dimitrovgrad. Thanks to the support of the EIB, 44 mil. EUR of grants from WBIF, while in December 2017 another 28 million was approved. euros for the second phase of this project.

2.2.3 EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT EBRD

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹⁵⁹ (EBRD) is has been active in RS since 2001. In the past period, the bank implemented more than 200 projects with a total value of around 4.24 billion euros, of which 62% were implemented in cooperation with the public sector, while 38% were implemented in cooperation with the private sector. The activities currently carried out by the EBRD are in accordance with the Strategy for Serbia approved by the Board of Directors in April 2014, and are focused on three key areas:

- The competitiveness of the private sector through the provision of financial and technical assistance primarily to the sector of small and medium enterprises. In this area, support to the private sector takes place directly through the provision of financial support, most often in the form of investment lending or securing working capital, or indirectly through financial intermediaries (such as banks). Technical assistance is reflected in the provision of consulting services or advice from experienced advisors, or the development of local advisory capacities.
- Stabilization of the financial sector through support to banking and non-banking institutions. In this area, the EBRD is focused on providing long-term financing for the banking sector and developing special products that would enable the marketing of special financial products, such as loans for energy efficiency and investment in renewable energy sources.

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.ebrd.com/home>

- Development of sustainable public enterprises, including investment in energy, traffic and utility infrastructure. The bank also provides support for the preparation and implementation of major infrastructure activities in the energy, environment and transport sectors, through lending or a combination of loans and grants - independently or in cooperation with other partners such as the EU.

2.2.4 WORLD BANK WB

The activities of the World Bank, as a development partner in the Republic of Serbia, are defined by the document Framework for partnership for 2016-2020, with the main goal of supporting the process of accession of the Republic of Serbia to the EU, by creating a competitive and inclusive economy. The priority areas of development in this document are:

- fiscal and macroeconomic stability,
- strengthening management capabilities and institutional capacities,
- reform of public enterprises,
- improvement of business conditions,
- infrastructure development i
- labor market reform.

This cooperation is currently taking place through the implementation of projects worth more than 1.8 billion dollars, in the following areas: transportation, improving the business environment, competitiveness and employment, health, flood prevention and reconstruction, risk management, financial sector reform, public sector improvement, improvement of public enterprises i preschool education.

Recently approved projects¹⁶⁰ у периоду 2021-2023 cy: Catalyzing Long Term Finance through Capital Markets, Improving public financial management for the green transition, First Serbia Green Transition Programmatic Development Policy Loan, Scaling-Up Residential Clean Energy (SURCE) Project, Serbia Local Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project, Public Sector Efficiency and Green Recovery DPL.

Program Green, living and resilient cities in Serbia¹⁶¹

In June 2021, the World Bank launched the Green, Living and Resilient Cities Program in Serbia, together with the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, to strengthen sustainable and resilient urban development¹⁶². This activity is part of the World Bank's Global Umbrella Program for Sustainable and Regional Development (SURGE) and is supported by the Swiss Confederation through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). The four-year

¹⁶⁰ https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/projects-summary?lang=en&countrycode_exact=YF

¹⁶¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/serbia/brief/green-livable-resilient-cities-in-serbia-program>

¹⁶² Serbian cities are of vital importance for national economic growth. However, in order to become drivers of regional development and poverty reduction, they need to be better managed in order to increase their ability to live and the quality of life of their citizens. Improved strategic urban development and management can help cities in Serbia to fully utilize their potential and play a key role in supporting the country's green transition. The Government of Serbia recognizes the importance of cities for the national economy. In 2019, the Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SOUR) was adopted, followed by an action plan in March 2021, establishing a comprehensive and integral program for the next phase of urban development in Serbia. This program provides Serbia with a unique opportunity to advance towards the green transition at the sub-national/ municipal level, foreseen by the EU Green Deal. It also fits with the World Bank's strategic direction for post-COVID-19 recovery in line with the World Bank's Green, Resilient Inclusive Development (GRID).

technical assistance began in 2022 and will support selected cities in Serbia in the planning and implementation of sustainable, low-carbon and resilient urban development programs, while providing national level policy recommendations and proposed actions to facilitate the implementation of the RS Sustainable Urban Development Strategy. A detailed analysis will also help to identify challenges in the municipal solid waste management sector. The program aims to respond to existing gaps at the national level and to support selected cities to improve their capacities:

- To better plan, prepare and implement high-impact city-level investments that promote sustainable, low-carbon urban development and urban resilience, and
- Deepening the knowledge base and policy dialogue towards more inclusive, sustainable, resilient and green urban development, including lagging regions.

2.2.5 GERMAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (KfW)

KfW is Germany's leading development bank¹⁶³. During the 1960s, the bank expanded its activities to the international level by implementing German financial cooperation with developing countries on behalf of the German government. At the end of 2021, the balance amount was about 550 billion euros, and the annual approved funds worldwide exceed 130 billion euros, of which about 12 billion euros are in development cooperation. The main goals are to improve the economic and social living conditions of people, reduce poverty and protect the climate and the environment. The German federal government, as an institution of public law, owns 80% of the bank's capital, while the remaining 20% is owned by the German federal states. KfW supports RS in achieving goals and fulfilling obligations related to the EU accession process with a special focus on climate and energy, as well as sustainable development of urban infrastructure. An overview of the projects implemented in Serbia is available at the following link <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/mapa-projekata/>

Regional Challenge Fund (RCF)

Regional Fund for Challenges¹⁶⁴ (RCF) is a financial mechanism established with the aim of increasing employability, especially of young people. The fund strengthens the competitiveness of companies in the economies of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) through the financing of investments in equipment and infrastructure for selected cooperative or dual education projects that are carried out in partnership with professional educational institutions and companies. Funds are awarded after bidding (challenge) at the regional level.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) allocated 64.43 million euros for the RCF, and the Government of Switzerland, represented by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), co-financed an additional 9.7 million Swiss francs. The funds were entrusted to the German Development Bank (KfW), and the project is implemented by the Chamber Investment Forum of the Western Balkans (WB6-CIF), a joint initiative of chambers of commerce from the region.

¹⁶³ <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/kfw/>

¹⁶⁴ <https://rcf-wb6.org/sta-mi-radimo/?lang=me>

RCF supports projects jointly implemented by vocational training institutions and partner companies, which engage or plan to engage in cooperative education and training activities. Projects can receive support for the development of new programs or the expansion and improvement of existing programs. Grants are awarded to consortia that have successfully passed the two-phase selection process.

RCF provides financial and follow-up support to selected consortia for:

- Infrastructural works and equipment for facilities within institutions for vocational training and training
- Training of teachers from vocational training institutions, trainers in companies and coordinators for cooperative education and training (in vocational training institutions and in companies), required for the implementation of the funded training program
- Advisory support during project planning and implementation

More than 1,500 training places will be offered through the supported projects. Up to 19,776,650 euros will be invested in projects implemented by institutes and companies for professional training. Each project will be supported by grants from EUR 150,000 to EUR 600,000.

2.3 BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION, DONOR PROGRAMS

2.3.1 UNITED NATIONS TEAM IN SERBIA

The United Nations (UN) has been present in the Republic of Serbia (former Yugoslavia) since the beginning of the crisis in the region, in the early 1990s. The United Nations team in Serbia¹⁶⁵ has been cooperating with the Government of the RS since the beginning of the 2000s. The UN team in Serbia currently includes 20 agencies, funds and programs, both resident and non-resident, who work together to improve national development priorities in accordance with the 2030 Agenda and 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The team is coordinated by the permanent coordinator of the UN, and works according to the principles of the Framework for cooperation of UN nations for sustainable development with the RS 2021-2025, signed between the Government of the RS and the UN Team in Serbia. The framework represents a path towards three strategic priorities:

- 1) Serbia uses the full potential of a green, sustainable and inclusive economy - Increasing opportunities for all and risk management;
- 2) Well-being, social justice and human potential are at the heart of systems, policies and practices - Everyone has equal opportunities, throughout life, to realize their full potential;
- 3) Building trust and mutual responsibility through the rule of law and respect for human rights and obligations - Encouraging transparency, fairness and effectiveness

Milestones:

- Serbia adopts and implements strategies to combat climate change and protect the environment, which increase the community's resilience, reduce the carbon footprint and enhance the positive effects of investments at the national level;

¹⁶⁵ <https://serbia.un.org/sr/about/about-the-un>

- Natural and cultural resources are managed in a sustainable manner;
- Fair economic and employment opportunities are fostered through innovation;
- Universal and inclusive access to quality, social and protection services has been improved;
- Skills, education and opportunities are improved to ensure fair outcomes for all;
- Mobility and demographic transition become vectors of positive change and prosperity for all people;
- All people, especially the more vulnerable, benefit from the realization of human rights, gender equality and improved rule of law in accordance with assumed international obligations;
- All people benefit from effective governance and meaningful civic engagement.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to prevent poverty, protect the environment and climate, and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. The UN in Serbia is working on the implementation of 17 sustainable development goals.

In the period from 2011 to 2015, the UN team in Serbia provided assistance worth more than 230 million dollars. In June 2017, a new Development Partnership Framework (RDF) was signed between the Government of the RS and the UN Team in Serbia for the period 2016-2020. The new strategy is fully aligned with the Government's national priorities, the EU Accession Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda. The value of the new UNDAF-and for the period 2016-2020. for Serbia, it is estimated at 170 million dollars, not including the funds set aside for emergency situations such as the refugee/migrant crisis.

2.3.2 DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND SERBIA

Development cooperation between Germany and Serbia¹⁶⁶ started immediately after the democratic changes in 2000. Since then, GIZ has been present in Serbia with one central office in Belgrade and a larger number of project offices. By order of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ provides support to Serbia in the process of approaching the European Union, strengthening the efficiency of the economy and strengthening democratic structures. GIZ implements programs and projects¹⁶⁷ from the following areas:

- sustainable improvement of the economy and employment;
- good governance;
- environment.

¹⁶⁶ <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/giz/>

¹⁶⁷ The following projects are being implemented in Serbia: Rural development through integrated forest and water resources management in Southeast Europe; Waste management, circular economy and green job opportunities; Energy efficiency in public buildings; Development of a sustainable bioenergy market; Social rights for vulnerable groups; Public administration reform; Social services for disadvantaged population groups; Promoting EU Integration in the Western Balkans; Open regional funds for South-East Europe – legal reform; Open regional funds for South-East Europe – modernisation of municipal services; Public finance reform; Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe – Biodiversity; Open regional funds for South-East Europe – Energy Efficiency; Economic Diversification of Rural Areas; Zoran Djindjic Internship Programme of German Business for the Countries of the Western Balkans; Programme „Migration for Development“; Private sector development in disadvantaged regions; Sustainable recruitment of nurses; Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe – Foreign Trade; Western Balkans School Exchange Scheme; Dialogue on Employment Creation, Initiative and Dual Education; Supporting young people in rural regions of Serbia; Strengthening Rule of Law in Serbia (giz.de)

Serbia also benefits from GIZ's regional projects. The Open Regional Fund for Southeast Europe, which brings together several countries, supports measures implemented in the areas of legal reform, counseling in the field of foreign trade, modernization of communal services, as well as energy efficiency, biodiversity and integration into the European Union.

2.3.3 FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AFD

French Development Agency¹⁶⁸ opened a regional office in Serbia in 2019, which is responsible for the entire Western Balkans, as well as a representative office in Albania. The group finances, supports and accelerates the transition to a more harmonious and resilient world for the common good - climate, biodiversity, peace, gender equality, education and health, thereby contributing to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Activities are aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. This means that each project is evaluated according to its compliance with the implementation of the strategy of low-carbon development and long-term resilience. This principle is based on a clear fact: sustainable development and the fight against poverty cannot be separated from the fight against global warming and the protection of the environment or biodiversity.

With 5.2 billion euros approved for the year 2021 for the financing of climate projects, AFD is one of the main international financial institutions that support this type of projects, so that 55% of financial engagements have a direct impact on the fight against climate change and its mitigation consequences. In Serbia, AFD provided EUR 51 million for the reconstruction of railway infrastructure, capacity building and modernization of the sector, as well as EUR 50.5 million to support environmental reforms (implementation of Serbia's climate obligations in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the EU accession process). In cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the French Development Agency also contributes to the improvement of urban infrastructure in Serbia, through a valuable project (loan). 265.2 million euros (300 million US dollars).

Project "Development of local infrastructure and institutional strengthening of local self-governments of the Republic of Serbia"

Project holder¹⁶⁹ is the Government of the Republic of Serbia/Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure. The goal of the project is to improve the capacity of local governments to manage sustainable infrastructure, as well as to improve access to economic and social potential in a climate-conscious manner, in accordance with the obligations arising from the Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, adopted in 2020. as well as in accordance with the goals, measures and activities defined The strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation. The project will primarily provide investments and technical support for the sustainable improvement of local roads and mobility, as well as the overall resilience of local governments to climate change. Each local self-government will be entitled to a certain amount of funds, according to a formula that takes into account the number of inhabitants,

¹⁶⁸ <https://rs.ambafrance.org/AFD-4148>

¹⁶⁹ <https://www.mgsi.gov.rs/cir/projekti/razvoj-lokalne-infrastrukture-i-institucionalnog-jachanja-lokalnih-samouprava-republike>

area, level of development, as well as vulnerability to climate change. The expected start of the project is June 2022, while the completion of the project is expected in November 2028.

- The project is structured through the implementation of activities divided into three basic components:
- Component 1: Climate Smart Mobility
- Component 2: Strengthening capacity to provide services in the field of infrastructure
- Component 3: Project management and awareness raising

Together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, AFD supports the expansion of infrastructure for solid waste management, through a loan of 150 million euros. Investments in the Western Balkans amount to more than 630 million euros, to which should be added support for two regional projects. The first project is dedicated to improving the quality of life in cities thanks to the “Smart City” program. AFD also supports the RISE project, which provides support to young entrepreneurs from the Western Balkans, in cooperation with the Regional Office for Youth Cooperation (RYCO).

2.3.4 DONATION PROGRAMS

Japan

The strategic framework of development cooperation with the RS is defined in the Japanese Development Cooperation Charter of February 2015. Priority areas of Japan’s bilateral development assistance to the RS¹⁷⁰ are:

- Environmental protection,
- Health and social protection and education i
- Entrepreneurship and support to small and medium enterprises.

Some of the examples of assistance that Japan provides to the RS are: non-project donations in the form of Japanese products, projects for the basic needs of the population (POPOS projects) which include one-time assistance such as the reconstruction of school buildings and kindergartens, the delivery of medical equipment and ambulances, garbage collection vehicles and containers, tanks, special vehicles for transporting people with special needs, etc., but also consulting assistance from Japanese experts since 2009 through the volunteer program of the Government of Japan. Japan also provides concessional loans (yen loans), so the project “Construction of a desulfurization system at the Nikola Tesla Thermal Power Plant” will be realized from the funds of one of the loans.

Kingdom of Denmark

Denmark provides its development assistance to beneficiaries in most cases bilaterally, but also multilaterally mainly through the UN, EU institutions and the World Bank. Development cooperation strategy of the Kingdom of Denmark with the Republic of Serbia¹⁷¹ it is defined within a broader regional concept - the Danish Neighborhood Program for Eastern Europe. Since 2017, with the completion of two large programs financed by Danish bilateral grant aid in

¹⁷⁰ <https://www.jica.go.jp/balkan/english/office/index.html>

¹⁷¹ <http://serbien.um.dk/en/danish-cooperation/danish-cooperation-with-serbia/>

the south of Serbia and the adoption of a new Danish development aid strategy, the Republic of Serbia has ceased to be the so-called Danish “partner state” and since then there has been no significant bilateral development aid from the Kingdom of Denmark to the Republic of Serbia, given that the focus of Danish development aid in Europe is directed towards Ukraine and Georgia.

Kingdom of Norway

The Kingdom of Norway is one of the largest bilateral donors to the RS, whose support from 2008 to today amounts to more than 100 million euros. Norway provides assistance to Serbia through the Bilateral Cooperation Program, the Embassy’s Fund for Small Projects, as well as direct grants to civil society organizations¹⁷². In January 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between MEI RS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, which refers to bilateral cooperation through projects and which defines the basic principles of cooperation between the two ministries with the aim of supporting Serbia’s integration into EU structures through projects that contribute to reform processes and the development of supported sectors in accordance with the requirements of the European integration process.

Kingdom of the Netherlands

Dutch development aid to the Republic of Serbia¹⁷³ has in the past years been focused on supporting the development of the agricultural sector, environmental protection, the private sector, employment, the rule of law, assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, and the building of institutional capacities. During 2019 and 2020, no new projects were contracted, and within two programs - MATRA and the Human Rights Fund, which aim to help civil society organizations and the justice and internal affairs sectors, the Embassy of the Netherlands spent a total of 831,116 EUR. As part of the ORIO program, the project Collection and treatment of waste water in Leskovac is being implemented in the Republic of Serbia. The total budget of the ORIO program for the project in Leskovac is EUR 7.91 million.

Kingdom of Sweden

Sweden has adopted a new Strategy for supporting reforms in Serbia, the Western Balkans and Turkey 2021-2027¹⁷⁴. Financial support according to the new strategy for 2021-2027 amounts to 560 million euros, of which 500 million are distributed to the Western Balkans and 60 million to Turkey. Sweden’s total grant so far amounts to around 283 million euros. Sweden will continue with the trend of supporting the financing of programs and projects in the RS in the amount of 12 million euros annually. The largest amount of non-reimbursed aid per sector in the period from 2000 to today was allocated by Sweden to the environmental protection sector in the total value of around 43 million euros. Among the ongoing projects, the following stand out:

- The PEID project (Priority Environmental Infrastructure for Development), through which support to the environmental protection sector continues - providing technical

¹⁷² <https://www.norway.no/en/serbia>

¹⁷³ <https://www.netherlandsworldwide.nl/countries/serbia>

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.swedenabroad.com/sr-Latn-RS/Embassies/Belgrad/>

assistance to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, in order to prepare potential projects for financing in the coming period. The main goal is the creation of project-technical documentation for large infrastructure projects. The budget of the project is around 3 million euros.

- EISP 2 project (Environmental Infrastructure Support Project), which provides support to the Ministry of Environmental Protection in the implementation of smaller components of large infrastructure projects as well as in identifying potential projects in the field of environmental protection so that they are ready for the preparation of the necessary project-technical documentation. The project budget is around 2.9 million euros.
- The continuation of the project dealing with preparations for negotiations under Chapter 27 takes place through the ENVAP 3 project - Environment Accession Project (September 2016 - March 2021), where the budget is around 3 million euros.

People's Republic of China

The legal basis for cooperation between the RS and the People's Republic of China is the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the RS and the Government of the People's Republic of China, which is signed annually.¹⁷⁵ The priority areas of development cooperation are health, education, energy and security. In the past few years, several projects in the field of healthcare were implemented, which provided medical equipment for hospitals and health centers throughout the country. The People's Republic of China also provided significant support in terms of flood defense. The Government of the People's Republic of China also facilitated professional training by organizing seminars in various fields for representatives of institutions at the national and local level, chambers of commerce, small and medium-sized enterprises, universities, and hospitals.

Republic of Austria

Through development aid projects, the Republic of Austria supports the RS policy aimed at the prospect of EU accession¹⁷⁶. Projects were implemented in the areas of regional development, education, environmental protection, agriculture, health, entrepreneurship development, social protection, strengthening of management capacity at the local level, as well as support for civil society organizations. The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) as the implementing agency of the Republic of Austria applies European standards in the implementation of various EU programs/projects:

- Implementation of the EU program entitled "Socio-economic development of the Danube region in the Republic of Serbia", financed from EU funds - The project consists of several components, including the construction and renovation of infrastructure, such as the construction of a water supply system in the municipality of Veliko Gradište, as well as rehabilitation Golubac Fortress, for which the Republic Austria provided 1,800,000 euros in grants.

¹⁷⁵ <http://rs.chineseembassy.org/srp/>

¹⁷⁶ <http://www.entwicklung.at/en/>

- Regional project to support the implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans - The overall goal of the project is to improve the transition of the Western Balkans towards modern, resource-efficient and competitive economies. The specific goal is to support the implementation of the Green Agenda, which achieves the commitment to transforming the economy in a sustainable way and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The total budget of the project is 11,000,000 euros. The regional project was started in 2022.

According to the volume of allocated funds, the Republic of Austria is the third largest bilateral donor participating in the financing of WBIF, with funds provided in the amount of 17.9 million euros cumulatively, in the period 2009-2020. year.

Republic of France

Based on the Agreement on Strategic Partnership and Cooperation, the French government provides support to the RS in public policies in the EU accession process. According to the agreement between the Governments of Serbia and France on the French Development Agency and PROPARGO signed in 2019, the AFD office in Belgrade functions as a regional office for the Western Balkans and has been fully operational since 2019. In accordance with the aforementioned Agreement, AFD Group provides financial support, such as grants and guarantees for long-term loans to the state, local governments, public and private companies and financial institutions, as well as subsidies, in accordance with the rules of foreign exchange operations of the RS. The areas of cooperation are:

- Development of the metro system in the city of Belgrade - At the end of November 2020, an agreement was signed between the governments of Serbia and France on cooperation in the field of priority infrastructure projects, investment value of 581 million euros, which foresees that 454 million will be invested in the construction of the first line of the Belgrade metro euros. It is envisaged that French companies will provide the metro compositions and carry out work on the “electromechanical part”, while Chinese companies will carry out construction work. The official start of works on the development of the metro system began in 2021, with the execution of preparatory works and works on filling the ground, construction of collectors at the location of the planned Depot (terminal) in Makiško polje.
- In the energy sector, an amount of up to 127,000,000 euros is foreseen. for the automation of the medium voltage electrical distribution network
- Within the Program, the so-called “green development loans” RS has at its disposal a credit arrangement of 300 million US dollars from the World Bank, KfW and AfD group. The estimated funds of the AfD group are in the amount of 90 million US dollars.
- In the field of environmental protection, the city of Belgrade chose the company BeoČistaEnergija d.o.o. (consisting of a consortium consisting of the French company “SUEZ” and the Japanese company “ITOCHU”) as a partner within the Public-Private Partnership, for the project of construction and financing of a waste-to-energy plant in Vinci. The Vinca project includes rehabilitation of the existing landfill, construction of a new storage center according to European standards and an incineration unit with the production of electricity and heat (incinerator).

- In the third quarter of 2021, the law was adopted on the confirmation of the Loan Agreement in the amount of 50,000,000 euros, between the AFD Group and the RS for the implementation of reforms aimed at the so-called “green recovery” through the Program Loan for Public Policies “Urban Environments Resilient to Climate Change”. An integral part of the Program is a grant in the amount of 500,000 euros for the needs of technical support to the Government of Serbia, which includes the development of a Road Map for climate activities at the national and local self-government levels (Smederevo and Užice). Support was provided for the drafting of by-laws of the Law on Climate Change and the assessment of capacity building.

Republic of Greece

The Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB) is a program of Greek development assistance within the framework of which the Government of the Republic of Greece has designated grants for six Balkan countries - the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania¹⁷⁷. The target sector of this aid program is infrastructure modernization, especially in the transport sector. Two extremely important projects for Serbia that are supported by the HiPERB plan are the construction of Corridor 10.

Republic of India

The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Program (ITEC) is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of India as a bilateral aid program of that country to friendly countries. This program mainly targets developing countries, including RS, which are offered free training courses in India for various technical and professional occupations, as well as the possibility of faster and easier adaptation to an increasingly globalized world.¹⁷⁸ In the period from 2013 to the end of 2019, approximately 80 civil servants of the RS attended ITEC courses (from 2008 to today there are about 167 experts, representatives of the government and private sector) in various fields and scientific disciplines, including information and communication technologies, expenditure management, entrepreneurship, the WTO area, banking and finance, renewable energy sources, issues related to climate change, legislation, improving the English language, etc.

Republic of Korea

The Knowledge sharing program (KSP) is implemented in cooperation with the Korea Development Institute (KDI) and aims at institutional development and strengthening the capacities of employees in state administration bodies of partner countries. The program provides consultations focused on the needs of partner countries, which are carried out through a series of joint research works, trainings, consultations, which are held alternately in Korea and partner countries. This is how the following programs are implemented:

¹⁷⁷ <http://www.mfa.gr/serbia/sr/the-embassy/>

¹⁷⁸ www.itecgoi.in

- KOICA Fellowship programs - KOICA partner programs - The primary goal of this program is additional education for technical skills and knowledge, as well as capacity building for sustainable socio-economic development;
- Master's studies (KOICA Scholarship Program - Master's Degrees) - postgraduate (master's) studies;
- Serbian-Korean IT Access Center (SKIP Center) - opened in Belgrade in 2017, and a second SKIP center is planned in Niš, intended for free IT training for citizens, civil servants and start-up companies

Republic of Poland

Polish development cooperation in Serbia¹⁷⁹ implemented through small development projects, which are implemented by the Embassy of the Republic of Poland with local partners. The main goal is to implement projects that will improve the living standards of the local population. Within the framework of the system of small grants, the initiatives of small development projects that bring positive effects on the daily life of local communities are carried out. Bilateral aid can be used by institutions from the public finance sector, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and persons from the private sector. Partners in projects are usually local non-governmental organizations, public institutions or local governments. The projects implemented in Serbia in the period 2007-2020 had a total value of 253,856 euros. At the third session of the "Belgrade Conference" held in Warsaw in 2019, three parallel panels took place: environmental protection, judicial system and communication in the field of European integration.

Republic of Singapore

During the 1970s, Singapore began to share its experiences with partner countries around the world through various programs. These programs were brought under a unified framework when the Singapore Cooperation Program (SCP) was established in 1992. The cooperation program is a series of courses, programs, seminars, workshops, consultations, as well as study visits in a number of areas organized by the Government of Singapore and aims to share with partner countries Singapore's experience in acquiring important technical skills and knowledge that are of vital importance for the economic and social progress of a country. SCP training areas include education, environment (climate change, environmental protection...), transport and infrastructure, economy and economy, social issues (social entrepreneurship and innovation, social cohesion, empowerment of people with disabilities and special needs...), health, cyber security, sustainable development (renewable energy, sustainable cities, energy efficiency and emission reduction), state administration and digital government. Candidates for training programs can be civil servants - managers of narrower internal units in public administration institutions as well as civil servants in position, unless otherwise indicated.

¹⁷⁹ www.belgrad.msz.gov.pl

Republic of Slovenia

Technical assistance activities¹⁸⁰ are focused on supporting the institutions of the Republic of Serbia in the process of European integration, including support in harmonizing regulations, harmonizing procedures in the work of our institutions with EU standards, improving the quality of services, improving organizational structures through the transfer of the experience of Slovenian institutions and organizations. The amount of funds allocated for development aid is determined annually by the Development Plan of the Republic of Slovenia. Currently, a project called “Help in preventing corruption” is being implemented, which aims to improve the conditions for ensuring transparency and accountability in the functioning of public sector institutions in the RS, as well as strengthening the capacity for effective implementation of legal competences of institutions in the fight against corruption. The project holder is the Anti-Corruption Agency, and the total value is 95,580 euros.

Republic of Turkey

The legal framework for cooperation with the Republic of Turkey in the field of donor, development and humanitarian aid in emergency situations is represented by the Agreement between the governments of the two countries on technical and financial cooperation¹⁸¹ from 2009. With its signing, the Turkish Agency for Cooperation and Coordination in the RS (TIKA) officially began its work, through which cooperation with the institutions of the RS is directed and achieved. Priority areas that are supported through the program of development cooperation with education, health, agriculture, culture, historical heritage and tourism. The total estimate of the realization of the development assistance funds of the Republic of Turkey amounts to over 37 million euros.

Important examples of support through donor funds are: the reconstruction and equipping of the General Hospital in Novi Pazar, the Center for the Protection of Children, Infants and Youth “Zvečanska”, the reconstruction of the High Court building in Novi Pazar, works on the restoration of Ram Fortress near Veliko Gradište, works on to the restoration of the “Sultanija” Mosque Valide” in Sjenica, construction and reconstruction of several elementary schools in Novi Pazar. During 2020 and 2021, most donor funds were directed through projects in the field of health, environmental protection, media, education, culture, sports, humanitarian aid, cultural and historical heritage, as well as support in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Federal Republic of Germany

Bilateral development cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the RS has been ongoing since 2000. The Republic of Serbia was granted over 1.8 billion euros in development aid from the funds of the German Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the funds of the Ministry of the Environment, the Stability Pact and others in the form of grants and soft loans. Financial support projects are implemented by the German Development Bank (KfW), while technical assistance projects are implemented by the German Cooperation Agency¹⁸² (GIZ). In the past period, German development aid funds in the RS were directed to

¹⁸⁰ www.belgrade.embassy.si

¹⁸¹ <http://www.tika.gov.tr/en>

¹⁸² <http://www.belgrad.diplo.de/> and www.nemackasaradnja.rs

the implementation of projects and programs in three priority areas: 1) public infrastructure (energy and water) - electricity and thermal energy supply, water supply, sewage infrastructure (wastewater management); 2) sustainable economic development and employment - improvement of legal frameworks in the field of finance and economy, development of the financial sector, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, support for secondary vocational education and training reforms and 3) democracy, state administration, civil society - support for the development of decentralized administration, efficient and results-oriented, especially in the domain of improving transparency, the rule of law, the justice system and balancing the forces of different parts of the state administration, as well as helping in the preparation for accession negotiations and supporting the EU accession process over the last few years. In terms of the volume of approved funds and the significance of the achieved results, the Federal Republic of Germany undoubtedly represents the most important bilateral development partner of the Republic of Serbia.

In addition to projects implemented at the national level, FR Germany provides both financial and technical assistance to regional projects and programs. Regional financial cooperation is implemented through the following cooperation instruments: 1) Regional instrument for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; 2) European Fund for Southeast Europe and 3) Green Fund for the Development of Southeast Europe. Regional technical cooperation is implemented through three regional programs: 1) Open regional fund for Southeastern Europe; 2) Regional program for the establishment of the Danube Center of Competence to strengthen the region of the lower reaches of the Danube and 3) Cross-border cooperation in the field of social inclusion of persons who are victims of human trafficking.

United States of America

Development cooperation with the United States of America (USA) is implemented through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The legal basis for cooperation is the assistance agreements between the RS and the USA for better functioning of the administration and a more competitive market economy. Priority areas of development cooperation between the RS and the USA include the development of local self-governments, development of small and medium-sized enterprises, institution building, rule of law, European integration and strengthening of the civil sector. Significant projects within the framework of better functioning of the administration¹⁸³ are: “Rule of Law” (*The Rule of Law project*), “Strengthening the media system” (*Strengthening of the media systems*), “Strengthening resilience to the refugee crisis” (*Enhancing Local Resilience to Refugee Crisis*). Significant projects within a more competitive market economy¹⁸⁴ are: “Support for the development of the private sector in southern and southwestern Serbia” (*Private Sector Development Project*) and “Project for a competitive economy” (*Competitive Economy Project*).

183 <https://www.usaid.gov/serbia/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

184 <https://www.usaid.gov/serbia/economic-growth-and-trade>

Slovak Republic

Cooperation between the Slovak Republic and RS¹⁸⁵ focuses on supporting the transformation process, implementing reforms, including public finance reform, increasing the involvement of the private sector in development cooperation, and supporting reconciliation and dialogue between communities. In the past period, Slovakia provided aid to Serbia through the Slovak Development Agency “Slovak Aid”. In the following period, the focus of bilateral development cooperation with Slovakia will be the transfer of experience related to the integration of countries into Euro-Atlantic structures, the encouragement of innovation and the start-up of enterprises, assistance in the digitalization of public administration, support for small and medium-sized enterprises in connection with employment, with a focus on female entrepreneurs, as well as integration of socially marginalized citizens. The Slovak Republic also participates in the implementation of projects financed under the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

United Kingdom

Within the development cooperation between the RS and the United Kingdom¹⁸⁶, representatives of the British Embassy in RS play an active role in the process of coordinating development aid. The Good Governance Fund (GGF) is a multi-year program and part of this fund is available to Serbia to support reforms in the following areas: rule of law (judiciary, fight against corruption, human and minority rights, etc.), public administration, economy and business environment, strengthening freedom of expression. The Good Governance Fund operates through three channels: 1) The Strategic Support Fund (SSF), which targets pilot projects and civil society organizations, through the provision of direct grants. Supported projects focused on priority areas of the GGF Fund: from improving the business environment to strengthening government accountability and freedom of expression; 2) International Financial Institutions (IFIs) channel, which is designed to support reforms through cooperation with international financial institutions. The most significant resources are focused on the development of e-Government (the project “Digital transformation” and the project “Open Data”), implemented with the help of UNDP and the Office for Information Technologies and Electronic Administration of the Government of the RS, and 3) the Management Fund (MOF), which managed by a consortium led by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), and includes technical assistance for projects developed in cooperation with state institutions.

Swiss Confederation

The state of Switzerland has been present in Serbia since 1991. So far, financial support amounts to 350 million euros. The Government of the Swiss Confederation has two institutions in its composition that are responsible for development aid. Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, engl. *Swiss Development Agency, SDC*) is attached to the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is in charge of development assistance related to the support of capacity building projects, technical assistance, i.e. the so-called “soft” projects aimed at reforming

185 <http://www.mzv.sk/belehrad>

186 <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-belgrade.sr>

the administrative and general social system. State secretariat for economic affairs (SECO, Engl. *State Secretariat for Economic Affairs DRY*), of the Swiss Ministry of Economy is responsible for development projects that are exclusively of an infrastructural nature.

The new Strategy for the period 2018-2021 is focused on the areas of management, economic development and sustainable energy sources. Switzerland decided on 95 million euros, which is 10% more in relation to the previous strategic period:

- In the area of management, support in the amount of 36 million euros will be provided to legislation at the republican and local level in order to strengthen the position of representative bodies, as well as their supervisory role. Attention will be focused on the capacities of local self-governments in managing public finances in order to improve the overall quality of services to citizens and the business sector. Support to civil society will have a stronger role with the aim of strengthening ties between civil society organizations and citizens in order to increase their participation and ensure a voice in the decision-making process;
- In the area of economic development and employment, support in the amount of 45 million euros it is intended to improve the macroeconomic framework, business environment and inclusive policies to overcome inequality. Attention will be focused on local economic development, trade promotion, youth employment, dual education and private sector development with the aim of sustainable development and quality employment, especially in rural areas;
- In the area of self-sustainable energy and resilient cities, support in the amount of 14 million euros it is intended to strengthen the exploitation of renewable energy sources, the application of energy efficiency measures and the strengthening of capacities for management and planning of infrastructural activities. Additionally, support in this area will be extended to activities that will contribute to the development of self-sustainable cities, with the aim of reaching national goals of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Switzerland provided support in strengthening capacities for migration management, improving capacities for reception, registration of asylum seekers and approval of an innovative housing model for migrants on the territory of Serbia in the amount of 2 million euros.

Organization HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation¹⁸⁷ implements in Serbia “Social Sciences for a better society”, “Act for a Stronger Civil Society”, “Building Economies Where All Can Prosper” projects. In 2023, HELVETAS and Transparency Serbia published the results of the Local Participation Index (LIPA) survey.¹⁸⁸ where it is pointed out that the citizens of Serbia are not sufficiently involved in the process of making decisions, regulations, decisions on spending money from local budgets, in public discussions and other mechanisms of LSG functioning. This index classifies municipalities and cities into six clusters. None of the 44 local governments in Serbia included in the research is in the rank of the highest cluster, the so-called “full participation”, and the average grade, that is, the average level of participation index in Serbian municipalities is only 26.4 percent, which is in the range

187 <https://www.helvetas.org/en/eastern-europe/what-we-do/where-we-work/partner-countries/serbia>

188 <https://n1info.rs/biznis/istrazivanje-gradjani-nedovoljno-ukljuceni-u-odluke-o-trosenju-novca-na-lokalu/>

of “basic participation”. According to the LIPA research results, only one JLS has a “high” level of participation (above 60 percent) - and that is the city of Užice. LIPA results from 30 percent to 45 percent (moderate level of participation) have 14 LSGs, among which Veliko Gradište and Sombor are the best. The average index of 26.4 percent, which is in the range of “basic participation”, has almost half of LSGs (20 of them), and less than 15 percent (low level of participation) has nine municipalities.

ANNEX 5 - DECISION ON ADOPTION OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF THE CITY OF SMEDEREVO URBAN AREA

На основу члана 10. и члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/2018), члана 13. став 6. и члана 32., а у вези са чланом 66. став 3. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/2007, 83/2014 - др. закон, 101/2016 - др. закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021 - др. закон) и члана 19. Статута града Смедерева („Службени лист града Смедерева“, број 2/2019 - пречишћен текст),

Скупштина града Смедерева, на 4. седници одржаној 11. јуна 2024. године, донела је

О Д Л У К У

О УСВАЈАЊУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА СМЕДЕРЕВА

Члан 1.

Овом Одлуком усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева.

Члан 2.

Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева чини саставни део ове Одлуке.

Члан 3.

Одлука о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу града Смедерева“.

О б р а з л о ж е њ е

Правни основ за доношење ове Одлуке садржан је у одредбама Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/2018), Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/2007, 83/2014 - др. закон, 101/2016 - др. закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021 - др. закон) и Статута града Смедерева („Службени лист града Смедерева“, број 2/2019 - пречишћен текст). Чланом 10. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије прописано је да документ јавних политика јесте плански документ којим учесници у планском систему, у складу са својим надлежностима, утврђују или разрађују већ утврђене јавне политике. Врсте докумената јавних политика јесу, између осталог, и стратегије, а чланом 38. став 3. овог закона прописано је да документ јавних политика јединице локалне самоуправе усваја скупштина јединице локалне самоуправе, осим ако је другачије прописано посебним законом. Према одредбама члана 13. став 6. Закона о локалној самоуправи, јединица локалне самоуправе, у оквиру својих надлежности преко својих органа, прати процес европских интеграција Републике Србије и развија за то потребне административне капацитете, у складу са законом и утврђеном политиком Републике Србије. Члан 32. Закона о локалној самоуправи прописује надлежности скупштине општине, а члан 66. став 3. Закона о локалној самоуправи прописује да се одредбе овог закона које се односе на скупштину општине примењују и на градску скупштину. Чланом 19. Статута града Смедерева прописане су надлежности Скупштине града Смедерева.

2.

Разлог за доношење ове Одлуке је реализација Одлуке о приступању изradi Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева.

Циљ доношења ове Одлуке је усвајање Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Смедерева, чијом реализацијом се доприноси одрживом развоју урбаног подручја, заснованом на подстицању примене интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине, одрживог туризма и јачању урбано-руралних веза; прелаза на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавања и прилагођавања климатским променама, спречавања и управљања ризицима, одрживе и мултимодалне урбане мобилности; иновативне, паметне, нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије, уз боље коришћење потенцијала дигиталних технологија у иновационе сврхе; јачања социјалне компоненте спровођењем европског стуба социјалних права у домену запошљавања, образовања, социоекономске укључености и интеграције, становања, социјалне и здравствене заштите, културе, спорта и рекреације, стварања подстицајног окружења за иницијативе и активности младих, и социјалних иновација. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог територијалног развоја, доприноси максимизирању вредности финансирања и развијању веза унутар и изван окружења.

На основу наведеног, Скупштина града Смедерева донела је Одлуку као у диспозитиву.

Број 350-201/2024-09

У Смедереву, 11. јуна 2024. године

СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА СМЕДЕРЕВА

ПРЕДСЕДНИК
СКУПШТИНЕ ГРАДА

Тачност преписа оверава:

Милан Перић, с.р.





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